"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain by tonight or Sunday; variable to southerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,959. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

REFUSES TO ISSUE CASUALTY LISTS OF OUR FORCES

Creel Committee Resents War Department Order Suppressing All but Names.

NEW PLAN DUE TO PERSHING

He Holds That Publication of Addresses and Units of Killed and Wounded Aids Foe.

WAS TWICE URGED BEFORE

Creel Argues Mere Names Are Useless and Will Cause Anxiety if Not Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Announcement was made tonight by the Committee on Public Information, the official news distributing agency of the Government, that hereafter it would not issue to the press lists of the American soldiers killed and wounded in France. The statement read:

Hereafter the Committee on Public Information will not issue casualty lists. Correspondents, editors, and the public should apply in the future directly to the War Department for all information concerning casualties.

This action disclosed a difference of opinion between the committee and the War Department. The War Department told the committee that, from now on, it would give to the committee for publication only the names of killed and wounded without home addresses or branches of the service to which they belonged. The committee, taking the ground that the lists were useless to the public without this information, declined to handle the names alone.

The order to omit home addresses and other information as to the men killed or wounded in France was issued by the Chief of Staff by direction of Assistant Secretary Crowell as Acting Secretary of War. It was explained that the new policy had been adopted on recommendation of General Pershing, who in a cable message to the department urged that in making the casualties public the dates of actions, the identity of the units, and the arms of the service be not revealed.

Acting Secretary Crowell said that while General Pershing had not specifically recommended that the home addresses of men killed or wounded be suppressed, that was the inference to be drawn from his message, and the department accordingly made the order include the omission of addresses.

Would Avoid Informing Enemy.

In another quarter it was learned that General Pershing took the ground that publication of the home addresses, names of units and arms of the service to which killed and wounded belonged would enable the enemy to learn the identity of troops in action with German forces. General Pershing also urged that the lists of casualties be held back several days to deceive the Germans as to the engagement that caused the casualties. It was even suggested that the dates when the casualties occurred be omitted from the press lists.

The War Department has never given out the names of units to which killed or wounded were attached, but it has furnished, in each case, the name of the man killed or injured, with his rank or rating, the arm of the service to which he was attached, and the address of his next of kin or other person whom he designated before he left the United States.

The War Department has hitherto sent a telegram to the next of kin or other designated person when General Pershing cabled that a soldier had been killed or wounded, and subsequently given the soldier's name to the press through the Committee on Public Information. Under the new arrangement the War Department will notify the next of kin or designated person by telegraph, but will give the Committee on Public Information only the name of the soldier.

Because the committee regards this information as so useless for newspaper purposes, it has refused to prepare further lists of casualties for publication. A list of casualties, furnished by the War Department, was sent to the Committee on Public Information today, but the committee declined to prepare it for the press because of the lack of details that would make it of value to the newspapers.

While under the new order a father or mother would be notified by the Adjutant General by telegraph if their son was killed or wounded, other relatives and friends of the soldier, not in close touch with the family would not hear of it. One of the considerations said to have influenced the Committee on Public Information to refuse to furnish casualty lists that did not contain home addresses of soldiers was that the publication of a name would cause distress among those who had relatives of similar names with the Expeditionary Forces, and would bring upon the War Department a flood of frantic telegrams from relatives and friends of soldiers of the same name.

Should the new policy be accepted finally by the Committee on Public Information, the newspapers would be unable to handle the lists of casualties when they assumed large proportions. Up to this time The Associated Press

Continued on Page Three.

Save Money Upon Automobile Insurance you are now carrying, by communicating at once with Chester M. Cloud, Insurance, 35 Nassau Street. Tel. Cortlandt 507.—Advt.

German Prize Crew Tried at Bombay for Murder

MELBOURNE, March 8.—According to Captain Pearse, a member of the Red Cross, a British gunboat surprised a German prize crew aboard the British vessel Turritella while they were laying mines off Perim. The Germans took to the small boats and blew up the Turritella while Chinese were in the stoke hole and engine room. The gunboat captured the Germans, who were recently tried at Bombay for murder.

The Turritella was captured by the raider Wolf, it was announced at Berlin on Feb. 26. The British Admiralty later announced that she was an unarmed merchantman.

SIGNS OF A DRIVE ON OUR TRENCHES

Great Activity Seen Among the German Forces Opposite the American Front.

VICTORY FOR A PATROL

Kill Two and Capture Two Bavarians in No Man's Land and Return Without Losses.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 7, (Associated Press.)—The Germans are apparently planning something against American troops in the sector northwest of Toul. Their camouflage constructions at some places have suddenly been doubled in height and much work is going on within the enemy line.

Half a dozen bombs were dropped behind the front last night by German airplanes, which were looping for ammunition dumps. They did not succeed in hitting their objectives, however, and none of the bombs dropped caused any casualties.

Groups of German bombarding airplanes, on the way to cities and towns far behind the lines, are passing over the American front almost continually. They are greeted by a hot anti-aircraft fire from the American batteries.

An American on patrol, who understands German, heard this conversation the other night within a German trench:

"Come here, Fritz. Take this pick and pry that stone loose and then throw that dirt out. Those —— over there! We work all night to fix things here and they blow them to hell in the daytime."

An American patrol of five men early this week outfought an enemy patrol of ten men. They met in No Man's Land and the Americans opened fire. The Germans replied, and for three minutes there was a sharp skirmish. The enemy finally retreated, leaving two dead and two wounded Bavarians; the latter were made prisoner. The American patrol returned to their own line without having received a scratch.

Officers say that, despite the fact that the Germans fired many shells to prepare the way for a raid the other night, not a single enemy soldier got into position to carry it out. The American automatic rifles, machine guns, and rifles stopped the Germans in their tracks.

The men in the American patrol who hid in a shell hole near the German trenches at night, only to dash back to our trenches in broad daylight, explain that they got into the shell hole after wandering several hours. Finally the men became hungry, and all decided that they would rather take a chance with German bullets than go any longer without food and water.

KAISER SAYS SWORD IS "BEST PROTECTION"

Predicts a "Decisive and Final Battle to Victory," with New German Prosperity.

AMSTERDAM, March 8.—In reply to congratulations from Philip Heineken, Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Emperor William has sent the following telegram:

"The German sword is our best protection. With God's help it will also bring us peace in the west and, indeed, the peace which, after much distress and many troubles, the German people need for a happy future."

The Emperor expressed his gratitude at greater length in a message to the Vice President of the Reichstag, saying:

"The complete victory fills me with gratitude. It permits us to live again one of those great moments in which we can reverently admire God's hand in history. What turns events have taken is by the disposition of God.

"The heroic deeds of our troops, the successes of our great Generals and the wonderful achievements of those at home have their roots in moral forces and in the categorical imperative which has been inculcated in our people in a hard school. They will also carry us through in a decisive and final battle to victory.

"In the great tasks upon which the conclusion of peace, reconstruction and the healing of the wounds of war will set us, I desire my people to reply on the old historical experience that unity means strength. May our people face the new time and its tasks with a strong sense of the realities, with unbending faith in themselves and their mission, and with strong, patriotic and proud joy in the fatherland, bound to me and my house by old and proved bonds of mutual trust.

"I do not doubt that a rich, strong, and happy people will arise out of the storms and sacrifices of this time."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

GARROS TO TRAIN ANEW IN THE ART OF AIR WARFARE

French Airman, Back from Germany, Finds He Must Learn How All Over Again.

SEES GERMANS IN STRAITS

They Know Already, He Says, That Their Only Hope Is in Allies Weakening.

FOOD CONDITIONS TERRIBLE

Guards at Prison Camps Eat Stuff Not Fit to Feed to the Dogs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—Roland G. Garros, the noted French aviator, who recently escaped from Germany with another French airman, Lieutenant Antoine Marchal, made an exception for THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to the rule he had observed since returning to France of declining to receive newspaper men, but stated at the outset that it was impossible for him to give any account of how he got away from his prison.

"Practically all that has been printed on that subject," he said, "is fictitious. Neither Marchal nor I have divulged a single detail and we do not intend to. The reason is obvious—you know there are other French prisoners in Germany. Here and there a crumb of fact has incautiously been let drop by an intimate friend, but the rest of the stories are pure invention. Why, one reporter even wrote an account of an interview with us in Amsterdam when we never even passed through that city."

Despite his long captivity Garros looked well, although his face is sallow and his eyes are still a trifle sunken. In speech and manner he, like the other French aces, has nothing of the conventional French characteristics. There were no gestures, no elaborate phrases, but just the same quiet directness as any American airman. Of his experiences he said:

"From the outset my imprisonment was exceedingly rigorous, although I was never actually ill treated. I was so strictly watched that, contrary to what has been stated in the press, I was never even able to attempt to escape previously.

"During the last eighteen months the food supplied to prisoners by the Germans has fallen to the starvation point, and like the rest of my comrades, I would have been unable to live without the packages from France. On that score I have nothing to complain. I received them all the time from all over the country and from some persons whom I never heard of, and I was able to feed half the camp. Once, about six months ago, for some reason the delivery of packages was temporarily suspended, and we had a terrible time. I lost fifteen pounds in two weeks.

Trained to Get Away.

"During the last three months I had been feeding up and doing gymnastic exercises assiduously to be in trim for escape. So now my weight and health are practically normal.

"What are my plans? Of course I am going back to the front in the chasse escadrille as soon as I have had some training and can get abreast of the new developments. That will take about a month, I expect. You know it is like coming back from the grave. One has to learn over again.

"When I was captured, air fighting was regarded as extraordinary, [Garros omitted to say that he was the pioneer in that branch, and that the first three aerial combats were fought by him,] and my airplane had only a ninety horse power rotary motor, with a speed of seventy miles an hour and a 'ceiling' of about 3,000 meters. Now, they tell me, the fighting airplanes attack in regular fleets at a speed of over 100 miles an hour.

"You know, since my return, I have been too busy meeting people and answering some of the thousand letters that arrive daily, even to visit an aerodrome, much less to fly myself. I expect to be in training in a fortnight, and hope to be back at the front for the Summer campaign.

"I hear that America's air contribution is going to be something remarkable, and many persons seem to be tending to the opinion that the war will finally be won in the air. Personally, I cannot say yet, but I am looking forward eagerly to another go at the boches. Remember, I have a big score against them to pay for the last three years.

Germany in Serious Straits.

"One thing I can tell you positively. Germany is far worse off than any one here seems to realize. Why, to the sentries guarding the camp, was given food that a self-respecting dog would refuse to eat. They used to tell us about the food conditions, which were terrible for the masses, though it was said that in Berlin one could buy a decent meal if he was able to pay a hundred or a hundred and fifty francs ($20 to $30) for it. They asserted that everyone soldiers and civilians alike, was utterly sick of the war, but that any attempt at a protest against it was ruthlessly suppressed, and those concerned were shot or sent to the front line trenches.

"France has no idea of what Germany is suffering. The state of things here is like heaven as compared to hell. In England the restrictions are severe,

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Ever. Eve. 8—Matinee Today.—Advt.

Goethals Now to Sit in the War Council; Stettinius and Gen. March Also Added To It

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The newly created War Council of the War Department established by Secretary Baker on Dec. 15 last was strengthened today by the addition of these three members:

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, the Quartermaster General of the army.

Edward R. Stettinius, the new Surveyor General of Supplies in the office of the Director of Purchases, who is believed also to be slated for appointment as an Assistant Secretary of War.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, to take the place of Major Gen. Bliss, who will remain in France indefinitely as a member of the Versailles War Council of the Entente.

In announcing these changes it was explained by a high official of the War Department that the other members of the War Council would continue to serve. When the council was established Secretary Baker said that its work was of the highest importance, and that there would be added to the council from time to time general officers of large experience, so as to make it constitute the main reliance of the War Department for the large planning and initiative necessary to make the support of our armies in the field most effective and helpful.

Major Gen. March, who has been placed on the War Council, brings to it fresh knowledge of the conditions in France as they affect all branches of the service, because he has just returned from France, where he was General Pershing's Chief of Artillery.

CUTS SPRING COAL PRICES 30 CENTS

National Fuel Administration's Order Is Effective from April 1 to Sept. 1.

MUST FILE APPLICATIONS

Consumers Required to Certify to Their Needs — Severe Penalties for Hoarding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A comprehensive plan for the retail distribution of coal, which it is believed will largely obviate the danger of another severe shortage, was announced today by the United States Fuel Administration.

Rigid restrictions are made to prevent hoarding in excess of needs, and it was stated that violators would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, which provides for a fine as high as $5,000, and in extreme cases for a term of two years in prison.

All consumers of coal will be requested to certify to a statement giving in detail their requirements for the year ending March 31, 1919. There will be every effort to take care of all legitimate needs.

It is possible that a card system will be introduced in many districts, so that the Fuel Administrators may have a complete tabulation of the needs to which the available supply is to be put.

One of the most important rulings, dealing with anthracite coal, used largely in New York City, does away with the graduated scale o reductions formerly adopted by the coal trade during the Spring and Summer months. Instead, a reduction of 30 cents a ton, to remain in effect from April 1 to Sept. 1, is ordered by the Government. In this connection the Fuel Administration has issued this ruling:

"It is important to note that in order to encourage early buying a reduction will be made in the cost of anthracite, beginning April 1, 1918. In place of the method of reduction adopted in former years, (consisting of 50 cents a ton during April, 40 cents during May, 30 cents during June, 20 cents during July, and 10 cents during August,) an average reduction of 30 cents a ton will be made, which will hold good on all coal purchased from April 1 to Sept. 1. It is felt that this reduction will be fairer to the public, inasmuch as coal is expected to be ordered in April in such quantities that it will prove impossible to make all deliveries during that month or for some time thereafter. Under a sliding scale of reductions it will be difficult, if not impossible, to treat all consumers equally, even though their orders had been filed upon the same date; while, with an average reduction extending over the entire period, all consumers are treated alike."

With the adoption of the new plan and further provisions for reserve piles in districts where such conservation measures are considered necessary, it is believed that the situation will be well in hand before next Winter, thus assuring the nation an equitable supply. The National Retail Coal Merchants' Association has promised to co-operate with the Fuel Administration in working out the program.

In a summary of the plan, which will affect all coal consumers of anthracite and bituminous coal obtaining their supplies from retailers, the Fuel Administration sets forth these details:

"The United States Fuel Administration recommends and encourages the purchase and storage of coal and coke for necessary domestic requirements as early as possible, in order, first, to insure the delivery of coal and coke for this purpose, and, second, to assist the transportation companies by effecting delivery of as much coal and coke as possible before next Winter.

"The following general plan has been adopted governing retail distribution for 1918. Conditions differ so widely in different localities that no attempt is made to provide for every contingency, and the State Fuel Administrator is authorized to make certain modifications as indicated in the regulations hereinafter set forth when necessary to meet local conditions:

"Every consumer should be urged on or before April 1, 1918, to place with his regular dealer his order for his reasonable normal requirements for the year ending March 31, 1919. Such orders must be made in writing and must state substantially the information called for in regulations hereinafter set forth.

"When such orders have been entered the dealers shall proceed to make deliveries thereon, until each consumer willing to accept the same has received two-thirds of his normal annual requirements, provided that orders of six tons or under may be filled in full. When all consumers who are willing to

Continued on Page Four.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

LACK OF CALKERS HOLDS BACK SHIPS

Hutcheson Using Pacific Coast Labor Shortage as Club to Enforce His Demands.

OFFICIALS ARE AROUSED

Yards in West Notified to Ignore Union if Necessary—May Call for Volunteers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Confronted by the statement that the wooden ship program on the Pacific Coast was being held up because of the lack of skilled caulkers, and that thousands of American soldiers might be sacrificed to delay, William L. Hutcheson, President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has sought to use the emergency as a club to obtain from the Government the special privileges which he has demanded for his organization.

This became known today after the Emergency Fleet Corporation had approved instructions issued by its Pacific Coast representative directing shipbuilders to obtain men and machinery from any source at their command in order to speed up the work and get ships now waiting on the ways into the water. The shipbuilders were instructed to co-operate with the union as far as possible, but were warned that delay could no longer be countenanced.

The situation was brought to the attention of Mr Hutcheson a short time ago, and it was pointed out to him that the men had not been supplied by the union in sufficient numbers. His reply, made on March 2, was in the form of an ultimatum to the Fleet Corporation. He said the caulkers were unquestionably enrolled with the locals affiliated with his union and that the union could furnish the men if the Government would accept his terms.

That was where the situation stood tonight, with Hutcheson defiant and unsupported by the other trades which are essential to ship construction.

Officials Are Aroused.

There was no tendency tonight either to handle Mr. Hutcheson with gloves or to present other than the plain facts to the nation. Men involved in the shipbuilding program who have sons and relatives in the war zone found it difficult to restrain themselves, and it was stated on high authority that if there was not a change in the situation within forty-eight hours union caulkers who were engaged in other industries might be asked to step forward and help the Government in its emergency, despite the stand which Mr. Hutcheson had taken.

On one point all elements, with the exception of Mr. Hutcheson and a few of his followers, seemed agreed—that there could no longer be any hesitation in the course to be pursued.

The situation was presented in official correspondence of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The first of these letters, dated Feb. 5, and addressed to the President of the Caulkers' Union of Seattle, set forth the conditions which existed at that time. It was signed by William Pigott, agent of the Fleet Corporation, and F. A. Silcox, special agent of the Department of Labor of the Government. It read:

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Seattle, Feb. 5, 1918.

O. H. Brown, President Caulkers' Union 1,272, 108 West Main Street, Seattle.

Dear Sir: We beg to call your earnest and patriotic attention to the very serious conditions which have prevailed in this district for the last sixty days, and which conditions are now becoming more serious than ever because of the fact there is not a sufficient number of caulkers in the Northwest to finish the wood ships now under construction, and those that must be completed later in order to win the war.

The wood shipbuilding program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation calls for at least 182 ships to be launched between now and the end of December, 1918, and at least 100 more as rapidly as they can be built. This extensive program during this time when the need for ships is imperative is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected, except for the caulking. It is estimated that it will take approximately 1,000 man-days to caulk one vessel, or a total of 182,000 man-days to caulk all the vessels which must be put into the water before Jan. 1, 1919. Figuring approximately 270 working days left in this year, and dividing this into the total of 182,000, means that approximately 600 caulkers will be needed to do this work, and this does not take into consideration necessary repair work.

There have been many discussions between the shipbuilders and the caulkers' organization in regard to the absolute necessity for more caulkers. Little, however, up to the present time has been accomplished, and the result is that we have many ships now ready to launch which are being held on the

Continued on Page Four.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson's "Glory of the Trenches" in March Good Housekeeping. Now on sale.—Advt.

GERMANY BOASTS AN OPEN ROUTE TO INDIA; LORD ROBERT CECIL URGES JAPANESE AID; SUPPORTED BY ENTENTE DIPLOMATS HERE

Has Free Route to Border of India, German Press Agency Announces

THE HAGUE, March 8.—"We have acquired a direct free route via Russia to Persia and Afghanistan," says a dispatch from the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official agency, received here today.

The announcement of the Wolff Bureau, if true, has an important bearing on the situation in Western Asia, and possibly even in India. The peace terms forced upon Russia at Brest-Litovsk took away from Russia districts in the Ciscaucasian region through which it would be possible for the Germanic allies to gain entrance from the Black Sea or Turkey into Persia. Passage through Persia probably would meet with only nominal opposition, while a still further advance into Afghanistan would be possible.

A Peking dispatch, dated Feb. 27, said the Governor of the Province of Sin Kiang had reported that the Turks and Germans were active among the Mohammedans there. Sin Kiang is just to the northeast of Afghanistan and abuts the northern border of India.

PEACE CAN'T LAST, RUSSIANS AGREE

Ratification by Soviets Would Be for Respite in Which to Reorganize for War.

ARMY MIGRATING INLAND

May Be Years Before Its Gray Sediment Which Covers the Railroads Settles Down.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 8.—(Delayed.)—Peace is signed and Russia at this moment is in more warlike mood than she has been since 1914. Peace is signed, but ratification of the treaty depends on the fourth All-Russian Assembly of Soviets, which meets at Moscow on March 12. The majority of the provincial Soviets seem to be in favor of war. Those who favor peace do so with the open declaration that they do not regard this peace as final, but as a breathing space the necessity of which is obvious to everybody.

Nobody believes this peace can be permanent, and many believe it will not even permit Russia, broken, weary, and starving, as she is, the breathing space it seems to promise. The Red Gazette, published by the Petrograd Soviet, says, in a leader called "Prepare for the Struggle":

"We have done nothing shameful in signing a bitter peace in terrible agony, but Russia would be covering herself with shame, and with shame unthinkable, if for one minute she should be reconciled to such a peace, if for one moment she should resign the idea of setting right that peace by a new and ten times fiercer struggle with the bandit who has temporarily subdued her.

"He is not a slave who is forced into slavery. There is no need for talk about a revolutionary war. We are all in favor of it, and cursed be the man who forgets the holiness and necessity of that war. There is no need to talk of the hardness of the conditions of peace. How hard they are we all perfectly understand. What is needed is the immediate violent work of getting our life in order and preparing for the new and tremendous struggle for our ideals and, above all, for an honorable democratic peace. Let us prepare for the struggle."

The contest for and against ratification is now between the Left Socialist Revolutionaries and a part of the Bolsheviki and the rest of the Bolsheviki led by Lenine. The Petrograd Soviet follows Lenine; that of Moscow also. Lenine's view is that peace is essential for the next stage in the unfinished struggle.

"The Germans were more humiliated by Napoleon than we have been by the Germans," he says. "We have concluded our peace of Tilsit, (1807 to 1810,) and, just as the Germans did, we shall attain finally the peace of 1813-1814. We probably shall not have to wait so long, because history now moves faster."

Lenine points out that the attitude of the Left Socialists alienates them from the very peasants whom they represent, since the army is a peasant army and refuses to fight.

The archives and secret documents of the Foreign Office, which I helped to pack, have left Petrograd. The meeting of the Assembly at Moscow, not Petrograd, is the first step to shifting the seat of Government deep into Russia. This will lessen the power of the German threat which otherwise would be permanently over the Government. The Pravda says:

"The Soviet Government at the present moment needs peace. It needs peace urgently. Least of all is it possible to blame it for playing for peace. The Soviet Government is doing all possible to get peace. But it would be madness to trust the words of Hoffmann and Czernin. The Soviet Republic must be ready at any moment for defense, ready at any moment to return to a state of war." Earlier in the same article it says: "War against the Soviet Government is necessary for the Austro-German reaction. They sign peace, but they are not prepared for a single moment

Continued on Page Two.

"THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER," by Hooker Brentano's $1.30 Net.—Advt.

ALLIED DIPLOMATS FEAR FOR INDIA

New Threat to World Peace Seen in German-Turkish Gains in Caucasus.

WANT OFFSET IN SIBERIA

Japanese Invasion, It Is Held, Would Deter Teuton Designs in Central Asia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Reports that Japanese troops had already entered Siberia are not credited here, in spite of the fact that it was taken for granted previously that Japan would make a sudden descent upon Russian territory with her armed forces. The impression is now prevalent that the Japanese Government does not intend to act in any precipitate manner, but will wait until there has been a thorough discussion among the allied nations of the suggestion that Japan protect her interests and those of her cobelligerents from German influence in Russian possessions.

In its informal communication to the Japanese Government the United States, while giving reasons for believing that it would be unwise for Japan to occupy Siberia with troops, indicated that if it were advisable for any allied nation to enter Russian territory in the East, Japan was that nation. This additional bit of information concerning the contents of the American communication gives the impression of extreme friendliness on the part of the United States, and shows that the exchanges have been conducted in the most cordial spirit.

Hear of Versailles Discussion.

A hint was given in an Entente quarter today that the advisability of Japanese intervention in Siberia had been taken up by the Supreme War Council at Versailles. It was said also that the Entente powers had opened discussions upon the subject with the Russian Ambassadors appointed by the late Provisional, or Kerensky, Government, and who alone are recognized as the legal representatives of Russian authority.

While these discussions are proceeding elsewhere, the Government at Tokio is understood to be giving consideration to the views of the United States, which take issue with the views of the Allies and Japan.

Comments made by allied diplomats today revealed that the Entente powers regard the proposed Japanese occupation of Siberia as the paramount question before the Allies today.

One of them said that a leading consideration involved in the present situation was that Germany had determined upon the partitioning of Russia and that her military dispositions there, including the Russian withdrawals before the Turks in the Caucasus, gave Germany her highway to India. Unless Germany was crushed, it was contended, a more dangerous situation would be created threatening the peace of the world, than existed prior to August, 1914, and that would be an issue for the next thirty or fifty years, namely, the partitioning of Russia.

Japan Might Deter Germany.

"If Japan sent one or more armies into Siberia," said this diplomat, "Germany would feel that she was not safe in Russia; she would be impelled to increase her forces in that country. There would always be the possibility staring her in the face of a Japanese advance into the western parts of Russia, and this would deter Germany from prosecuting her designs against India. It appears not to be really understood in America that India is seriously menaced."

In a well-informed quarter the belief was expressed today that Russia's ambassadors accredited to the allied governments may acquiesce in the Japanese proposal. The State Department received no advices today from the American Embassy in Tokio stating how the American reply to the Japanese request for an expression of views in regard to the new Russian situation had been received by the Japanese people. A strict Japanese censorship is thought here to be in operation to prevent the

Continued on Page Two.

POINTS TO PERIL IN SIBERIA

Germanizing of Country an Imminent Danger, Says British Minister.

PRUSSIAN GENERAL SENT

Is Organizing Prisoners in Russia, According to Information in London.

FAITH IN TOKIO'S LOYALTY

Bolsheviki Are Openly Acting Against the Allies in Trans-Caucasia.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in a statement today, pointed out the seriousness of the German menace in Siberia, and urged Japanese intervention there.

"We have information today," said Lord Robert, "that German prisoners in Siberia are being organized, and that a Prussian General has been sent to take charge of them."

In Trans-Caucasia, said Lord Robert, Certain elements of the Bolsheviki, acting in collusion with German and Turkish agents, had adopted openly an anti-Entente attitude, had barred out the British Mission which was going to help the Armenians, and had cut British wire communications through North Persia with Tiflis and South Russia.

Lord Robert said he had received assurances that many Russians would welcome a Japanese expedition to prevent the Germanization of Siberia.

"In fact," he said, "I cannot conceive of any patriotic Russian who would not prefer the assistance of a friendly power, aiming at the restoration of order, to conquest by a ruthless and unprincipled enemy. The Japanese alone can act effectively in the present crisis. If they are intrusted by the Allies with the duty of going to the assistance of Russia against Germany, I am sure they will carry out the task with perfect loyalty and great efficiency.

"From the outset of our alliance with Japan she has carried out with great fidelity all her obligations as an ally. We always have found her scrupulously loyal in the performance of her obligations.

"I do not think it is generally realized how tremendously serious the German penetration of Russia really is, or what a gigantic scheme of world conquest the Germans now have undertaken. It would be in the highest degree foolish, if not criminal, if the Entente failed to take every step possible to frustrate this German scheme. Therefore, I personally believe we would be well advised to seek the assistance of Japan in a matter in which she, and she alone, can do effective service."

WORRIED OVER JAPAN.

German Paper Conjures Obstacles to Her Intervention in Siberia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 8.—The Frankfurter Zeitung today points out editorially that the burning question as to whether Japan is to attack in East Siberia is not a surprise to Japan, as ever since the Maximalists have been in power the Japanese press has been discussing it and advocating it. The majority of the Japanese papers, it says, demanded the occupation of Vladivostok and Harbin as soon as the Kerensky Government collapsed, but official Japan had built her future policy on a Russo-Japanese alliance, and so was disinclined to take these steps.

The paper says it is evident that the Japanese Government clung to this policy up to the last minute, but that the situation changed for Japan after the Brest-Litovsk negotiation, and that the basis for Japan's future policy has collapsed, as a friendly Russia might have served to protect Japan's rear in solving many questions, but a divided Russia under foreign influence is another matter.

The statements issued by Japan plainly show that the latter wishes everything to be clear between herself and her allies before she intervenes in Siberia, but also wishes to be free to decide when her troops are to retire, and this will not be when peace is declared, but when Russia once again becomes a responsible State, able to guarantee friendly relations.

The paper argues that America's attitude is not yet clear. It admits that geographically the Ussa and Amur provinces and northern Sachalin appear to round off Japan, but says that this is no excuse for Japan's annexations in Siberia, and declares that the kernel of Japanese imperial policy really lies in China, as the roots of her economic interests are there, and also in South Asia, Australia, and the island groups between.

Japan has definite war aims which she means to attain, namely, recognition of her exceptional position as regards China, the taking over of Germany's rights in Shantung, and the permanent occupation of Tsing-tao and the German South Sea Islands. She will not consent

"LOOK OUT—and see the tell-tale signs that warn you—" See top of page 9.—Advt.

to weaken herself militarily unless the Entente and America recognize these war aims.

FOOD FROM CHINA FOR ALLIES.

Products from Manchuria to Go by Way of Vladivostok.

HARBIN, Feb. 28, (Delayed.)—An agreement has been arrived at between the Consular corps here, railway officials and the Chinese customs service to permit the export of foodstuffs by way of Irkutsk and Vladivostok and also for the shipment of Manchurian products to Vladivostok for export to the Allies.

It is reported from Irkutsk that the Bolsheviki have ordered all workers in Siberia to mobilize for service at the front. The bourgeoisie have been instructed to build defenses or to work in towns in support of the mobilized workers.

LONDON, March 8.—According to a dispatch from Tientsin to The Daily Mail, the Chinese Government has obtained documentary proof that the Germans made definite offers of assistance to Russian revolutionary leaders if they would cause trouble. The documents are reported to mention Germany's intention to use released German war prisoners in Siberia against China's northern frontiers.

GERMAN PRINCE AS FINLAND'S KING

Kaiser Asked by New Country's Government to Appoint His Fifth Son, Oscar.

LONDON, March 8.—The Finnish Government has asked the German Emperor to appoint Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the Emperor, King of Finland, the Afton Tidningen of Stockholm says it learns from diplomatic circles there, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

Prince Oscar of Hohenzollern will be 30 years old next July 27. On July 31, 1914, Prince Oscar, apparently against the wishes of his father, contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Ina Bassewitz, who had been lady-in-waiting to the Empress.

Prince Oscar suffered from heart trouble during the early months of the war, and was reported to have collapsed after leading a victorious charge at Verdun on Oct. 3, 1914. He returned to duty and narrowly escaped capture in Poland in December of that year. There were few reports concerning his activities during 1915, but early in 1916 he was slightly wounded in the head and thigh on the eastern front.

Terms of the Treaty.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—Official announcement is made in Berlin of the signing at noon today of a peace treaty between Finland and Germany.

Article 1 declares that no state of war exists between Germany and Finland; that the contracting parties are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship, and that Germany will exert herself to secure recognition by all the powers of Finland's autonomy and independence. On the other hand, Finland will cede no portion of her territory to a foreign power nor grant such power any easement on territory over which she is sovereign without previously coming to an understanding with Germany on the subject.

The following articles relate to the resumption of diplomatic and consular relations immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty, renunciation by each party by compensation for war costs and indemnities, restoration of State treaties and private rights, exchange of prisoners of war and interned civilians, and compensation for civil damages.

Those treaties between Germany and Russia which have ceased to be operative will be replaced by new treaties corresponding to the altered conditions. In particular, negotiations will begin immediately for a commercial treaty, and meanwhile trade relations will be regulated between both countries by a trade and shipping agreement.

Respecting private rights, all military laws cease to be operative on ratification of the treaty. The relations of creditor and debtor will be restored, and the payment of obligations, particularly public debt, will be resumed. A commission will meet in Berlin for the purpose of fixing civil damages. It will be composed of representatives of both parties and neutral members, each to have a one-third representation. The President of Switzerland will be requested to nominate neutral members, including the Chairman.

Finnish prisoners of war in Germany and German prisoners in Finland will be exchanged with all possible dispatch, and deported or interned civilian nationals of either side sent home.

Then follow stipulations concerning amnesty, return or compensation for merchant ships, &c.; for the settlement of questions relative to the Aland Islands, and providing that fortifications on the islands will be removed as speedily as possible, and the permanent nonfortification of the islands regulated by special agreement.

Instruments of ratification are to be exchanged in Berlin as soon as possible. Four months after the ratification representatives of the contracting parties will meet in Berlin for the purpose of negotiating a supplementary treaty.

AMERICANS OUT OF FINLAND.

Consul and Twenty Residents Depart from Helsingfors.

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—The American Consul at Helsingfors, Thornwell Haynes, has advised the American Legation here that he is leaving the Finnish Capital tomorrow (Friday) with about twenty American residents.

Some 300 refugees of different nationalities, including many Americans, are at Abo and Bjorneborg, and Minister Morris has asked the Swedish Government to send an ice-breaker to bring them across the Gulf of Bothnia to Getle.

A Stockholm resident has received a letter from a friend in Helsingfors, dated February 23, in which it is said that instead of a regular ration of grain flour and a half ration of potato flour that was to have been issued that week only fish was distributed. The letter, which was sent by courier, expressed the hope that the United States for humanitarian motives would send grain to be kept at Narvik or Haparanda, and rationed out only on condition that the Finns stop fighting among themselves.

Compensates Dutch for Relief Ship.

THE HAGUE, March 8.—The Dutch Foreign Office announces that it has received compensation from Germany for damage to the property of the Belgian Relief Commission resulting from a submarine attack on the Dutch steamer Rijndijk on April 7, 1916.

RUSSIAN MASSES ROUSED AGAINST FOE

Bolsheviki Now Carrying On a Furious Anti-German Propaganda Among Them.

THEIR PATRIOTISM REBORN

Shock of National Humiliation May Set the Russian People on the Road to Recovery.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 5, (Delayed.)—Peace has been concluded, but there is no feeling of peace. There is no ease after war, no surcease of pain. True, the Germans after taking Narva have stopped their advance on the northern front, though apparently continuing it in Ukraine.

While awaiting the congress which is finally to ratify or not to ratify the peace concluded at Brest-Litovsk, it is interesting to speculate on the probable attitude of that body. Among the two Government parties, Bolsheviki and Left Social Revolutionaries, there is a strong divergency of opinion as to the possibility of accepting peace, as the Russian delegation has not yet arrived from Brest, and the sum total of the peace terms with all their implications and complications is still the theme of very vague and varied rumor.

The Government departments are evacuating Petrograd, and there is talk of transferring the capital to Moscow. The Left Social Revolutionaries in particular are clamorously demanding the continuance of revolutionary war as a protest against a humiliating and predatory peace, and there are strong groups among the Bolsheviki who take the same line.

Lenine is so far inexorable and insists on the acceptance and ratification of peace as the only temporary issue from the dilemma and as the only measure calculated to guarantee the continued existence of the Soviet Government on even limited Russian territory. His opponents urge that in any case once peace is signed and the Germans gain political and economic control over Russia the existence of the Soviet Government and the execution of its Socialist policy will become impossible and the Soviet Government can only secure its existence by maintaining desperate war with German imperialism until the German proletariat is so far roused as to come to the rescue.

About half the Soviets in the country reluctantly voted for acceptance of the peace terms, while the other half demonstratively voted in favor of a continuance of the revolutionary war. The War Party seems to be daily gaining ground, and it is a moot question whether the Moscow conference may not end in tearing the treaty to pieces and declaring a desperate revolutionary war on Germany.

The situation is full of the quaintest surprises and oddest incongruities. A demobilization order was issued today, but it was accompanied by an order to arm the whole people, so that every workman and workwoman and every peasant woman may learn how to shoot.

The monstrously humiliating terms of peace have had the effect of stinging national feeling to keen and bitter resentment. Many even of those who a few days ago were looking forward with longing to the restoration order by the Germans are infuriated by the manner in which Germany is planting her heel on the neck of Russia. I believe this disgraceful peace is not the end of Russia, but the beginning of a strong Russia. It is the end of the old war and the beginning of a new, tougher and more complex war. The air is full of the varied possibilities of national resistance.

I do not know what the Bolshevist Congress will do next week. Much depends on the situation. At the decisive moment the Bolsheviki have destroyed the army and are responsible for the success of German aggression, but I still insist that, in spite of the ruin and suffering caused by the Bolsheviki, in spite of the crushing military defeat they brought on Russia, their leaders were emphatically not intentionally working for German interests. They were working fanatically for their own revolutionary aims. They have been worsted in their amazing encounter with Germany, and now it is against German imperialism that the violence of their wrath is directed.

For the moment they are carrying on among the masses a furious agitation against Germany, and it is certainly astonishing that men who despised patriotism, who did their best to kill patriotic feeling, now are successfully stimulating patriotic feeling of a new type. This new Bolshevist patriotism is an asset. It certainly is one of the factors in revival of national sentiment. At the Moscow congress it may or may not find expression in a declaration of war against Germany, but there it is, fermenting among the masses in the towns, strangely confused with all kinds of fierce class prejudices and fantastic emotions, but at any rate violent in its resentment against the German oppressor.

Now this is a feeling the Bolshevist masses share with many other classes and groups which hate the Bolshevist doctrine, and I am not at all sure that various currents of bitter hostility to Germany will not coalesce in a big national movement of resistance to German invasion. It is early to forecast all the manifold internal and external developments, but Russia will resist. She may fail at first, but she will resist for Russia must live. I may be wrong, but I do believe the turning point has come and that the shock of national humiliation may set the Russian people on the road to national recovery.

RUSSIANS DRIVE FOE FROM JAMBURG

Also Announce That Kiev, Capital of Ukraine, Is Still in Hands of Reds.

LONDON, March 8.—A Russian revolutionary army recaptured Jamburg, sixty-eight miles from Petrograd, on the morning of March 5, according to an official announcement made in Petrograd Thursday and forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, is still in the hands of Russian revolutionary troops and has not been occupied by the Germans, according to a statement issued Wednesday by the Russian official news agency in Petrograd. The previous message saying Kiev had been lost to the enemy, the statement adds, was due to the receipt of a wireless message, which must have originated from enemy sources.

The report from Berlin on Feb. 25 that Ensign N. V. Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the Bolshevist army, had resigned, appeared to be confirmed by an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. The resignation, it says, was brought about owing to differences of principles between Krylenko and the Council of People's Commissaries, as well as a disagreement with the latest actions of the Council. The Berlin dispatch reported that General Bonch-Brujevitch had been appointed to succeed Krylenko.

BERLIN, March 8—(via London.)—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Imperial Headquarters, replying to a radiogram sent by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, protesting against a continuation of hostilities, says that the Austro-Hungarian troops, in lending their aid to Ukraine, have engaged in fighting at places where the enemy's resistance has to be broken.

PETROGRAD, March 6, (Delayed.)—German military movements in the northern districts of Russia have apparently stopped, but the enemy is so close that it is difficult to retain the Government in Petrograd. Its removal to Moscow is generally expected before the congress opens on March 12.

Crowds are trying to leave the city, but the regular trains have been suspended, and permission to secure special trains is difficult to obtain. Fabulous prices are paid for sleighs, while thousands are walking out along the highways and railroads. The theatres, opera, and ballet are open as usual, the public being indifferent as the result of the long strain to which it has been subjected.

WANT RUMANIA SEVERELY PUNISHED

German Papers Call for "Proper War Indemnity"—Peace Treaty Details.

AMSTERDAM, March 8.—Comment in German newspapers is very severe on Rumania. The Cologne Gazette says "we hold this enemy firmly in our hands and will not let go until he has done our will, until he has reaped what he has sown."

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, after saying that Bulgaria and Hungary will profit, adds: "But Germany bore the main burden of the war against Rumania, and, according to recognized international law, the victor has the right to the spoils." The newspaper urges Germany to exact "a proper war indemnity."

Explanation of the preliminary peace treaty with Rumania is made in a statement issued to the Austrian press at Vienna. It says that the Debrudja was transferred to the Central Powers as a whole in order to make the decision easier for Rumania.

The frontier adjustments in Transylvania, in general, mean the protection of the Iron Gates and the Petroseni mines as well as precaution against fresh surprise attacks. The new frontier, however, will not go deeply into Rumania. The economic demands relate particularly to imports of petroleum and agricultural products, and the evacuation of Austria-Hungary by Rumanian troops affects a strip of Bukowina still occupied by the Rumanians.

Finally, the statement says, the stipulation that Rumania must give transport facilities for the troops and transports of the Central Powers to Odessa appeared necessary in order to safeguard the shipment of large grain supplies from Odessa by way of the Volga, Dnieper, and Danube Rivers to the central empires.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, a copy of which has been received here, says it learns Germany has secured the privilege of utilizing the Rumanian petroleum industry and that she thus hopes to be independent in this respect of the United States.

Enver Pasha, in an address to the Turkish Chamber, according to a Constantinople dispatch, said the Bolsheviki had proclaimed that self-determination was the right of all peoples, and that the Turkish Government would not fail to recognize autonomous Governments already established in the Caucasus and other Governments in the neighborhood of Turkey and would support them if necessary.

VOTE £600,000,000 CREDIT.

Members of the Commons Unanimous for Bonar Law's Proposal.

LONDON, March 8.—The House of Commons late last night agreed unanimously to the vote of credit of £600,000,000 moved yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law.

This brings the total of the votes of credit during the war to £6,842,000,000.

Ukraine Shipping Food to Foe.

AMSTERDAM, March 8.—The Vienna Fremdenblatt says the Ukrainian Government is endeavoring to deliver to the Central Powers by the middle of March 30,000 carloads of grain, 1,200 carloads of sugar, 2,000 carloads of frozen meat, and 1,000 carloads of dried fruit.

Grand Duchess of Luxemburg Refuses to Wed Prussian

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 7.—Inhabitants of Luxemburg, including two Judges, and also several Swiss tradesmen, have arrived in Zurich. They declare that the refusal of the young Duchess of Luxemburg to accept a Prussian Prince as a husband continues to cause the greatest irritation in Berlin royal circles. Nearly every three months a new Prince is sent down to Luxemburg and the Duchess is obliged to receive him.

The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, now 24 years of age, the most beautiful of six beautiful sisters, succeeded her father in 1912. All the sisters were educated by French governesses. It is said that when the Kaiser passed through Luxemburg, a fortnight after the German Army had invaded the country, and called to pay his respects, Marie Adelaide, the Grand Duchess, declined to receive him.

HAIG'S MEN CHECK BIG YPRES ATTACK

Germans, Advancing on a Mile Front, Win Only Temporary Success.

BRITISH LOSE OUTPOSTS

But Re-establish Their Lines and Drive Their Assailants Back 300 Yards.

LONDON, March 8.—Serious fighting has taken place on the Ypres-Dixmude sector of the British front, according to the British official statement issued by the British War Office tonight. A German attack on a front of over a mile compelled some of the British advance posts to fall back, but later a counterattack re-established the British line.

The text of the night official statement follows:

Shortly before dawn today, after heavy artillery preparation, the enemy delivered a strong local attack on a front of over a mile south of Houthulst Forest. On a greater part of this front his attack broke down under the fire of our troops. At one point, however, on the left of our line, where the attack was pressed with great determination and supported by troops carrying flame throwers, some of the soldiers holding our advanced posts were compelled to fall back a short distance on a front of about 500 yards.

After severe fighting later in the morning a counterattack was launched by Yorkshire Light Infantry. It met with considerable success, with the result that the enemy's troops were driven back a distance of 300 yards beyond their former front line and heavy losses were inflicted upon them. Our positions are completely re-established. Our casualties in the enemy's original attack and in the subsequent fighting were light.

Sussex troops carried out a successful raid this morning east of Laventie and with little loss to themselves captured a few prisoners.

Hostile artillery showed considerable activity today at a number of points, particularly in the neighborhood of Flesquières, in the Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle, and Armentières sections and east of Ypres.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

The enemy's artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Ribécourt and the Scarpe Valley.

Considerable artillery activity developed also on both sides in the Ypres sector, between the Menin Road and Houthulst Forest.

The War Office communication issued last night said:

The enemy's artillery activity this morning in the Neuve Chapelle sector was followed by attacks of hostile raiding parties under cover of a thick fog against certain of our advanced posts. Northwest of La Bassée some of our men are missing from a post into which the enemy succeeded in forcing an entrance. At other points his raiding parties were repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

The hostile artillery was active during the day south of Cambrai, at a number of points between Vermelles and Armentières and east and northwest of Ypres.

PARIS, March 7, (Delayed.)—The French official statement issued tonight reads:

The artillery fighting was rather heavy on the right bank of the Meuse north of Hill 344, Verdun front, and at some points in the Woevre. There was no infantry fighting.

On March 6 four German airplanes were brought down by our aviators. Our bombarding squadrons dropped 12,000 kilograms (more than thirteen tons) of explosives on railway stations and munitions depots in the enemy zone.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 8.—Fifty-three Belgian and British soldiers were captured in reconnoitring operations yesterday, says the War Office bulletin, which reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—By successful reconnoissances thirty Belgians were taken prisoner east of Merckem, and twenty-three English northeast of Festubert. Artillery and mine-thrower fire revived in the evening in some sectors.

Storming detachments brought back a number of French prisoners as a result of a thrust east of Laneuveille, south of Perry-au-Bac. Otherwise the fighting was limited to destructive fire, which increased temporarily on the west bank of the Meuse.

Front of Duke Albrecht.—On the Lorraine front the French artillery developed lively activity between Selle and Pisine.

Elsewhere there was nothing new.

Attacked Belgians Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Belgian Legation tonight gave out a cabled report from the Government dated yesterday:

The Germans have met with serious defeat on the Belgian front. Last night several attempts were directed against two places in the Belgian line.

The first attack, which took place in a section more than a mile wide against the positions on the Beverdyk, was completely repulsed by a barrage of artillery and machine-gun fire. Numerous corpses were left by the enemy on the battlefield.

It is obvious that the Germans had attached great importance to the second attack, which was made south of Stuyvakenskerke against our positions at Reigersvliet, which were held by unmounted cavalrymen. They had prepared this attack by violent artillery action, in which three different regiments took part. Picked troops of young men from 20 to 25 years of age succeeded in setting foot in a part of our posts, but after a strong artillery preparation a strong counterattack was made by our cavalrymen, which succeeded completely.

The Germans were driven out with very heavy losses from the positions which they had been ordered to keep at any cost. In spite of their energetic resistance they were unable, however, to check the advance of our men, who captured more than 100 unwounded prisoners, including four officers, and seven machine guns. A great number of dead and wounded were found on the field after the action. Several German detachments may be considered as being completely wiped out.

PREDICT UNITED DRIVE IN FRANCE AND ITALY

Italian Dispatches to Washington Say That the Teuton Preparations Are Now Completed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Italian official dispatches today, transmitting "reliable dispatches from Switzerland," say that it is evident that the "Central Powers have completed their military preparations, and that the beginning of the offensive against the Entente is imminent."

"Everything goes to indicate that the operations of Germany in France will be simultaneous with the offensive of Austria against Italy," the dispatches continue. "From the same sources it is learned that Austro-Hungarian troops have already been concentrated in large numbers along the entire Italian line, and that strong contingents are still moving to our front.

"The Austrian press keeps repeating to its own people that the Italian front is weak, and that with their offensive against Italy surely successful, peace will be concluded in the near future. These statements in the enemy press constitute the usual psychological and political preparation of the German and Austrian public preliminary to a new offensive.

"In reply to the bombardment of Venice fifteen Italian hydroaeroplanes raided the naval base of Pola. All returned safely.

"During the last enemy air raid over Venice two enemy airplanes which seemed to be determined to destroy the Rialto Bridge were struck by our anti-aircraft guns and fell into the Adriatic. On the next day our hydroaeroplanes bombarded successfully the enemy hangars at Motta di Livenza and Parenzo."

AIR BATTLES ARE NUMEROUS.

Good Weather Causes Renewed Activity on the British Front.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 7.—The return to fine weather yesterday brought out the flying men on aerial reconnoissance, and there were many fights over the lines with hostile scouts. The British drove down over a score of the enemy, and some of these were seen to crash.

The German artillery fired heavily against some sectors of the British front as far north as Paschendaele and as far south as the country around St. Quentin. Neuve Chapelle was bombarded for a time, and the valley of the Scarpe received a quantity of gas shells.

Several raids were again attempted by the enemy last night, and the raiders took two or three men from the outposts, but in all other cases they were repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire with losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

British raids east of Bullecourt and elsewhere succeeded in getting a few men and machine guns with very slight casualties.

LONDON, March 7.—The War Office communication on aerial operations issued tonight says:

There was fine weather Wednesday, and great aerial activity on both sides. There was continuous fighting between our scouts and enemy machines, which persistently attacked our bombing and artillery machines.

Ten German airplanes were downed and ten others disabled. Three of our machines are missing.

BRITISH IN PALESTINE ADVANCE THREE MILES

Allenby's March North on an 18-Mile Front Meets Little Opposition.

LONDON, March 8.—British troops astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road in Palestine have advanced their positions northward along a frontage of eighteen miles to a depth of three miles, the British War Office announced today.

The text of the statement reads:

From Monday to Thursday our line astride the Jerusalem-Palestine road was steadily advanced. Little opposition was encountered. Yesterday the advance was to a maximum depth of three miles on a frontage of eighteen miles.

On Wednesday night the enemy blew up his bridge over the River Jordan at El Ghoranieh.

During the week successful bombing raids were carried out by our aviators.

POLISH BRIGADE REVOLTS IN AUSTRIA

Mutiny Said to Have Been Repressed by Croatians After Fierce Battle.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Difficulties being met by the Central Powers in assimilating the recalcitrant factions in Russia was indicated today by information to the State Department that a Polish brigade in the service of Austria had revolted and deserted the main command. The reason given for the defection was dissatisfaction over the peace agreement signed with the Ukraine. The brigade is now somewhere in Northern Bessarabia, apparently acting independently.

American Consul Summers under date of March 6 reported from Moscow that the anarchist movement there was becoming stronger and that a few persons had been wounded in the streets by bombs. There was general dissatisfaction in Moscow, he said, over the peace terms Russia had been forced to agree to.

AMSTERDAM, March 8.—A Vienna dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that it was alleged during a debate in the lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Tuesday that a Croatian infantry regiment was ordered to march against a Polish brigade of 8,000 men which, it is reported, mutinied on Feb. 15. A pitched battle ensued, artillery and machine guns being used by both sides. There were heavy casualties and the Poles were finally overpowered and made prisoners.

AUTOMOBILES.

HOW DO YOU DRIVE YOUR AUTOMOBILE?

Magistrate House, of the Traffic Court, issued the following safety bulletin today:—

"Careful owners or drivers of motor vehicles will know how to answer these questions and help avoid street accidents.

"Do you stop when street cars stop ahead of you?

"Do you ever have your speedometer tested?

"Do you ever stop to look at your own rear light?

"Do you drive in wet weather without chains?

"Do you test your brakes before driving your car?

"Do you know what makes an automobile smoke?

"Do you talk to persons in your car while driving?

"Do you know the rules of the road?

"Do you order the chauffeur of your motor truck to operate it without proper equipment?

"Do you order a taxicab driver to break the speed law on a fifty cent trip and then let him pay a $50 fine?

"Be a careful owner or driver of motor vehicles and avoid trouble and inconvenience."—*The Evening Telegram, Mar. 8, 1918.*

AUTOMOBILES.

ALLIED DIPLOMATS FEAR FOR INDIA

Continued from Page One.

outside world from becoming acquainted at the present moment with the situation in Japan.

The entire question is so delicate that it is not believed that any Government will authorize any further official pronouncement until the final decision shall have been reached, and if there should be a further exchange of views between Tokio and Washington the discussion probably will be secret.

The State Department has received no information confirming the reported presence at Harbin, Manchuria, of Prince Lvoff, who was the first Premier of the Russian democratic Government. The last reports concerning him received by the department placed Prince Lvoff in Western Siberia.

The department also is without information concerning the strength and importance of the movement headed in Eastern Siberia by General Semenoff, a Cossack leader, who was recently reported to have appealed to the Allies for aid in overthrowing the Bolshevist Government and resisting the Central Powers. In the latest press dispatches Semenoff was reported to be at Harbin also.

Heavy Gunfire in Macedonia.

PARIS, March 8.—"Heavy artillery fighting occurred in the regions of Lake Doiran and the Vardar, north of Lumnica and in the Cerna bend," says yesterday's report of the War Office concerning operations on the Macedonian front. "Our raiding parties brought back Bulgarian prisoners."

France Decorates Red Cross Workers

PARIS, March 7, (Delayed.)—Major James R. Barbour of the American Red Cross and Ralph Preston of the American Relief Clearing House, have been decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

SWEDEN LACKS GRAIN TO LAST BEYOND JULY

Will Be in Need Before Harvest Unless Additional Supplies Are Received.

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—The outlook in Sweden for foodstuffs and fodder grain is disquieting, said Minister of Agriculture Petersen in answering an interpellation in the Riksdag today.

The present supplies of breadstuffs will suffice until the first days of July, and about 84,000 more tons of grain will be required to carry the country through until the next harvest. A total supply of 140,000 tons of oats will be required for the same period, and of this supply only 12,000 tons are on hand.

The Minister expressed the hope that some grain which is not yet thrashed will increase the available supply, but if this is not true, and if no importations are possible, it will probably be necessary to decrease bread rations except for manual laborers.

The State Household Commission has decided to regulate potato consumption and will allow a ration of two kilograms per person a week.

RAISES INTEREST TO ALLIES.

Rate Now 5 Per Cent. as a Result of Higher Cost There.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The interest rate on loans to the Allies has been raised from 4¼ to 5 per cent., as a result of the recent increase in the rates on certificates of indebtedness from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Since it now costs the United States Government more to borrow money from the American people, Secretary McAdoo felt it necessary to charge more for the allied loans, as these transactions mean practically no profit to the United States. The difference of one-half per cent. between the borrowing and the lending rates is to cover the expense to this Government of raising the funds and to account for the tax losses involved in the issuance of certificates which are free from certain kinds of tax levies.

The interest rates on allied loans have risen gradually from 3 per cent. on the first credits last April, when the Government was borrowing at that rate on certificates. Later the lending rate was increased to 3¾ per cent. and then 3½ per cent. to accord with the rate on the first Liberty loan. Funds obtained from the second Liberty loan at 4 per cent. were lent to the Allies at 4¼.

Credits to the Allies now amount to $4,734,400,000, and $4,386,400,000 has actually been paid out. Of the $348,000,000 unpaid balance, $137,000,000 is still credited to the Russian Government, although no requests are being presented by Russian officials for payment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DON'T WAIT TO GET SICK

Sudden changes in winter severely tax endurance, but SCOTT'S EMULSION quickly increases resistive-power for little folks or grown-ups. 12-141

PEACE CAN'T LAST, RUSSIANS AGREE

Continued from Page One.

to stop the struggle against the Soviet Government."

The Izvestia says that peace is not shameful, any more than it is shameful when, after an unsuccessful strike, workmen are forced to conclude an agreement with a capitalist.

No Chance of Lasting Peace.

I cannot find a single newspaper or a single politician, of whatever party, ready to admit that this can be a lasting peace. Many consider it probable that it will not be ratified by the All-Russian Assembly. Many who think it will be so ratified point to one condition after another which the Russians will be unable to keep, thus giving the Germans an excuse for further attack.

All agree on the immediate need for organized forces of resistance. For this the first essential is to get the great bulk of the old army out of the way. The second is to prepare a volunteer army, every member of which shall know what he is fighting for. The third is transport reorganization and, partly dependent on that reorganization, the food supply. The rural life on which Russia exists is nearly at a standstill from sheer lack of the simplest of agricultural implements. On the railways, already broken down, are crawling a mass of demobilized soldiery, many of whom have no intention whatever of returning home, but have entered upon a half-conscious nomadic existence.

I have just returned from a special mission into the interior. Every station was like an opened hive of gray bees, all drones, swarming over lines and platforms, packing themselves again into cattle trucks and traveling on buffers when there was no other room. Every stopping place smells like a vast latrine. Meanwhile other traffic is almost impossible.

I believe myself it may be years before the demobilization of the Russian Army is concluded and the gray sediment of aimless migration subsides. Yet even this is less dangerous than to have these millions ready to be driven—sacking, burning, and destroying—in front of the advancing enemy as happened last year.

A heroic few are struggling to make headway in the maelstrom. I saw myself much rolling stock, field wagons and engineering plant, evacuated from the Baltic district during the last few days. Much of it thrown by the side of the line will certainly rot, but the fact that it is there proves that a real effort is being made to keep it from the Germans.

Again a real effort is being made to arm and train a Red army of workingmen. I returned to Petrograd with a train loaded with rifles which were being brought to arm this new force of the only people in Russia who realize what they have to lose by defeat of the revolution. At every stop a guard of workmen in rough sheepskins and felt boots tumbled out and patrolled the train with something more like keenness and discipline than have been seen since the first revolution.

Officers of Old Army Called.

Officers of the old army are summoned to form classes for instruction of the new. Until this army is formed only a lunatic could expect Russia to do serious fighting. Wherever resistance is made to the Germans the brunt of the struggle is borne by workmen and sailors (who are largely drawn from the working class). Thus, at Narva, where there were nearly 500 wounded, most of them were sailors, only a very small proportion being soldiers.

From all parts of the front come reports that the worst obstacle to successful defense is the remains of the army, who block the railway stations and, camping in cattle trucks, offer good-tempered, indolent, passive resistance to any effort to get the trucks clear for the urgent traffic of war. Characteristic of the spirit of the demoralized army is the fact that ammunition and Red Cross wagons are evacuated by them in preference to guns, for the simple reason that they are more comfortable as a means of conveyance for themselves.

The All-Russian Assembly will decide whether Russia shall continue to fight under present conditions or submit to peace in order to pull herself together to fight a new war with a new army. If peace is ratified it will be ratified in that spirit. Meanwhile the position is desperate. The Germans, in concert with supporters of the Rada, are driving the Soviet power out of the Ukraine granary. This not only means corn supplies for Germany, but also destroys what hope there was of getting that corn to starving Northern Russia. The thousands who walk out along the roads and railways from Petrograd and are willing to risk their lives traveling on roofs or buffers five hundred or a thousand miles and more do so more for the sake of finding food than of escaping from the Germans. Simultaneously all allied embassies are leaving. The Japanese and Chinese insisted on proceeding east, thus helping to justify fears of Japanese action in Siberia. Such action would mean adding a shortage of meat to the absence of corn. It would make a national catastrophe not only unavoidable, but also irreparable.

At present the Russians, while doubting if peace is possible, point with some satisfaction to the oppressive nature of the terms, which are such as to compel the nation to struggle for existence. But if action in the east still further weakens Russia that struggle will not have even a chance of success.

Says Peace Envoys Parted in Hate.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—Commenting upon the outcome of the Brest-Litovsk conference at which peace with the Russian Government was concluded, the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts says:

"Peace was concluded, but the delegates parted with feelings of deadly enmity. That such was the case is a deeply regrettable event. The German workmen do not stand behind von Rosenberg (assistant to Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann and Chairman of the second Brest-Litovsk conference) or the policy for which he stands.

"Let us, therefore, face the facts and frankly declare that in this peace the success which was sought has been denied to socialism of all shades of opinion."

GARROS MUST TRAIN ANEW FOR AIR WAR

Continued from Page One.

but even they are far better off than the Germans.

"If only the people here knew the truth there would be less of this spineless grumbling and talk of Germany being unbeatable. What if Russia has fallen down? You Americans are worth ten Russias.

"The Germans know that their only hope is in weakening on the part of the Allies. If we hold fast we are bound to beat them."

In conclusion, Garros told of his capture, saying:

"Because of motor trouble I was forced to land on Belgian soil north of Courtrai. I managed to burn the machine but found I was surrounded by enemies. It was early afternoon, and my only chance was to hide until dark, when I might make my way to the Dutch frontier, about forty miles distant.

"I hid among the weeds in a narrow ditch with only my head emerging from the mud. Twice the search patrols stopped within a yard of my hiding place. As the afternoon passed, although I was nearly frozen, I began to think I might get away. Then just as it was getting dusk two boches came right on top of me and the game was up. Another quarter of an hour and the darkness would have saved me.

"It was bad luck, but never mind that now. At least I have got my chance again before the war ends."

Roland Garros is well known in the United States, and figured in many aerial competitions here when aviation was in its infancy. At one time he held the record for altitude, having ascended in 1912 a distance of 19,032 feet. From the beginning of the war until his capture in April, 1915, he was one of the most daring and intrepid of the French aviators. One of his best known exploits was at Dunkirk, just before his capture, when he shot dead in the air the aviators and observer of a German airplane. He went after this machine alone.

Garros was born of French parents at Capetown, South Africa, in 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Paris and of its law school, and for a time practised his profession in the French capital.

The exploits of Garros have made him a prominent figure in aviation circles throughout the world. He has appeared in meets in Richmond, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Dallas, Fort Worth, Mexico City, Havana, and New York, and holds a number of speed prizes won in various European cities. On his flight from Tunis to Sicily in December, 1912, he traveled for a distance of 160 miles entirely over water. When he flew across the Mediterranean, from St. Raphael to Biserta, he traveled 558 miles in 7 hours and 53 minutes.

AERO CLUB HONORS GARROS.

Aviator Gets Notice That a Medal Has Been Awarded to Him.

PARIS, March 8.—Lieutenant Roland G. Garros, the famous French aviator, who was captured by the Germans, but who escaped from a prison camp early in February and returned to France, was today informed by the Aero Club of America that "a unique" medal had been awarded to him for the service he rendered aviation by inventing a type of airplane on which a machine gun is fired through the propeller.

BACHIA'S HAVANA CIGARS
PRONOUNCED BAY-SHA
"Our Corona Size"
The After Dinner Autocrat
32 sizes 10¢ to 30¢ each
At all Clubs, Hotels and Dealers in genuinely fine cigars
BACHIA & Co. N.Y.
Ask for Bachia's and get the best

BELL-ANS for INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

BRITISH CABINET FACES NEW CRISIS

Foes of Government Stirred Afresh by Explanations of Jellicoe's Dismissal.

FEAR NORTHCLIFFE'S HAND

Many Members of Parliament Believe He Is in Control—Cautious About a Change.

BONAR LAW IN HOPEFUL VEIN

Doubts if Germans Will Attempt a Drive Soon and Tells of Allied Superiority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—The atmosphere of Westminster is surcharged with electricity, but the best opinion is that the storm will pass away without breaking over the heads of the Government. Some individual members may desire to drive the Government out of office without knowing who is to replace it—in yesterday's debate Mr. Pringle, a Liberal member, said his motto was "Passengers off the car first"—but the general sense of the House of Commons is against experiments which might mean a change for the worse.

There were unpleasant disclosures in yesterday's questions regarding the dismissal of Jellicoe. Among those who devote special attention to naval matters the preponderant opinion is that Jellicoe ought never to have been changed from an executive to an administrative post, and despite Sir Edward Carson's tribute to his work at Whitehall there is a general belief that Sir Eric Geddes was entirely justified in the action he took.

With the manner in which the recent changes at the Admiralty were brought about the House generally had very little sympathy. Bonar Law made out the best case possible for the Government, but several members suggested that his attitude was based upon a spirit of loyalty rather than considered approval.

Rightly or wrongly, a goodly section of the House of Commons has become possessed or obsessed with the idea that Lord Northcliffe controls the Government. Lloyd-George two days ago made a confidential statement to a meeting of Unionist members of Parliament regarding the general question of the Government's relations with the press. The meeting passed a vote of satisfaction, but, according to reports current today, members who were present are now doubtful whether they were not too easily won over by the Prime Minister's persuasive oratory.

The Westminster Gazette, which generally represents what may be called the opinion of the Asquithian Liberals, says: "We are all anxious that there should be no unnecessary changes of Government during the stage of the war, but these disclosures are making serious people ask whether continuity may not be purchased at too high a price, and that question is asked more persistently when at the same time it is revealed that the efficiency for which we were willing to turn a blind eye to some defects of character and method, is not being attained."

BONAR LAW LOOKS TO AIRMEN TO WIN

Declares Allied Superiority Aloft Will Offset Germany's Preponderence in Guns.

LONDON, March 8.—In his address to the House of Commons yesterday, Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of the military situation, said that the Russian situation deeply affected every theatre of war except that in the German colonies, out of which the Germans had been driven.

"It is obvious," said the Chancellor, "that the Germans, having captured so many guns, have a great superiority in guns, but the power of their artillery has been limited to a great extent by the supply of ammunition, and I believe it is needless to fear danger of superiority in guns any more than in men on the western front. Moreover, our overwhelming air superiority will go far to neutralize the superiority in guns."

In referring to the air service, Mr. Bonar Law momentarily broke down, remembering that his own son had been killed in the flying service. The House cheered in sympathy with the Chancellor. Quickly recovering himself, Mr. Bonar Law resumed. He spoke of the splendid organization of the Entente allied forces on the western front.

He professed some skepticism concerning the much-advertised German offensive and declared that a member of the Government who had been with the troops in France had told him that while Headquarters expected an offensive, when he got lower down the line and talked with Brigadiers and Battalion Commanders, who were in daily contact with the enemy, he found that these men did not believe the Germans would attack and that the British officers were confident of their superiority.

America as a Factor.

Toward the end of his address, after he had touched on many phases of the situation, he said:

"So far I have considered the position without taking America into account, but America is the last factor that ought to be left out of the account. The United States is a nation of a hundred million people, and with the largest resources in the world. Its value depends upon the success of our operations at sea, which will enable those resources to be brought to the use of the Allies. We have been disappointed with the results of shipbuilding this month. There is nothing more vital in this war than what is done in two directions—the building of ships and the destroying of submarines. It had been anticipated by the Admiralty that there would be at the end of the second quarter of this year new construction that would more than equalize losses. There is a fear that this is not possible so soon, but it is not doubted, I think, that it is coming."

The Chancellor said that, from the viewpoint of staying power in the war, once the equilibrium was established, every week means improvement in favor of the Allies and increases their ability to bring American resources to play an important part in the war. Looking at what he believed to be the facts in the situation, he said he had no doubt whatever that if the Allies held together they would be able to obtain the results they set out to achieve when the war began. Unless peace and security for the future were obtained and the German people were taught that war did not pay, peace, he said, would be defeat for the Allies.

"To me all this meticulous talk about what von Hertling means is simply ridiculous," said Mr. Bonar Law. "We must judge the German intentions not by what is being said, but by what Germany is doing. What is the use in talking about von Hertling accepting President Wilson's principles when at the same moment the Germans have taken Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland and are making conditions of peace by which Rumania is giving up Dobrudja and other parts of Rumania? It was said to me by an ally recently that he had been told the spirit of England is weakening, but I do not believe it."

Rumania, through the failure of Russia, the Chancellor said, had been put into a position little less than tragic. At present, he said, peace negotiations were proceeding between Rumania and the Central Powers, and it would not be right to go further than to reiterate the sympathy felt for the Rumanian people and the regret that conditions absolutely beyond allied control rendered it impossible to go to her assistance.

Referring to Mesopotamia and Palestine, the Chancellor said he doubted whether it ever had been possible to carry out decisive operations by means of troops transferred by sea.

"When we had sufficient tonnage to move troops by sea," he continued, "we did not have a sufficient number of trained troops to move, and now the tonnage position has made it impossible to move very large forces in that way."

These operations, however, Mr. Bonar Law contended, had resulted in a degree of success of which the country could feel proud, and of which the capture of Jerusalem was the culmination. That event was not the end, he said, but he could not say what the plans were for the future.

It would be a great mistake, the Chancellor went on, to suppose that the value of these operations was purely political or moral. Great Britain, he reminded his hearers, was a great Eastern power, and no competent soldier or civilian had ever said it was possible for Great Britain to stand out of the events in the eastern sphere of operations. At the same time, no competent soldier ever doubted that it was essential that the western front should have sufficient men to insure whatever result was obtained in the east.

But there was another advantage, the Chancellor continued, and he then made the assertion that there was great discontent in Turkey despite the successes of the Central Powers against Russia. "Then," he added, "until the British Empire was absolutely defeated it was obvious we could not abandon Egypt. Lord Kitchener estimated that the number of troops necessary to save Egypt from invasion was far larger than the total which has been operating in Palestine and Mesopotamia."

Value of Saloniki Expedition.

It was never expected, the Chancellor explained, that the Saloniki forces would be solely on the defensive. There had been reason to believe they would play a part in another way, but the events in Russia had made that impossible. He intimated here that it was not impossible that the Saloniki forces might be attacked, but predicted that the Central Powers would pay dearly for every yard they drove the Allies back. In concluding his remarks regarding the Saloniki sector the Chancellor said it was not difficult to justify the Saloniki expedition, because if it had not been undertaken Constantine would still be on the throne of Greece and the whole of Greece would be overrun by the Germans, who would have been able to control the Balkans from all sides. This would have been a great accession of strength, he pointed out, while the Greek harbors would also have been at the disposal of German submarines, and it would have been almost impossible to keep up communications with the East.

Turning to the West, Mr. Bonar Law said that if Russia had not collapsed the war would have been over a year ago in favor of the Allies. What had happened in Russia was a terrible blow to the Allies, he admitted, but he asked that it be regarded for a moment from the German point of view. When the war broke out, he continued, Russia was militarily the strongest enemy Germany had to face. Now Russia had dropped out; but, despite this, he declared, Germany was not a step nearer the victory for which she was looking.

As to Russia herself, the Chancellor thought that from every point of view there was justification in thinking that Germany would not be able to exploit her. The way Germany was treating her, he contended, could not fail to create an intense feeling of hostility throughout the Russian Empire, while the victory of the Central Powers would mean the absolute loss of any hope of a free Russia.

Fears for England's Trade.

In the debate which followed the Chancellor's statement, Percy Alfred Harris, member from Leicestershire, accused the Government of placing such hindrances and restrictions on trading as to threaten to deprive England of her supremacy as the world's greatest exporter after the war. He complained that Lancashire's staple industries were being diverted to Japan. He suspected, he said, that Japan was using her tonnage to capture trade and attack British markets instead of helping the Allies.

Thomas James MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, replied to criticisms which were voiced during a considerable discussion of shipbuilding. He admitted the urgency of the problem and the necessity for more men to construct ships. The more Parliament ventilates this subject, he said, the better the Admiralty would be pleased, adding, "If we and the Admiralty do not do our share, scrap us." He admitted that to realize forecasts "we must turn out double the tonnage in March that we produced in February." Asked if it could be done, he replied, "We must do our best."

52% OF INCOME FOR FOOD.

This Is Proportion of Cost to the Average German Family.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The seriousness of the cost of living problem in Germany is shown in figures announced today by the Department of Labor, which states that 52.14 per cent. of the average German family's expenditure is for food.

Fresh meat is scarce and smoked and conserved meats are high in price, while fish is two and one-half to four times higher than in peace times. Potatoes are being substituted for grain and substitutes of all kinds are being used, especially by the poorer classes. Jam has very largely taken the place of butter and oleomargarine.

SAW THE "THUNDER EAGLE."

Ojibway Indians Say Celestial Apparition Portends Great Events.

FORT WILLIAM, Ontario, March 8.—The "Thunder Eagle," sacred among the Ojibway Indians as personifying the Great Spirit, or the Manitou, supposed to have its nest on the Sleeping Giant, 1,400 feet above Thunder Bay, was seen depicted in fire in the brilliant display of the aurora borealis here last night.

The Ojibways say the Thunder Eagle has not been seen for many years, and that its appearance portends wonderful happenings in the world. The figure of the eagle traveled swiftly southward over the bay, accompanied by huge splashes of red and green fire, which showed about it like meteors.

A dispatch from Duluth told of the appearance of an eagle in the aurora borealis seen in that city last night.

ALLIES UNSHAKEN, ASQUITH ASSERTS

Hold Keys to War Positions Through Command of Seas and Western Front.

FIGHT FOR PEOPLES' PEACE

After Brest-Litovsk, Can Any One Doubt Germany's Aim in Belgium, He Asks.

CUPAR, Scotland, March 7.—There are two keys to the world war position, said former Premier Herbert H. Asquith in an address to his constituents here today. These keys are the command of the seas and of the western front. Both, he said, after all vicissitudes, still remained in the hands of the Allies.

"While it is impossible to avert our eyes from the tragedy unfolding in Russia and the formidable dangers that tragedy has revealed," he said, "these dangers do not give us apprehension. There are two important factors in the situation. First, Russia, as an effective military factor, has been wiped off the slate; second, the German procedure in the so-called, negotiations with Russia and the light they have thrown upon the minds and methods of Germany's present rulers. There rarely has been a more instructive contrast between pretension and intention."

Referring to the recent speech of Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, Mr. Asquith said:

"The very moment he was making his address his subordinates were writing terms, not of peace, but of capitulation, as harsh and humiliating as could be found in the annals of history. Districts of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus were to be handed back to share with Armenia the horrors and desolation of Turkish rule. Could any doubt after that the fate of Belgium if Germany was ever able to dictate to the western powers after the pattern set at Brest-Litovsk?

"It is not by such roads that a clean peace is attainable. The so-called treaty of Brest-Litovsk was everything that an international compact ought not to be. The only peace worth having must be a peace not of rulers or Parliaments, but of peoples.

"One thing seems to be of paramount importance in the world's best interest, and that is that the people with whom in the long run the issue rests should be brought to understand that, so far as the Allies are concerned, we have but one governing end to which everything else is subordinate, namely, to build upon that foundation the fabric of the future world."

MAKE PLEA FOR GODSOLL.

His Counsel Argues That He Was Not Legally Sent to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Frank F. Godsoll, naturalized Frenchman, born in Cleveland, and formerly a resident of Germany, is spending his third night in the District of Columbia Jail since he was apprehended on the technical charge made by the French Government of having committed a larceny of $200, the real crime imputed to him being graft of large commissions on automobile purchases far up into the millions.

This afternoon Godsoll's lawyers went into court and argued that United States Commissioner Hitt had erred in holding that the prisoner had been "arraigned" before him and in committing him to jail. Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme Court took the matter under advisement and will render his decision tomorrow.

Assistant United States Attorneys Archer and Laws agreed that the man was not "arraigned" before the Commissioner. The order of commitment will be quashed if Judge Hitz decides there was an error. In that event, it is believed, United States Marshal Splain will permit Godsoll to go to his hotel under surveillance of a Deputy Marshal and later, when the facts in the case can be investigated, an effort will be made to obtain an order allowing the prisoner to give bail.

The charge under which Godsoll is held is not clearly understood here either by Godsoll's attorneys or by members of the French Embassy. Under the treaty between France and the United States a prisoner may be held in one country on the request by cable of the other Government for forty days to give time to forward the papers showing all the facts in the alleged charge of criminal conduct.

It is insisted for Goldsoll that he has committed no larceny of any kind in France and that he cannot be held or extradited for this alleged crime. At the same time it is urged that there is no statute under which a man charged with graft, as alleged in Godsoll's case, can be extradited, and as he has violated no law of this country apparently he could not be prosecuted here.

WELCOMES LOYALTY PLEDGE

President Gratified Over Action of Friends of German Democracy.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Friends of German Democracy, an organization devoted not only to the teaching of patriotism among Germans in the United States but in forwarding efforts to democratize Germany itself, received a telegram from President Wilson today. It was in reply to one sent by Otto C. Butz, President, and Karl Mathie, Secretary, notifying him of the loyalty pledge taken at a mass meeting of the organization here yesterday.

"I received it with deepest gratification," the President telegraphed.

The Friends of German Democracy has a staff of speakers traveling throughout the country speaking to German societies with the sympathetic understanding which they believe the situation requires. In addition, according to Mr. Mathie, they are smuggling literature into Germany in the hope that "the free citizens of the great American Republic may soon be able to greet the free citizens of Germany."

The quotation is from one of the latest proclamations which the organization has sent to Europe to be smuggled into Germany.

BUS KILLS SOLDIER'S WIFE.

Mrs. Fogarty Struck in Broadway While Crossing at 63d Street.

While crossing Broadway at Sixty-third Street yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Catherine Fogarty, 45 years old, of 574 West 170th Street, the wife of Lieutenant Harry Fogarty of the 102d Engineers Corps, now at Spartanburg, was instantly killed by a southbound Fifth Avenue bus.

She was alone and the body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station where the identification was effected through her personal belongings, after which it was sent to her home.

The bus was in charge of John Brennan of 583 Concord Avenue, the Bronx, who was not arrested, as the accident was not due to his fault, witnesses declared.

ITALIAN PATROLS ACTIVE.

Harass the Enemy in Trentino—Renewal of Artillery Duels.

ROME, March 8.—Italian patrols have been taking the offensive in the Trentino, and hostile parties which threatened attacks on the Asiago Plateau have been routed by Italian machine guns. There has been an intermittent increase of artillery exchanges in the Eastern Asiago sector, according to today's official report, which says:

In the Laghi Basin in the Posina sector, (Trentino front,) our patrols harassed the enemy effectively, provoking a brisk reaction. In the Valfreddo, on the Asiago Plateau, hostile parties, which attempted to reach our line were met by machine gun fire and put to flight. In the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau and in the region of Monte della Frjuli the artillery on both sides was more active at times.

British batteries and aviators downed hostile aircraft and set fire to two captive balloons. Naval seaplanes dropped two tons of bombs on enemy encampments below Grisolera, on the Lower Piave.

The War Office issued this bulletin yesterday:

Unfavorable weather has hindered all infantry action and greatly minimized the activity of the artillery. Our batteries fired with some persistency on enemy troops in movement in the Val Brenta and in the region of Col della Berretta. Reciprocal bursts of fire occurred in Val Lagarina and in the plain south of Pont di Piave.

ANNOUNCES SIGNING OF SPANISH COMPACT

Willard Concludes Agreement for Obtaining Supplies Needed by General Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The negotiations between the American and Spanish Governments for the conclusion of a commercial agreement have been brought to a successful conclusion, and General Pershing will now be able to obtain from Spain the supplies which he wanted to buy there.

The War Trade Board today received word from American Ambassador Willard at Madrid, that the ratifications of the new agreement, which had been delayed a few days on account of changes in the Spanish Cabinet, were interchanged at Madrid yesterday afternoon, and that the agreement took effect immediately.

"These negotiations," said the War Trade Board, in an announcement issued tonight, "have been of a three-sided character, dealing not only with the trade relations between the United States and Spain, but also with arrangements for a French credit in Spain. The American representatives have been able, in addition to securing considerable quantities of desired supplies for General Pershing's forces in Spain, and satisfactorily arranging the problems of American exports and imports, to assist materially the French Government in securing a large credit in Spain, to finance payments for the supplies which the republic draws from Spanish sources.

"Under the agreement Spain permits free export to the Allies of pyrites, minerals, and manufactured wool, a concession of decided value to the Entente Powers, and the export to the extent permitted by home requirements of various other commodities, in addition to the specific licensing of the supplies required by General Pershing. In return the United States assures to Spain its necessary supplies of cotton and petroleum, the amount of the monthly export of these commodities being fixed in the agreement at a figure which will cover the genuine Spanish requirements, but will bar the possibility of German agents in Spain secretly buying up and hoarding a stock of cotton against the time of the conclusion of peace.

"Spain is granted other supplies to the extent that they can be spared after satisfying home requirements in the United States, and providing for the needs of its associates in the war. As has already been stated, special concessions have been made in regard to locomotives and railway material, which are required to increase the carrying capacity of the Spanish railway system—a measure of decided importance to America and its associates which are drawing supplies from Spanish territory.

"The agreement has been practically completed for some time, but as the Spanish Minister of Finance, whose signature was required to the agreement, was one of the Ministers affected by the Cabinet changes last week, ratification had been delayed until the new Minister had been installed and had an opportunity to consider the final text."

REFUSES TO ISSUE CASUALTY LISTS

Continued from Page One.

has been able to send out the comparatively brief lists, with the home addresses of soldiers. When a large list was received, particularly late at night, the press associations probably would be unable to telegraph it complete to every part of the country. Under the old system, where home addresses were given, the press associations could send the names of soldiers from each section to the newspapers in that section. But under the new ruling there would be no means of identifying soldiers whose names appeared in the casualty lists with any particular locality, and the list would be useless for newspaper purposes.

Will Encourage Rumor Mongers.

One criticism of the new order is that it will aid the pro-German propagandists. Reports have frequently been in circulation that heavy casualties had occurred among troops of particular units in France and that the War Department was suppressing the facts. The War Department has balked these efforts to spread false information by following the policy of giving out names of the killed and wounded as soon as they could be prepared for the press after relatives or designated persons had been notified by telegraph.

Under the new system German agents and sympathizers in this country, it is argued, indulge in their heart's content in circulating rumors that the American forces have suffered heavy losses and that the War Department is suppressing information on the subject.

How the new arrangement will work was shown here today. The Washington correspondent of a newspaper in a New England city, troops from which have been suffering casualties in France, applied to the Committee on Public Information for a list of casualties understood to have been received today. The correspondent was told that application must be made to the War Department. When the Adjutant General's office was asked for the list the correspondent was told that he must apply to the Committee on Public Information.

"But the committee refers me to the Adjutant General's office," said the correspondent.

"We have no list to give out and we can only refer you to the committee," was the response.

Every effort was made this evening to obtain details of the reasons for suppressing all information except the names in casualty lists, but the explanation always came back to the statement that General Pershing had recommended the new arrangement. Officials who possibly echoed General Pershing's views said that if the date on which casualties occurred was given the Germans would be able to ascertain from American newspapers the amount of damage inflicted on American forces on that date, and could also identify the place. It was said also that if the home addresses of killed or wounded soldiers were given the Germans would be able to know from the localities named just what units were engaged there.

Plan Twice Rejected Before.

It was learned today that twice before recommendations had been made to the Secretary of War from the General Staff that casualty lists be confined to the names of the soldiers killed or wounded. In each instance Secretary Baker vetoed the recommendation, on the ground that the public was entitled to know the names of places where they had lived in the United States. In Mr. Baker's absence his assistant, Mr. Crowell, issued the order today.

The action in regard to these lists is likely to cause a stir in Congress through the urging of constituents who have relatives and friends in France. Agitation of this sort may fan into flame the embers of feeling over secret methods in regard to the war. One complaint heard in some quarters is that everything possible has been done to suppress the patriotic spirit and that there has been little or nothing from Washington to indicate to soldiers the interest felt in them by their Government.

Some members of Congress are asserting that under present methods the good accomplished by the publicity furnished from the investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs into the War Department methods is likely to go for nothing and cause a recurrence of conditions that came in for so much criticism.

One of the things which, according to Washington opinion, would arouse the patriotic spirit would be the publication of lists of casualties among State troops in whom there is local pride and whose presence on the firing line has given people from certain sections a more intimate interest in American participation in the war. Under the new ruling this local pride and interest will be suppressed, for there will be nothing to show in the casualty lists where the soldiers come from.

Should the Committee on Public Information decide to furnish the deleted lists and the newspapers consent to print them they would merely be a list of names, somewhat as follows:

Killed in action: John B. Smith, William A. Jones, Thomas M. Robinson. Severely wounded: James G. Brown, Arthur S. White. Slightly wounded: Jacob Williams.

It was understood that the War Department's order contemplates suppressing the cause of death or injury when men are passed, as to give this information would enable the Germans to know how successful their gas attacks had been.

There are many Smiths, Joneses, Robinsons, Browns, Whites, and Williamses in the armies of the United States. Probably dozens and perhaps hundreds of the same surname have the same given name. Taking that for granted, the publication of the bare fact that J. B. Smith was killed would bring distress to the fathers, mothers, or other kin of all the J. B. Smiths in the expeditionary forces, except the nearest of kin of the particular J. B. Smith reported killed, who would have had news of their sorrow telegraphed to them by the Adjutant General of the Army.

In addition relatives of other Smiths would be disturbed in the belief that errors might have been made in the initials. As a result of this many families would have cause for keen anxiety and the truth would not be known to them until after they had telegraphed to the War Department and received a reassuring answer.

No Purpose to Conceal Casualties.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—While the disagreement between the Committee on Public Information and the War Department will probably be straightened out soon, so that the "expurgated" lists may be made available to all who desire them, the purpose of the department to withhold the addresses is apparently unalterable. Acting Secretary Crowell said the action would be permanent.

Both Mr. Crowell and Major Gen. March, acting Chief of Staff, disclaimed any intention of seeking to conceal heavy casualty reports.

"You may say for me," said General March, "that the War Department has not held up and will not hold up a single name for an instant longer than it takes to get it out."

GERMAN AIR RAIDERS KILL 11 IN LONDON

46 Wounded by Bombs Dropped from Airplanes in Thursday Night's Attack.

AURORA AIDS THE GERMANS

Sky Brighter Than in Moonlight—Only Two of Seven or Eight Machines Reach the City.

LONDON, March 8.—Seven or eight German airplanes made a raid over England last night. Two of them reached London and dropped bombs in the north, northeast, northwest, and southwest districts of the city.

Eleven persons are known to have been killed and forty-six injured in the metropolitan district. It is feared that at least six bodies are still buried in wreckage.

An official report says:

"The latest police reports state that eleven were killed and forty-six injured in last night's airplane raid. It is feared that, in addition to the above, six bodies are still buried in the wreckage of houses. All the casualties occurred in London."

The raid is thus described in an earlier official report:

"Last night's air raid appears to have been carried out by seven or eight enemy airplanes, of which two reached London. The first two raiders approached the Isle of Thanet at about 10:55 P. M., and proceeded up the Thames estuary. Both were turned back before reaching London.

"Meanwhile a third raider came across the Essex coast at 11:20 P. M. and steered west. At 11:45 P. M. it was reported over East London. A few minutes later it dropped bombs on the southeastern and northeastern districts. At 11:50 P. M. the fourth raider, which had also come in across Essex, dropped bombs to the north of London and then proceeded south across the capital, dropping its remaining bombs on the northern district between 12:20 and 12:30 A. M. The remaining enemy machines, all of which came across the Essex coast, were turned back before they reached London.

"A certain amount of damage was caused to residential property in London. Several houses have been demolished."

Greatest Damage in Northwest.

The greatest damage in London was inflicted in the northwestern section, where four bombs demolished several houses. All the damage and casualties in this district were confined to two parallel streets, although, as usual, windows were broken for a radius of several blocks. A single raider appeared over this area. Hundreds of persons were just preparing to desert their homes, most of which are three-story buildings, for the more substantial shelter of the two nearby subways when the bombs began to fall.

The first bomb made a square hit on a three-story dwelling of concrete and brick, crashing through two floors before it exploded. While the police, special constables, and volunteer rescuers were busy there three more bombs fell in the neighborhood in quick succession. Ambulances arrived speedily, and, notwithstanding the confusion, the rescuers worked effectively under the anti-aircraft barrage, which was continued for twenty minutes after the bombing of this district.

Several persons were killed by the destruction of private houses in northeastern London. The house of a vicar was partially wrecked, but the clergyman escaped. He is a special constable and had left home for duty when the warning came a few minutes before the explosion which damaged his residence. The vicar worked throughout the night, assisting his wounded and homeless neighbors.

A bomb which fell in a northern suburb destroyed two houses and damaged the windows of every residence in the street. Doors were wrenched from the hinges and chimneys collapsed. Not far away a dance was in progress. It was not interrupted, although the roar of the guns almost drowned out the music.

Rescuers Work All Night.

Rescuers, who included Red Cross women, continued into the daylight hours to pull living persons from the wreckage of their homes. In one district two aged women clinging to each other were dug out alive, while at midday an elderly man was brought out suffering only from bruises. He had been buried with his wife and daughter who had been extricated earlier and who had thought him dead. As he was placed in an ambulance the onlookers cheered.

Several of the rescued persons still clung to frightened dogs and cats, while one woman carried a cage in which was a live canary. The woman had been caught in a basement when the upper floors of her house crashed down. A heavy beam protected her and her pet.

The hero of one neighborhood is a youth who borrowed a steel helmet to protect him from shrapnel and rescued his two elderly sisters and their maid after twelve hours' hard work.

The raid has demonstrated the fact that German aviators no longer depend upon moonlight. It was the first time the enemy had attempted a night raid over London when there was no moon. The stars were out, however, and there was little wind.

Londoners were taken by surprise when the warning signals were sounded. The theatres were just closing. The streets were soon cleared. The warning to avoid danger from shrapnel was generally heeded, everyone taking cover. For a time the gun fire was heavy.

There was a remarkable display of the aurora borealis last night, and it is believed by many that this furnished conditions under which the air raiders could work more effectively than under a clear, star-lit sky. Watchers on the Kent coast said that just before they heard the raiders approaching the whole northern sky became illuminated, in bands of red and white light which shone over the sea with far more powerful effect than the full moon. Then, as if to accentuate the brightness by contrast, the skies to the southward toward France and the English Channel grew pitch dark.

Another feature of the night was the strong breeze, which most persons believed hindered the operations of the hostile airplanes. Those who watched from high points the spectacle of the searchlights and gun flashes wondered how the enemy could face the wind and cold.

AIR RAID STOPS TRADING.

Business on London Exchange Brightens When Raiders Disappear

LONDON, March 8.—Money was in stronger demand today. Discounts were quiet.

Trading on the Exchange started slowly, due chiefly to the discussion of the air raid. Business brightened later. Home funds, iron foundries, and Spanish bonds attracted the most attention. Chinese bonds were weak and Japanese bonds irregular. Otherwise there was little movement in prices.

BARS "FINISHED MYSTERY."

Canadian Court Sentences Circulators of an Anti-British Book.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 8.—Three members of the International Bible Students' Association were sentenced today to pay fines of $500 each or serve sixty-day prison sentences for distributing copies of a book entitled "The Finished Mystery," which the court held contained matter "derogatory to Great Britain and her cause in the present war."

Four other members of the organization, who were deemed less guilty of wrong intent, were fined $50, in default of which they must serve thirty-day sentences. The three receiving the more severe sentences were W. C. Douglas, William McKinnon, and the Rev. Ernest Spaulding.

Egyptian
Deities
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
25¢
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
119 West 40th Street N.Y.

AMBULANCE FOR THE 12TH.

Gift of Interborough Employes in Honor of Men in the War.

Governor Whitman, will review the newly organized Twelfth Regiment at its armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street, tonight, when the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company employes will present a motor ambulance to the United States Government. The ambulance was purchased by a fund raised through voluntary subscriptions as a tribute to the several hundred Interborough employes who are serving in the army and navy.

Previous to the review and presentation Colonel Henry Rogers Winthrop, commanding the Twelfth, will entertain Governor Whitman, T. P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, and other guests at dinner at the Knickerbocker Club.

After the review, the regiment will form in a hollow square, and at a given order the ambulance will start out, coming from a point directly opposite the reviewing stand. The ambulance will be preceded by Captain Saunders, the quartermaster officer. Immediately following the car will be the company's flag squad, carrying the Federal flag and the company's service flag, and following these the sixty men who comprise the Ambulance Committee of the Brotherhood.

After the parade, Mr. Shonts will introduce John A. Phelan, President of the Interborough Brotherhood, representing 15,000 employes, to Governor Whitman. Mr. Phelan will present the ambulance to the Government through Governor Whitman.

PLAN CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

Labor Unions Expect to Raise $1,000,000 for the Enterprise.

Plans to raise $1,000,000 have been formed, it was stated yesterday, to finance the establishment of a co-operative department store. The appeal for funds was sent out mainly to labor unions, Socialist organizations, and tenants' associations.

The Consumers' Co-operative Department Store is the name given to the project, and those who were announced as backers are James P. Warbasse, head of the Co-operative League of America; Joseph D. Cannon, formerly organizer of the Federation of Miners; Abraham Cohn, Joseph L. Suger, and D. L. Tanner.

It was announced that the plan differed from that of other co-operative concerns in that every stock purchaser would have only one vote, whether he invested $5 or $5,000. The organizers asserted that the plan had met with great success in France and Belgium, and that they expected to sell eggs, produce, groceries, and dry goods at prices far below those now prevailing. The officers have opened headquarters at 21 East Fourteenth Street.

BAPTISTS WANT $1,000,000.

Laymen's Committee Makes Plans for Financial Campaign.

Plans were formed last night for the campaign to raise $1,000,000 for the Baptist Church at a meeting of the Metropolitan Baptist Laymen's Committee at the University Club. The committee announced that $150,000 of the fund would be devoted to war work in the army training camps.

District managers were chosen to conduct the campaign in New York and Westchester County. Lucius M. Biglow, who is managing director of the Metropolitan Committee, will act as district manager of Manhattan; Orrin R. Judd will act as manager of Brooklyn and Long Island, Professor John C. Welsh will act as manager of Staten Island, and Arthur L. Lasher will act as manager of Westchester.

Among those at the meeting were Fred P. Haggard, campaign director of the National Committee of Northern Baptist Laymen, with which the Metropolitan Committee is co-operating; Alfred C. Bedford, Chairman of the Metropolitan Executive Committee; Edward L. Ballard, Vice Chairman; James C. Colgate, Treasurer, and Lucius H. Biglow, managing director.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FEW.

Last Week's Total of 3,343 the Lowest for Months.

LONDON, March 7.—(Delayed.)—For the first week of March British casualties were 3,343, the lowest of any week for several months. The official report for the week ending today follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers 63; men, 628.

Wounded or missing—Officers, 179; men, 2,473.

The lowest previous weekly record for several months was that of the last week of February, in which there were 3,571 casualties. The total casualties for February, a low month, were 18,961.

600 ENLIST AS NURSES.

Vassar's Training Camp Gets Encouraging List of Applications.

More than 300 women of New York and an equal number from other parts of the country have applied for admission to the training camp for nurses at Vassar College this Summer, it was announced by President MacCracken of Vassar at a meeting at the Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, last night.

"Inasmuch as the Government is proceeding in its preparation on the theory that this is to be a long war," said Dr. MacCracken, "the women will find much to do, and should begin at once to equip themselves for the duties which will soon be thrust upon them. By Jan. 1 35,000 trained nurses will be drawn from the 90,000 in the United States, and more must soon follow, leaving a gap that must be filled. It is up to the college women, who have the sound foundation of education, to prepare themselves for the administrative and executive positions made vacant in the nursing profession by the present abnormal demand, and to take up the front line of home defense."

Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Supervisor of Nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital, told of the practical side of nursing, and Miss Eva E. Kellar of the Vanderbilt Clinic talked of the need for attention to neurotic and shell-shock cases. Miss Katherine C. Reiley of Columbia also spoke and Miss Elizabeth Cutting, former President of the Vassar Alumnae, presided.

PLOT FIRE IN MAINE.

Germans Believed to Have Started Flames in Portland Press Building.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—An investigation is under way to determine the cause of a fire last night which destroyed the annex and top floor of The Portland Daily Press building. The publishers of the paper, whose plant was damaged by fire nine months ago, said they had received several threatening letters from German sympathizers, and for a time a close watch had been kept about the building.

The fire started in the rear of the annex on the fourth floor, occupied as a shirtwaist factory, where the other blaze was discovered last year. It was said that two explosions were heard.

NEW SPANISH CABINET OUT.

Had Recently Been Reconstructed by Premier Alhucemas.

MADRID, March 8.—The Spanish Cabinet, recently reconstructed by the Marquis de Alhucemas, who in addition to being Premier held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, resigned today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Empey's Last Lecture in New York This Season
GO OVER THE TOP
With Sergt. ARTHUR GUY
EMPEY
AT
CARNEGIE HALL
Tom'w Night at 8:30
Tickets 50c to $2.00 at Box Office.
Management Lee Keedick, 437 5th Ave., N. Y.

Brentano's
NEW YORK
5th Ave. at 27th
BOOKSELLERS to the WORLD
ALL BOOKS
ALL LANGUAGES

Pure Shantung Silk Shirts
$3.75

THE same superior quality at the same low price as last year, notwithstanding that the cost of materials has climbed the Alps, as you know. Collarless or Self Collars.

J. D. Spring Suits
Spruce New Models
$25.00

THESE include plain Brown, Blue or Gray Woolens, as well as White Hairline Stripes on Blue or Black Grounds. Also a broad range of the latest Vari-Colored Stripes.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

PLAN NOW TO STORE NEXT WINTER'S COAL

Conservation Head Says It Is the Only Way to Prevent Another Shortage.

APPEALS TO CORPORATIONS

Report Says the Householder Must Continue to Depend on the Dealer.

Two-thirds of the coal supply for this State must be in storage by Nov. 1 if New York is not to experience another coal famine when the cold weather comes again, according to the opinion of the Coal Conservation Committee, of which Harry T. Peters is the Chairman. The committee has been acting in an advisory capacity to the State Fuel Administration. The storing of a coal reserve, the committee reported, is the only way out, and in this connection it recommends that a careful Statewide investigation be made to find out how much coal can be stored here.

The report makes provision for the storing of coal by the large corporations and public institutions first, and that the householders obtain coal through the local distributers and retail dealers. In cooperation with the Fuel Administrators these dealers are to get together and establish zones to take care of the tonnage of the household requirements.

The report is addressed to Albert H. Wiggin, the State Fuel Administrator. Mr. Peters points out that there is not enough coal to go around, and this is proved by the fact that during the last eighteen months, although the production of coal has been greater than at any other period, there has been an almost constant shortage.

"Transportation and railroad facilities," says the report, "are generally admitted to be inadequate to transport during the Winter months as much fuel as is being mined, which has been clearly indicated and proved by the insufficient supply of cars which have been given by the railroads to great many mines, especially in certain soft-coal sections. This clearly indicates that this shortage will be with us next year."

After dealing with the lack of dock facilities and the inadequacy of harbor transportation, Mr. Peters concludes: "The only remedy to this situation which does come within the jurisdiction of the Fuel Administration of New York is to advocate, recommend, and insist upon the storage of fuel to the greatest possible extent throughout the Summer months. The ideal way, of course, is obvious. The nearer the coal is stored to its ultimate point of consumption the more desirable. This relieves the extra handling during the Winter."

"This committee is very well aware of the fact that coal so stored would be largely anthracite," the report continues. "This can be stored in quantities and piled high without the dangers which exist in the storage of bituminous coal, but it is recommended that both kinds of coal be stored to a maximum amount at all points.

"We feel that this must be done in a proper and orderly manner and that there should be no rush to store in the first and second months of the Summer. Realizing that we are going into a period of four or five months during warm weather when the procuring of coal is comparatively easy compared with the Winter, and with the proper allotment under the zoning system and a proper distribution under the Fuel Administration, this should be accomplished in an orderly manner.

"It is further recommended, for the advice of the Fuel Administration, that it considers it impracticable for the Fuel Administration to recognize the individual householder as such. The larger corporations and factories can be summed up and then the tonnage of household requirements taken as a whole for districts. For local household needs the local distributers or retail dealers shall get together, and, in conjunction with the Fuel Administrator, form their own zoning system and work out their own several cards for distribution, so as to avoid having any unfairness in their distribution or any great rush in the beginning of Summer. They can fill orders in an orderly manner and the householders will be enabled to use the proper facilities in their houses for storing."

The committee, for the most part coal men, does not want to see the needs of the individual taken up except through the channel of trade, and so advises Mr. Wiggin.

SOLDIERS TO TILL SOIL.

House Passes Bill to Grant Work Furlough to Drafted Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Agricultural activity in the country will be stimulated by the passage by the House of Representatives today of a bill to permit thousands of drafted men in training camps to return home on a furlough to help in the Spring planting. A similar bill has passed the Senate with the approval of the Secretary of War and Provost Marshal General Crowder.

The House amended the bill as it passed the Senate so as to provide that furloughs may be granted only upon the voluntary application of the enlisted men. This change was made to prevent an unseemly scramble.

Representative Dent, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, pointed out that under the present provisions in the Selective Draft law the only way the War Department could release men in camps not needed for immediate military duty was to discharge them.

The bill confers this authority on the Secretary of War: "Whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War the interests of the service or the national defense render it necessary or desirable, he is authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men of the army for such periods as he may designate, to permit said enlisted men to engage in civil occupations and pursuits."

By the terms of the House bill the Secretary of War is authorized to grant furloughs with or without pay in his discretion.

CUTS SPRING COAL PRICES 30 CENTS

Continued from Page One.

accept it have received two-thirds of their normal annual requirements, the dealers may proceed to fill the balance of such orders up to normal annual requirements of each consumer. (The provision for two-thirds delivery should apply only to anthracite. With respect to bituminous for domestic use, the dealers may proceed to deliver the consumer's normal annual requirements.) If a consumer already has a quantity on hand, he shall receive only such additional amount as shall make up his normal annual requirements."

Any person who willfully makes a false statement on the foregoing application is subject to prosecution under the Lever act, which imposes a penalty of $5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK NEW CHICAGO THEATRE

German Sympathizers Blamed for Bomb Explosion in Woods Building.

CHICAGO, March 8.—An unsuccessful attempt to wreck the New Woods Theatre Building, in the heart of the business section, was made tonight when a bomb was exploded on the first floor. No serious damage was done and no one was injured.

The police declared that German sympathizers probably were responsible for the explosion. The first play at the theatre, which has just been completed and will open in a few days, is said to be strongly anti-German, and recently received high praise from President Wilson.

The explosion could be heard all over the loop district and drew thousands of persons to the scene.

SENATE AMENDS ITS RULES.

Conferees No Longer Allowed to Alter Bills at Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate today adopted a change in its rules proposed last December by Senator Curtis of Kansas to put an end to "legislating in the dark."

There has been much criticism concerning the practice of conferees of writing new matter into bills submitted to them for adjustment of differences between the House and the Senate. On several occasions, also, provisions agreed to by both houses have been cut out by the conferees. One striking instance was the insertion in the War Revenue bill of a provision exempting Congressmen and other public officials from paying the excess profits tax of 8 per cent. of their salaries above $8,000.

Soon after the War Revenue bill passed Senator Curtis introduced his proposed amendment to the rules. It was reported favorably today by the Rules Committee, and was unanimously adopted. The new rule provides that:

"Conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both houses. If new matter is inserted in the report or if matter which was agreed to by both houses is stricken from the bill a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained the report shall be recommitted to the Committee on Conference."

Application of the new rule may come when the Senate takes up the conference report on the Railroad Control bill. In compromising their differences on the rate-making provision of the measure, conferees wrote in additional matter, relating to the acceptance by the interstate Commerce Commission of the President's suggestions as to the advisability of increasing railroad rates.

REVISES WAR FINANCE BILL.

House Committee Limits Corporation Bond Issues to $2,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In completing its revision of the War Finance Corporation bill, passed yesterday by the Senate, the House Ways and Means Committee today reduced from $4,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 the maximum amount of bonds which may be issued by the corporation to aid in financing necessary industrial and commercial enterprises.

The committee agreed upon a capital issues section substantially similar to that of the Senate bill, providing a voluntary licensing system for private security issues of $100,000 and more, instead of the compulsory licensing plan originally proposed by the Administration.

When the committee adjourned Chairman Kitchin announced that so many changes had been made in the bill from its original draft as submitted by the Administration that the measure as agreed upon would be re-introduced tomorrow. The revised draft, he said, embodied many of the provisions of the original submitted by Secretary McAdoo and many of the provisions as agreed to by the Senate.

A favorable report on the measure was ordered with a view to having it taken up in the House next Tuesday.

HEAR OF $7,985 GAME LOSS.

Play at Partridge Club Said to Have Cost Doctor That Amount.

Assistant District Attorney Smith, who is conducting the gambling inquiry before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions, had his attention called yesterday to another alleged victim of some of the Partridge Club and Olympic Club games. The identity of this man, who is a physician, was made known to Assistant District Attorney Smith by a woman.

Mr. Smith said this woman had informed him that the doctor had received from her $7,985 in cash and jewelry, and had lost it all at chemin de fer games conducted by the Partridge Club. Mr. Smith said he would subpoena the physician early next week.

Before the woman left Mr. Smith's office she gave him a list of the articles of jewelry which she said the doctor had obtained from her. The list included a diamond-studded gold cigarette case, $160; a diamond ring, $1,800; a pair of diamond cuff links, $450; a diamond collar button, $225; a diamond match safe, $125; three diamond studs, $150; a diamond pin, $500; a pearl pin, $350; a diamond horseshoe, $225; a diamond lavalliere, $500, and a diamond sunburst, $500.

Mr. Smith intends to move the trial next Tuesday of Leo Meyer, who was indicted on a charge of keeping a gambling house about a year ago. Seven others who were arrested with him have already been convicted.

Louis Spiegel, counsel for Morris Baum, Secretary and Treasurer of the Independence League Club of the 27th Assembly District, where gambling was alleged to have taken place, called on Mr. Smith yesterday and announced Baum had pneumonia and was a patient in the Roosevelt Hospital. He asked that the case against Baum and his codefendant be adjourned for two weeks. The request was granted.

TEXANS KILL FIVE BANDITS.

Rangers in Close Pursuit of Thirteen Other Mexican Raiders.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, March 8.—Five of thirty Mexican bandits who raided the Tom East ranch, south of Hebronville, last night had been killed tonight by posses headed by Texas Rangers, and thirteen others of the band have been located and will be "accounted for" before daylight, according to a message received here tonight from Hebronville.

None of the possemen was injured.

CITY BREVITIES.

An illustrated lecture will be given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art this afternoon at 4 o'clock on "Garden Sculpture and Architecture," by Harold A. Caparn.

Judge Moses Grossman and Judge Otto Rosalsky will give a dinner at the Hotel Savoy on next Thursday evening to meet Judge Julian W. Mack, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Jacob de Haas. There will be a discussion on the subject of the "Restoration of Palestine."

The Ingersoll Club, made up of employes of Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., watch manufacturers, last night opened its own clubhouse at 64 Irving Place.

The annual meeting and entertainment of New York Council, No. 114, United Commercial Travelers' Association of America, were held last night at Hamilton Hall, 310 Lenox Avenue. Officers chosen were: Senior Councilor, W. R. Decker; Junior Councilor, D. A. Freedman; Past Councilor, George J. Logue; Conductor, Rudolph Flashner; Page, Joseph Bruno, and Sentinel, A. Lowell.

DRY FORCES HOPE FOR VICTORY AT ALBANY

Confident of Ratification of the Federal Amendment by the Legislature.

LIQUOR MEN ARE ALARMED

Prohibitionists Count on 78 Assembly Votes, with 10 Socialists, and Predict a Majority in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—New developments tonight have made prohibition advocates confident that the Legislature will ratify the Federal prohibition amendment next week. The "wets" are alarmed.

The prohibitionists freely predict that the ratification resolution will be adopted in the Assembly with the same show of strength exhibited Wednesday, when the Judiciary Committee's favorable report was accepted, 91 to 53. The "dry" forces claim that even with a change of heart of some members ratification cannot be thwarted, as they now have 78 votes pledged.

The Socialists, personally, are for prohibition, but they do not wish to impose their views on the people of the State without knowing how the people regard the question. Eight of the ten Socialists, according to their leader, Shiplacoff, are total abstainers. August Claessens, one of the Socialists, declared that an attempt is being made to poll the Socialist State Committee, and that in the event, on such short notice, that the sentiment of the committee cannot be obtained by Tuesday, when the ratification resolution will be disposed of in the House, the "wets" will find the Socialists aligned with the "drys." This means ten more votes for the Prohibitionists and victory.

Tonight "dry" advocates are jubilant. They claim twenty-three votes in the Senate, with two or three more Senators who undoubtedly will join them. If these claims materialize, ratification will have to be adopted.

The Emerson-Malone bill to permit a referendum on the ratification question this Fall is believed by the prohibition forces to be an eleventh-hour attempt to sidetrack the Hill-McNab ratification resolution. They say it will be defeated.

The Anti-Saloon League announced tonight that a record attendance will be at the hearing Monday afternoon on the Emerson War Prohibition bill exempting light wines and liquors and his State prohibition amendment.

HOTELS PROTEST DRY LAW.

Assert Danger of Minority Rule Under Amendment Plan.

A statement in which the managements of more than 2,000 hotels representing, it is stated, an invested capital of more than $400,000,000, protest against the ratification by the Legislature of the pending prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, was submitted yesterday to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly in Albany.

The protest is in eight parts. In the first of these it is maintained that national prohibition is wholly unnecessary, as "all the States now have ample power to enact and enforce the most stringent prohibitory laws that they may desire." It is set forth that the "bone dry" States are already protected by the Webb-Kenyon law, which gives the States complete control of the interstate liquor traffic and makes it a crime to ship intoxicating liquors into dry territory.

In the second place it is asserted that under the Federal Constitution it is possible to force prohibition upon the country by a vote of States representing a minority of the population, and that "Nevada with 30,000 voters counts the same as New York with 1,700,000." The protest says that "if thirty-six States with 46,000,000 population ratify the amendment it will become a law despite the protest of twelve States with 56,000,000 people."

The protest, continuing, states that the members of the New York Legislature have "no mandate from their constituents" to vote in favor of the amendment, and should therefore take no action in the matter until the people of New York had the opportunity to express themselves.

"Should the amendment be adopted," the protest argues, "thirteen States with a population of less than 5,000,000, one-half the population of this State, could defeat any attempt to repeal it, even though thirty-five States with 95,000,000 population wished to abandon the experiment."

It is pointed out that none of the powers now at war has adopted prohibition and that the soldiers of France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, and Austria are all allowed rations of beer, wine, or some other liquor.

"The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, or of Statewide prohibition by this State," it is asserted, "would result in the immediate loss to the State and municipalities of more than $30,000,000 annual revenue. This is a voluntary tax, paid by the consumers of liquor. The citizen who does not use alcoholic beverages does not pay one penny of the tax. To meet the enormous deficit that would thus be created it would be necessary to impose still higher taxes on the real estate and business interests, already too heavily taxed. At least 25,000 stores and buildings would be vacated, thus seriously affecting rents, mortgages, and financial institutions. Do the people of this State want to take the taxes off liquor consumers and put them on the farmers, small home owners, and business men?"

LACK OF CALKERS HOLDS BACK SHIPS

Continued from Page One.

ways to be caulked, and the situation daily grows worse.

Plenty of Evidence of Delay.

While we have had plenty of evidence of the fact that the shipbuilding program is being delayed for want of caulkers, action has been deferred in the hope that yourself and the wood shipbuilders would be able to work out a satisfactory solution. In the meantime, overtime work has been not only necessary, but a condition has arisen whereby overtime work has been insisted upon by caulkers as a condition of employment. It is recognized that this is a time when every man must, and will have to do more than he would in normal times. It has been shown, however, both in this country and abroad, that excessively long hours undermine the health of the workers and decrease their efficiency in the long run. For these reasons, organized labor has consistently contended for the establishment of an eight-hour day. This excess overtime which has been insisted upon by the caulkers, as well as the fact that their wages have been increased until they are out of proportion to those of other skilled workers, has occasioned a considerable amount of unrest in connection with the building of wooden ships.

As we understand it, the total number of caulkers now connected with your organization is approximately 185. There is nothing that can be done to relieve the situation except to increase the present number of caulkers by at least 400 men.

As every effort seems now to have been exhausted to secure the immediate relief which is necessary, we have arrived at a point where we cannot wait longer and must take action. Action on our part has been postponed with the desire not to precipitate matters in any way which would be annoying or irritating to either the caulkers or the shipbuilders, but with the life of the nation at stake, as well as the lives of thousands of our men across the seas, we feel justified, and now find it necessary, to definitely instruct all yards now building wooden ships for the Government to use such men or such machinery as they deem necessary to insure all vessels being caulked and put into the water on contract time. Under such instructions every effort will be made to continue to work through your organization.

We have attempted in this letter to state the case very frankly to you. Your co-operation is invited to make it possible to launch the maximum number of ships during this year.

Very respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM PIGOTT,
District Officer, Division of Wood Ship Construction.
F. A. SILCOX,
Special Agent United States Department of Labor.

Warns Shipbuilders.

Another letter was sent by Mr. Pigott to one of the Pacific Coast shipbuilders under the same date. It read:

Feb. 5, 1918.

Anacortes Shipbuilding Company,
Anacortes, Wash.:

Gentlemen: From records at hand we find that the completion of wood ships now under construction in this district for Government use is being delayed on account of an inadequate supply of ship caulkers.

We wish to advise that we are holding you responsible as to time and delivery of these ships, and it rests with you to secure a sufficient number of men, or machinery, from whatever source you can, to caulk the necessary number of ships required and have same ready for sea in accordance with Government program and your contract.

According to our figures, there are approximately 185 caulkers in this district. In order to caulk the 162 ships now under contract, it will require at least 400 additional caulkers; and you are hereby not only authorized, but instructed, to procure a sufficient number of competent caulkers to enable us to have all wood ships now under construction caulked promptly.

We hope that you fully realize the necessity of prompt action, as without a sufficient number of ships the winning of this war will be delayed another year or more, and we will pay for this delay with the lives of not less than 500,000 of our American boys.

Feeling confident you fully realize the emergency that prompts this action, we remain, yours very truly,

WILLIAM PIGOTT,

Government Appeals to Men.

Despite these steps, however, the program has been hampered to such a dangerous extent that the Government officials are convinced that an immediate appeal to the patriotism of the workmen is absolutely essential in order to get the caulkers and make headway.

This attitude, it was explained, was not taken with any thought of discriminating against organized labor or in an attempt to hamper its legitimate work of organizing, but as a measure necessary to the successful conduct of the war. The Government officials believe that there are plenty of patriotic caulkers who will volunteer to go to the Pacific Coast and do the job.

There was nothing tonight to indicate that an agreement with Hutcheson was closer to consummation. When he left the conference on Monday last, obviously in a bad humor because he found no support from Government or labor officials present, there was still left open the opportunity for further parley.

This, however, apparently had no place in Hutcheson's mind, and as a result of the statement which he issued, intimating that other strikes might be expected if his terms were not met, the negotiations were dropped. Hutcheson remained in Washington, declaring that he would take his case to President Wilson. If that was his intention, it has so far met with no success. The doors of the White House have remained sealed to him.

There has been a further exchange of communications between Charles A. Piez, the manager of the Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Hutcheson, but the letters have not served to advance matters toward settlement.

The Presidents of the other international unions involved in shipbuilding have left the city, after refusing to support Hutcheson's contentions that his union should received special privileges, the granting of which, under the unusual wartime conditions, was characterized as unwise by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

BRIEF STRIKE AT HOG ISLAND

Mistake in Overtime at Shipyard Caused Alarm at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Reports that a strike involving 4,000 carpenters, 100 electrical workers, and 25 machinists employed at the Government's fabricating shipyard at Hog Island, Philadelphia, had tied up work there, caused a brief flurry today at the offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Officials got into touch with Rear Admiral Bowles, who is in charge of the work at Hog Island, and announced tonight that the trouble had been caused by a misunderstanding, and that the men were returning to their work.

The unrest, it was said, was caused by the fact that men of the construction trades engaged in building the yard had received only time and a half for overtime, while they had expected double time. There also was agitation over the fact that Admiral Bowles, in an effort to speed up, had started some of the men at work at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Under the recent agreement affecting the Delaware and Philadelphia district time and a half for overtime was provided, but there was an oral agreement that the trades engaged in construction work should receive double time, a custom which has been followed in the past. Admiral Bowles was unaware of this oral agreement, and simply posted the terms of the formal written agreement. When this was made plain and the extra pay assured most of the men returned to work at once.

SIX STRIKES ON IN ST. LOUIS

Army and Red Cross Medicinal Supplies Tied Up in Labor War.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—With six big strikes already in progress and five more threatening, St. Louis is facing a situation bordering on a labor war. Factories making medicinal and other supplies on an immense scale for the army and the Red Cross have been tied up and rendered practically inactive by the walkouts of the last two days.

Included in the industries affected are the Wagner Electric Company, which has large contracts for war supplies; the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, the John T. Milliken Company, and Monsanto Chemical Works.

Other industries menaced by strikes or threatened strikes are the Liggett & Myers Tobacco factories, National, Loose-Wiles and Union Biscuit companies, the jobbing department of the Simmons Hardware Company, and the Laclede Gas Company. In addition there is a strike of clerks, salesmen, and saleswomen in seven big department stores. Six hundred grocery clerks walked out today. Even the elevator conductors, window-washers, and janitors are organizing a union and preparing to present an ultimatum for higher wages.

ADVERTISEMENT.

YOU

be a Four-Minute-Man. Speak in motion-picture houses evenings for your country. Call 53 East 44th.

This space given by G. F. Heublein & Bro.

CLUB COCKTAILS

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Women's Beaded Georgette Crepe Dresses

Special Today, Saturday

at $25

Very seldom is bead embroidery found on frocks at this modest price. Entire dress is of Georgette Crepe, waist and overtunic being elaborately beaded. Obtainable in Navy Blue, Black, Pearl Grey, Coral, White, Flesh Color, Beige. Sizes 34 to 42. *Illustrated.*

100 Serge Dresses Reduced to $15

Formerly $20 to $22.50

Broken assortments of many of our best selling frocks. Your size in the lot, but not in all models. Colors: Navy Blue, Tan and Black.

Outfit Your Boy for Spring at Saks

Our clothing for boys is of a very high standard throughout—the styles are individual and the materials have been chosen because of their unusual service-giving qualities.

For To-day We Have Prepared

Boys' Wool Suits at $11

Extra Pair Knickers Included

Tailored with unusual care in a wide range of fancy suitings. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Wool Suits at $13

Extra pair knickers included. Exclusive Saks models that will please both mother and boy alike. Tailored in smart mixtures and novelty suitings of dependable wearing quality. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Dressy Suits for Boys at $15

Extra knickers included. None better, and few as good. Developed in the best of Spring suitings, in plain and fancy mixtures. Sizes 9 to 18 years.

Spring Overcoats for Boys at $5.75

In a decidedly new model that is full of character. Tailored in a large variety of novelty coatings, Navy Blue Serge and Army Cloth. Sizes 2½ to 10 years.

Practical, Sensible Footwear for Boys, Misses and Children

Made over exclusive Saks lasts, in lace and button styles, at prices which are very low

Sizes.	Black Calf.	Tan Calf.	White Buckskin or Patent Colt with Buckskin Top.
6 to 8	$3	$4	$4.50
8½ to 11	$3.50	$4.50	$5
11½ to 2	$4	$5	$5.50
2½ to 7	$6	$6.50	$7

Our Grey Hair Switches

are made as skilfully as modern methods allow. We shall offer for today, Saturday, only:

20 inch Switches	$3.95
22 inch Switches	$5.95
24 inch Switches	$7.95

Just arrived—A very charming collection of

Misses' Spring Suits at $35

Suits teeming with original style touches. Youthful and notably individual, displaying novel buckles, girdles, and smart vestees. Man-tailored in Men's Wear Serge, and Poiret Twill, beautifully lined with Silk throughout.

Obtainable in Navy Blue, Beige, Rookie, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Coats for Spring Saturday at $39.50

At this one price we shall feature today the most inclusive collection of coats to be seen anywhere at this price. The styles are individual, and decidedly youthful, fashioned of

Silvertone Serge, Soft Velour, Burella, Wool Jersey, Taffeta and Serge combined, Covert and Army Cloth

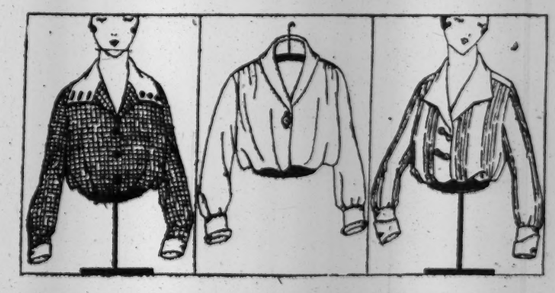
in the new colors of Sea Gull, Rose, Kangaroo, French Blue, Beige, Serpent Green and many other wanted colors. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model *illustrated.*

Charming Dresses for Misses Very Special at $14.50

In Eton effects with new vests, some tastefully Braid trimmed; dainty straight line styles with pleats; and still others in the smartest of tunic effects. Fashioned of fine Serge in Navy Blue, Tan, and Black, and in Silk Taffeta in Navy Blue, Black, Beige and Copenhagen Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

New Easter Coats for Growing Girls at $12.95

of Black and White Checks with crushed belt of Satin in contrasting color of Rose, Copenhagen Blue, or Green. Also, other very charming styles in Delhi, Burella and Velour. Sizes 8 to 14 years. *Second Floor.*



New Blouses Very Modestly Priced

—the styles are full of originality

At $3.95—Unusually smart tailored blouses of Taffeta in the new checked Gingham design, showing large imitation hand-made buttonholes. Also—smart blouses of good quality Wash Satin in effective yoke model with tucked collar. *Illustrated.*

At $2.95

New Georgette Crepe blouses with roll Tuxedo collar of White Satin. Obtainable in Flesh color and White. *Illustrated.*

At $1.59

Smart tailored blouses of fancy striped Voile, striped in light shades, and finished with collar and cuffs of Pique. *Illustrated.*

We have arranged for today a most extraordinary week-end display of 2,000 new

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Authentic reproductions of the most charming creations seen at leading resorts, and most individual styles by some of America's most successful modistes. Represented are new drooping brim hats, Turbans, stunning styles in Leghorn or Lisere straws; and a wonderful display of those dainty transparent net and hair hats so much in vogue, trimmed with

Wings, Quills, Burnt Novelties, Smart Ribbon Ideas and Flowers.

PRICE REGULATION DRAWS REED'S FIRE

Hoover and Garfield Both Bitterly Assailed in Speech by Missouri Senator.

PREDICTS TRADE DISASTER

Declares Garfield Published a Frank Lie in Justification of His Shutdown Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8. — Senator Reed of Missouri today poured out upon the Food and Fuel Administrations a four-hour torrent of criticism in the most vitriolic speech yet delivered to the Senate on price regulation and control of distribution of food and fuel.

Declaring that alleged mistakes of Mr. Hoover and Dr. Garfield could be summed up in the one word "ignorance," Senator Reed asserted that "if we have a few more foolish exhibitions of the kind we have seen we will have to have bread tickets and we will have a real coal shortage."

"I warn Congress, I warn the country, I appeal to the President and to the members of his Cabinet to stop this interference with the laws of trade," said Senator Reed. "The difference between using plain common sense by letting food and fuel producers alone and interfering with them is just the difference between meat and coal shortages and an abundance of meat and coal.

"Some of the most inexplicable things have been done. We were told we must not eat meat, but might eat fish and fowl. Immediately every bill of fare was filled with chicken, duck, and turkey. And now the farmer is told he can't sell an old hen or a young hen. Anything of female persuasion that wears feathers is unmarketable. What would have happened if instead of meatless and chickenless days we had had some old-fashioned days? We would have had just as much food as now."

Senator Reed continually referred to the "unholy hand of the Food Administrator" and "the baneful influence" he exerted upon production by his regulations regarding prices and distribution.

"The expedient was tried of increasing production by lowering the price to the producer," said Senator Reed. "As well might a young lady try to attract the notice of young men by disfiguring her countenance and uttering foul words from lips that should speak honeyed phrases. The only man since the French Revolution who thinks production can be increased by price cutting is here in Washington."

Senator Reed then compared events in the French Revolution, when homes were searched and profiteers were mobbed, with the policies carried out and the results achieved by the Food and Fuel Administrations.

"They haven't got their guillotine yet," said Senator Reed, "except in public opinion and in the words of some foul-mouthed coward who calls a man a slacker who dares criticise the methods of these administrations."

Discussing Dr. Garfield's handling of the fuel situation, Senator Reed charged that it was marked by a total lack of appreciation of the workings of economic laws. He criticised the prohibition against early buying of coal, in preparation for Winter's needs, and the diversion of the country's supply to the Northwest, while the Middle West and East were left to shiver and freeze.

Hotly scoring the Garfield order closing down industries for five successive days and for several Mondays, Senator Reed declared that Dr. Garfield "published a frank lie" when in justification of the order he stated that it had released from American ports 480 vessels tied up for lack of bunker coal. Instead of 480 ships, Senator Reed said, only 56 were actually released from all American ports.

"This is a question involving our strength in this great war," said Senator Reed. "If the morale of our producers is to be impaired, where are we to obtain the necessary things with which to go on to victory?"

The Missouri Senator's speech followed the adoption of a resolution introduced by Senator Saulsbury, Delaware, calling on the Food Administration for information concerning the fixing of tomato prices.

Senator Reed said the tomato price order would be revoked.

"I see signs of it already," he declared. "Maryland is in revolt and in serried ranks come Delaware, New Jersey, and California, each bearing upon their shining pikes a tomato. The storm has come, and the price order will be changed."

PALMER REASSURES ALIENS.

Property of Residents Here Is Safe —Bethmann Owns Texas Lots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, authorized the statement tonight that no action is contemplated under the proposed amendment to the Trading With the Enemy act which will in any way affect the money, bank deposits, postal savings or other property of subjects of enemy countries resident "within" the United States.

"There is nothing in the proposed amendments to the Trading With the Enemy act pending before the Senate," said Mr. Palmer tonight, "to change the definition of enemy within the meaning of the law or to change the status of resident alien enemies. I repeat that under the Trading With the Enemy act the test of enemy character is solely one of residence. Nationality cuts no figure in the matter.

"The only persons in the enemy class whose property can in any way be affected by the operation of the Trading With the Enemy act are, first, those persons, firms and corporations residing and doing business within the enemy territory or within the territory occupied by the armed forces of the enemy, and, second, such resident alien enemies in the United States as have been actually interned under the jurisdiction of the War Department. No action is contemplated which will affect the money, bank deposits, postal savings or other property of subjects of enemy countries resident within the United States."

WACO, Texas, March 8. — Former German Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg at one time owned a large estate in this country, together with some real estate in this city. He began disposing of it soon after the European war began. It was announced here, and when the United States entered the war had none left except three small city lots.

SURE WE'LL WIN THE WAR.

Col. Booth, Back from Europe, Heard Only Expressions of Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, March 8.—Lieut.-Col. Ewing E. Booth, Chief of Staff of this division, has returned to camp after a trip abroad that occupied several weeks. He declares that both our soldiers and those of the Allies vigorously assert their confidence that they will win the war. Colonel Booth said he found the men enthusiastic and in good spirits.

The 305th Infantry gave a regimental show in its new tent tonight to 2,000 persons, among whom were 800 relatives and friends of officers and men, who came to camp and returned to the city in a special train. Red-fire torches and star shells were used to greet the guests as they made their way from the station to the tent.

Lieutenant James M. Loughborough had charge of the show, which opened with a chorus of seventy-five men. There was a gas-mask contest, a mortar drill, boxing bouts and a jiu-jitsu exhibition.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, sang again here today at the Y. M. C. A. huts and at the base hospital.

6 YEARS FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

O'Ryan Says Severe Penalty on Private Should Serve as a Lesson.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., March 8.—Because he refused to obey the command of a superior officer, Private Russell F. Perkins, Company D, 106th Infantry, was sentenced by a court-martial today to serve six years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. Perkins, when asked to carry out an order, adopted a defiant attitude and said he would "go to the stockade first." He said at the trial that he had thought he would merely get a month or so in the guard house.

In approving the verdict of the court, General O'Ryan said: "Obedience to orders is the fundamental duty of a soldier. In time of war everything is contingent upon prompt obedience to superior authority. The sentence in this case should be a lesson to any other such soldiers, if there be any others, in this division."

The DELLA ROBBIA BAMBINO

is the fitting decoration of the cover of the new, very comprehensive *de luxe* book for babies and little children, just issued by Best & Co.

WHETHER you are interested in a complete layette or desire the newest apparel for small folk to 3 years of age, you will want a copy of this book. Write to Dept. 101, and one will be forwarded to you immediately.

"Greeley 1234"

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
New York

TO-DAY AT 2:30
Contents of
The Apartment of
JAMES LANE ALLEN
Steinway Piano, Rugs, Glassware, Tables, Bookcase, Mirrors, Etc.
and
ENGLISH SILVER
and Miscellaneous Art Objects
Collected by the Late
GEORGE W. SMALLEY
Sales by Mr. Fred'k A. Chapman
ANDERSON GALLERIES
Park Avenue and 59th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

FRENCH BOOKS
For Fighting Men

Over there a knowledge of the French language goes a long way to make the American soldier efficient. It cannot be acquired on the transport going over. It calls for study—for books specially written for military men. The following will be found helpful to the man in the service and the man in "Class One" soon to be called.

War French—*Cornelis De Witt Willcox*	68c
The Soldier's Language Manual—Military Expressions,	44c
Soldiers' Spoken French—*Helen Cross*	54c
Glossary of Aviation Terms: French-English, English-French—*Page and Montariol*	89c
Soldiers' Service Dictionary—*Frank H. Vizetelly*	89c
The Soldiers' English and French Conversation Book	27c
French for Soldiers—*Arthur F. Whittem and Percy W. Long*	68c
Vade Mecum—Medico—Chirurgical Francais Anglais, ("Come With Me"—A French-English Conversation Book for Medical Men.)	$1.44
Cortina French and English Military Manual	$1.79
Cortina French and English Red Cross Instructor	44c
Cortina Military Dictionary	33c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.

Fifth Floor Broadway, Front

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor Broadway, Front

Introducing the
New Spring Styles in
Suits and Overcoats
For Men and Young Men

The new season brings with it a serious mood in the styles of men's clothes. The novelty and extreme designs of former years have given way somewhat to smart, plain, wool economising, yet not skimpy models, quite in accordance with the present tendency to eliminate the unnecessary.

Again we have turned to various manufacturers of men's clothing that our stocks may be complete to the point of satisfying all men as to quality, style and price—and in maintaining our standard of prices lower than elsewhere we have not allowed the quality of our merchandise to suffer.

Men's Suits $17.50 to $39.75

This spring you will find worsteds, cheviots, flannels and cassimeres in gray, green, blue and brown mixtures, some black and white checks, not to forget the plain blues in serges and unfinished worsted. There are coats with peaked lapels, others with notch lapels, patch pockets, regular pockets and flap-less pockets.

Men's Overcoats $19.75 to $34.75

In these the models range from smart, conservative Chesterfields, silk lined throughout, some silk faced to the edges, at $19.75 to an assortment of gray and green Tweed coats, tailored especially for us by London tailors. In addition, there are many knitted fabrics and other overcoatings made up into interesting models.

A visit to the Men's Clothing Section is a move in the direction of good clothing and real savings.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.

THE LOST NAVAL PAPERS
A Story of Secret Service
By Bennet Copplestone
Philadelphia Press says:—"Dawson is dogged, persistent, relentless in his search to uncover the ramifications of the spy system."
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

GREATER THAN THE GREATEST
By Hamilton Drummond.
New York Times says: "A tale of the thirteenth century struggle between Emperor and Pope. It is not a story of men and women whose lives merely touched the great events of the time, but of those great events themselves and the people who actually played the leading part in them."
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

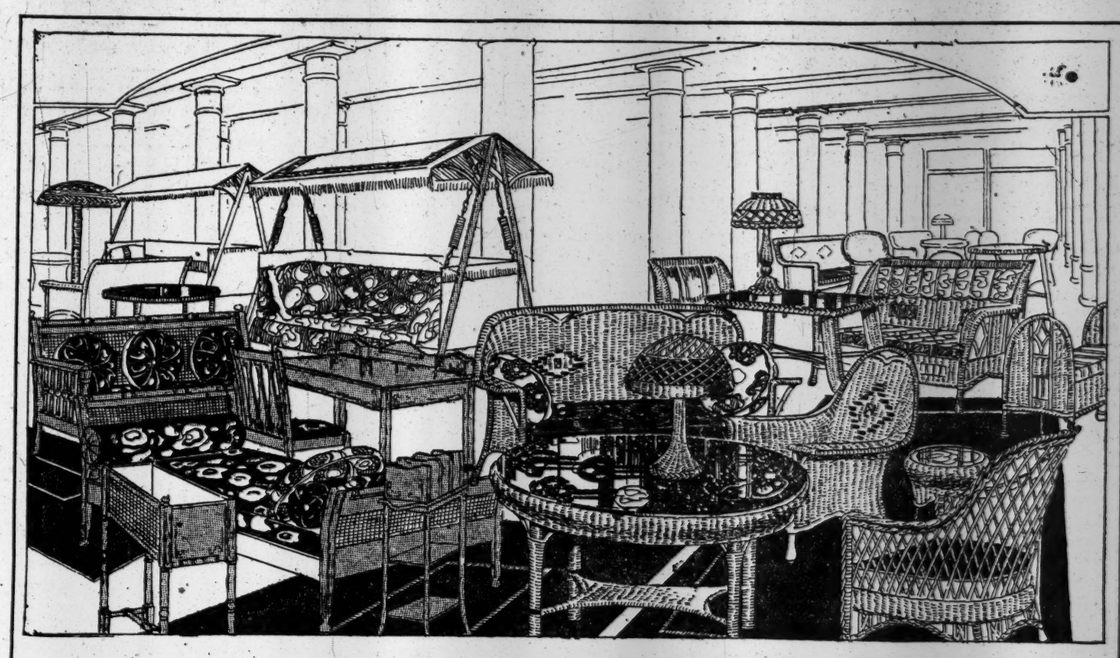
R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.

This Merchandise On Sale Today 9 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only



Begin Your Spring Shopping for the Home Today
SUMMER FURNITURE
That Was Designed for Comfort, Service and Permanency

BUY NOW—When the completeness of the stock affords a wide range of choice.
BUY NOW—When you can take advantage of the low prices that orders placed months ago enable us to make.
BUY NOW—The furniture you choose may suggest new ideas for summer decoration.

Reed and Painted Living Room and Porch Suites
The Prices Will Appeal to the Thrifty Purchasers

An Unusual Ivory Enamel Reed Suite, *partly pictured,* attains its smart appearance by a discreet use of blue and black decorative motifs, and cretonne cushions in an original pattern of gold, black and blue. 6 Pieces, **$236.71**

A Mahogany Finished Suite that is Different. Slat back and sides on settee and armchair. Cushions and pillows of plain rose colored sateen with cream pipings. An upholstered Chaise Longue and Wing Chair make it very desirable. 4 Pieces. **$372.25**

A Most Complete Living Room Suite, also shown partly in the sketch, is developed in azure blue enamel and a serviceable, black ground, floral patterned cretonne. A fern box, davenport table, and inviting day bed are interesting features. 9 Pieces **$478.74**

An Attractive Ivory Reed Suite, that has more than the usual amount of comfortable chairs, is cool and eminently springlike in cretonne of a delicate yellow and floral stripe. The cushioned backs are fringed in valance effect. 8 Pieces **$238.71**

Other Suites for Summer Use Range from $71.25 for 5 Pieces to $478.74 for 9 Pieces

The Assortment of Porch Hammocks Deserves Particular Mention. The Newest Improvements, Adjustable Backs, Sunshades, Side Arms, Cushioned Backs, are Featured. Complete Sets. Pillows, $1.49 to $3.24; Stands, $5.49 to $6.49; Awnings, $8.49. Hammocks Sold Separately at $18.74, $22.49, $23.24, $24.74 and $27.75.

The Hammock, *illustrated,* **is in Green Floral Patterned Cretonne.** The cushioned back is a comfortable feature. Priced **$49.21.** Hammock alone **$27.75.**

The Khaki and Green Materials of the Other Hammock *pictured,* are proof against dust. Adjustable back and head rest, and wooden arms, **$43.16.** Hammock, **$23.24.**

A Complete Assortment of Separate Chairs, Settees, and Tables. Any Piece Will be Stained or Enameled to Order. Individual Pieces Included in Suites May Be Ordered and Procured at Once.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Re-Curtain the Windows for Spring With
NEW CURTAINS
157 Panel Curtains, $2.49, $2.97, $3.49
386 Pairs of Curtains, $2.97, $3.49

The panels are made of net or scrim, in white, cream or ecru. Lace insertion and medallion motifs. Some of antique lace with embroidered motifs.

The curtains are of fine scrim or marquisette, with border outlined in lace edge and insertion. Medallions trim the corner and border. Embroidery and hand-drawn work are a feature of some.

Macy's — Fourth Floor, Rear.

One-Third Reduction on This Collection of
Framed Pictures
To Brighten Your Home.

Original Water Colors, $2.33 to $41.83
Our regular prices, $3.49 to $62.75.
Water colors hold a high place in the decoration of the modern home. You will want at least one of this collection that features such noted artists as Drake, Sother and Binbeck. Landscape and street scenes, in antique gilt frames.

Carbon Reproductions, $1.98 to $16.59
Regularly $2.97 to $24.74
These sepia prints are particularly adapted to use in halls and libraries. Reproductions of old and modern masters, various subjects, framed in dark wood.

Imported Hand Colored Photogravures, $4.63 to $20.49
Regularly $6.94 to $30.75
The immortal art of the old English masters lives again in these reproductions of famous subjects. The frames are selected to suit the subject.

Color Prints, 99c to $17.59
Regularly $1.49 to $24.89
A collection of landscape and figure subjects to select from. All framed in attractively finished frames.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

The Housefurnishings Dept.
Continues to Offer Big Concessions

Our Anniversary Sale was such a success that we were oversold on a great many items. Those who missed this sale may take advantage of these reductions. A limited supply of newly arrived merchandise will be offered at SALE PRICES.

1000 More Brooms, 98c
The splendid quality of this low-priced Broom makes it a necessity for Spring house cleaning.

Westinghouse Electric Iron, A dependable iron, fitted with cord and plug. At $3.24

Serving Trays, Colonial Pattern, 8x13, at 94c. Mahogany or walnut finish.

Size 13½x19, at $1.29.

Solid Mahogany Nut Bowls, Complete with nut cracker and picks. $1.69

Alcohol Table Tea Kettle, $2.74 Brass or nickel.

Casseroles, at $2.39

Alcohol Coffee Percolators, At $7.24
Heavily nickeled on copper, two styles. Priced about half.

Heavy Weight Japanned Tin Ware, Oak Finish, 25% Reductions
Bread Boxes, 14 in. long, 10½ in. deep. At $1.34
Square Cake Boxes, 11 in. long, 9 in. deep. At 1.24
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 1 lb. At 39c
Others up to 4 lbs. 59c
In frames heavily nickeled on brass. Oval or round.

Aluminum Ware
Double Cereal Boiler, 2 qt. capacity, at $1.59
Sauce Pan with Cover, 3 qt. capacity, at 99c
Lipped Sauce Pan, 2½ qt. capacity, at 69c

Pepper White Enamel Ware, Seamless
Double Cereal Boiler, 2 quart capacity, $1.09
Lipped Sauce Pan, 4 qt., 51c
Covered Sauce Pan, 6 qt., 94c
Coffee Pots, 2 qt., 98c
Tea Pots, 1½ qts., 89c

Ironing Table, 4½ ft., at $1.19 Adjustable. Usually $1.51.

Shoe Blacking Case, at $1.34 Oak, top of carpet or leatherette. Usually $1.74.

Fibre Tubular Flashlights, 6½ inches long, at 64c. With fibre covered tube and nickel plated fittings. Mazda bulb, six hour battery. Extra batteries, each, 17c.

Macy's—Basement, 35th Street.

NATION SPEEDING UP MUNITION PROGRAM

Reserve Board Reports Improvement as Result of Better Railroad Conditions.

HUGE SHIPMENTS ABROAD

Greater Part of These Are for the Government—New York District Says Fuel Crisis Is Past.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The March Bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board, in its survey of business conditions throughout the country, indicates continued large exportations. The greater part of these, however, are Government shipments.

Building construction lags and in spots labor unrest is reported. Money rates are firmer and bank clearings have increased. The coming of fair weather and the cessation of railroad disorganization have greatly improved business along munition lines. Crop conditions are good everywhere and industries in all districts are good. The report for the New York district follows:

"With mild weather, which began early in February, distinct improvement has come in the fuel and transportation situation. Rail congestion has been relieved, the regional director of railroads reporting a 44 per cent. reduction of car congestion on railroad lines east of the Mississippi River between Feb. 6 and Feb. 19.

"Fuel deliveries have increased and are coming through fairly satisfactorily, as indicated by the dumping of 90,000 tons at tidewater on Feb. 19, the largest arrival of coal in New York for any day this year. Ships have been coaled and dispatched. This does not mean that business and industry have fully recovered from the hardships of fuel shortage, transportation tieups, and enforced holidays; but the crisis is past and the outlook much improved.

"During recent months a slight decrease has occurred in the volume of exports and imports other than Government shipments.

"Though building operations are lighter than ever before and are expected to be only about half as extensive in 1918 as in 1917, the prices of materials continue firm, apparently because of the extent to which such materials are needed for use in shipyards, which require not only many of the materials which would ordinarily go into building construction, but also the same sort of labor.

"Business in the hardware trade is quiet, especially as to builders' lines. Stocks are moving slowly, and orders are on a limited scale. Glass factories, under agreement with the Government, are to curtail production 50 per cent. during the current year. Steel production for January was only about 80 per cent. of that for December, and the rate of production in early February was even lower, but milder weather has permitted quick recovery to about 80 per cent. of capacity.

"The machine tool industry continues to operate at maximum capacity, which is hardly equal to the demand for the heavier line of machine tools, as the Government is taking, directly or indirectly, almost the entire production along these lines, which is little more than adequate to meet the shipbuilding and munition programs.

"Since Jan. 1 railroads have come into the market for increased motive power equipment and equipment for maintenance and repair shops. Indications therefore point to a high level of activity in this business for many months to come. Commercial orders for electrical equipment are reported in good volume, though not quite as extensive as a year ago.

"Rubber manufacturers, in spite of continued demand, expect some decrease in tire production because of the need of the Government for a large portion of the spindles in the cotton mills employed on tire fabrics, though the large number of mills engaged in this class of work will insure a supply of fabric not greatly below normal.

"Business in drugs and chemicals is running in fairly steady channels, though production and sales for February have been curtailed by fuel shortage and transportation difficulties, which appear to have proved particularly embarrassing to this industry.

"The volume of trade in the shoe industry is smaller than for the same period last year. Dealers are well stocked and retail business in recent weeks has been dull, so that their tendency is to buy only for immediate needs. Scarcity of labor and materials is expected to maintain prices.

"Conditions in the rural districts have not been uniformly of the best, and transportation difficulties, resulting in slow movement of products to market, have been keenly felt. Milk producers have been fairly well served by special milk trains run on approximately passenger train schedules.

"Retail merchants are buying carefully because of extremely high prices, especially as extreme cold weather and transportation and fuel difficulties have made for light retail business. Farmers are planning for heavy plantings and a very busy Spring, but anticipate much difficulty in obtaining farm labor. High prices of seed and scarcity of potash for fertilizer are also troublesome factors.

"Prices of stocks of industrial corporations have continued to advance. Bonds and railroad stocks, after showing weakness in the latter part of January, recovered and have since remained steady.

"Withdrawals of funds by out-of-town banks in connection with subscriptions for certificates of indebtedness reduced the excess reserves of the New York Clearing House banks to $29,000,000 on Feb. 15, the lowest since Sept. 1, 1917."

CIVIC FEDERATION TO MEET.

Conference Will Discuss Problems Which Will Follow the War.

The National Civic Federation announced yesterday that after-war problems would be considered at a conference in the Metropolitan Building at 10:30 o'clock on next Saturday morning. The speakers will be announced later.

The British labor delegates now visiting this country, Charles Duncan, member of the British House of Commons and Secretary of the General Workers' Union; W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federated Trade Unions; Joshua Butterworth, member of the Associated Shipwrights' Society; William Mosses of the Pattern Makers' Union, and Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia, will be guests at a luncheon to be given by the Civic Federation at 1 o'clock, following the conference in the assembly hall of the Metropolitan Building.

NAMES INCOME TAX EXPERT.

Collector Edwards Makes George P. Schmidt a Deputy.

William H. Edwards, Collectof the Second Internal Revenue District, announced yesterday that he had appointed George P. Schmidt, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Schmidt & Gallatin, a Deputy Collector.

The new deputy will unravel knotty problems submitted by Wall Street interests and pass upon excess profits cases.

Collector Edwards said he had accepted an invitation to speak at the Cotton Exchange next Monday at 3:30 o'clock.

FARMERS MUST FIND THEIR NET INCOME

Those Who Don't Keep Books May Have Trouble Meeting Income Tax Demands.

ROPER GIVES THEM ADVICE

Rules That Expense of Fall Plowing in 1916 Cannot Be Deducted from Income of 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper issued today regulations to govern the collection of income tax from farmers. The net proceeds are to be taken as the principal on which to compute the tax.

The farmers who keep books will have no difficulty in making up their returns, but the average farmer who does not keep accounts may have some trouble in finding out just how much he can regard as net income. The regulations will allow him to deduct cost of planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing crops, but only as these expenses occur within the bounds of the taxable year which is the calendar year of 1917. Fall plowing for wheat in 1916 for instance would not count. Purchase of livestock to feed and fatten for resale cannot be counted as deductible, but is held to be an investment.

The text of the regulations in part follows:

"The term 'farm' embraces the farm in the ordinarily accepted sense and includes plantations, ranches, stock farms, dairy farms, poultry farms, fruit farms, truck farms, and all land used for similar purposes; and all corporations, partnerships, or individuals who cultivate, operate, or manage such farms for gain or profit, either as owners or tenants, are designated as 'farmers.'

"All gains, profits and income derived from the sale or exchange of farm products, whether produced on the farm or purchased and resold by the farmer, shall be included in the return of income for the year in which the products were actually marketed and sold.

"All items of expense connected with the planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing of a crop, or the care, feeding and marketing of livestock may be claimed as deductions only in the return rendered for the year during which such expenditures were made. This ruling applies even though the crops or stock in connection with which the expenses were incurred may not have been sold or exchanged for money or a money equivalent during the year for which the return is rendered.

"That portion of Treasury Decision 2153 and Paragraph 32 of Regulations No. 33, which provides 'cost of stock purchased for resale is an allowable deduction under the item of expense' is annulled. It is held that the amount expended in purchasing stock for resale is an investment of capital and is not to be taken as an item of expense for the year in which the stock was purchased, or for any subsequent year; but when the stock so purchased is sold its cost is to be deducted from the sales price in ascertaining the amount of gain or profit returnable for tax purposes.

"Where the cost of stock or farm products purchased in 1916, or any previous year, for resale, or the expense of producing stock or products on the farm, has been claimed as a deduction or taken into consideration in ascertaining the farmer's liability to income tax for some year prior to 1917, and the stock or farm products so purchased or produced were sold during the latter year, the entire proceeds of the sale are to be returned as income for the year in which the sale was made, for the reason that the farmer, having once received the benefit of the deduction is not again entitled to it. If, however, such cost or expense had not been claimed as a deduction, or had not been taken into consideration in ascertaining the farmer's liability to income tax for a previous year, the amount of such cost or expense may be deducted and the difference only returned as income.

"Farmers who keep books according to some approved method of accounting which clearly show the net income, and take annual inventories may, if the same method is consistently followed from year to year, prepare their returns in accordance with the showing made by the books and inventories.

"The inventory at the beginning of a tax year must be the same figure as at the close of the next preceding year and must include the cost price of livestock or products purchased for resale and may include the livestock and products produced on the farm and still on hand. Where gross income is ascertained by inventories, no deduction can be made for livestock or products lost during the year.

"Livestock purchased for draft, breeding or dairy purposes, or for any purpose other than resale, may be included in the inventory for each year at a figure which will reflect the reduction in value estimated to have occurred during the year through increase of age or other causes. Such a reduction in value should be based on the cost and estimated life of the livestock.

"In view of the foregoing, all corporations, partnerships, and individuals engaged in the livestock or farming business, which do not keep books of account and ascertain their gross income by inventory, should prepare their returns of annual net income on the basis of actual receipts and disbursements in order that their returns of income may be susceptible of audit for purposes of verification.

"Where a farmer exchanges farm produce for merchandise, groceries, or mill products, the market value of the article or product received in exchange is to be returned as income.

"A farmer is not required to include in his income tax return the value of farm produce consumed by himself and family.

Mid-Month List
Columbia Records

Al Jolson Sings "A Lump of Sugar"

Al Jolson isn't worrying over the sugar shortage. "Down in Carolin'" he's got a big lump of brown sugar all his own—"a gal that Mr. Hoover ought to know." The best Jolson record yet. A2491—75c

"A Baby's Prayer at Twilight"

A song of sincere and tender beauty, telling a story that is very real in many American homes today. Henry Burr has sung the little child's appeal with a reverent sympathy that goes straight to the heart. On the back, "My Beautiful Alsace-Lorraine," another splendid song of timely patriotic interest. A2490—75c

8 Popular War Songs in One Step Time

"Keep the home fires burning"; "Over There"; "I may be gone for a long, long time"; "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag"; "It's a long way to Berlin, but we'll get there"; "Where do we go from here?" "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France"; "I don't know where I'm going but I'm on my way." A6024—$1.25

Cohen's at the Telephone Again

And still in trouble! There's too much water on his real estate, and there's no suiting him with his new suit. A comedy of errors with a laugh in every line. A2488—75c

I ain't got nobody Everybody's crazy 'bout the doggone blues	George O'Connor	A2481 75c
I'm writing to you Sammy I'm going to follow the boys	Samuel Ash Campbell & Burr	A2479 75c
Classic—One-step Medley No. 2 Fascination—Fox-trot	Jockers Brothers	A6022 $1.25
Malaguena from Ballet Suite "Boabdil" Capriccio Espagnol	New York Philharmonic Orchestra	A6023 $1.50

Columbia Grafonola Price $110 (With electric motor, $135)

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York

Send some Records to your soldier. There is a Columbia Grafonola in his Y.M.C.A. or Knights of Columbus hut.

Uniforms for Army Officers at Actual Cost

THE fame of our cost-price plan for selling officers' uniforms has swept from New York to Frisco—from Maine to Panama—wherever an American Army post is to be found . . . . The uniforms have been painstakingly tailored in all wool fabrics—conforming to the same high clothesmaking standards maintained in Kirschbaum civilian apparel.

Kirschbaum Uniforms, coat and breeches of O. D. Serge, $27.00

Kirschbaum heavyweight Army Overcoats, - - - $30.00

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

K N O X H A T S

Spring Shapes

STYLED TO GAIN THE APPROVAL OF MEN WHO SELECT CRITICALLY, AND PRODUCED IN ACCORD WITH THE QUALITY STANDARD WHICH KNOX HAS ALWAYS MAINTAINED.

Six to Twenty Dollars

KNOX HAT COMPANY

Incorporated

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street 196 Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street 161 Broadway, Singer Building

Arnold, Constable & Co

Saturday

Men's Day at Arnold's

Three New Styles

Men's Easter Shirts

Good Quality Silk Shirts

Separate Collars

Assortment of the new Green shades from Radium Silk in fancy stripes or neat effects; also clearance of highest grades in broken sizes.

Value $6.50

4.35

3 at 4.15 ea 6 at 3.95 ea

Mercerized Pongee Shirts

Separate Collars

A fine soft shirting that resembles silk in appearance. Will give unusual service. Plain White, Cream Tan and Grey; for business or recreation.

Value $2.25

1.55

3 at 1.50

Extra Heavy Silk Shirts

Separate Collars

A handsome lustrous silk with colors woven through to give extra service; all smart new Spring designs.

Value $10.00

6.85

3 at 6.75 ea 6 at 6.50 ea

Special Added Feature

Women's and Misses'

Tweed Coats for Spring

Sizes 14 Years to 44 Bust

There are several models in this interesting group of shower-proof English Tweeds, of which the illustration is typical. These smart Weather Coats are almost indispensable during the uncertain Spring weather.

Regular Value $19.50

Special 15.00 Sale

5th Avenue at 40th Street

B. Altman & Co.

CORRECT SPRING STYLES IN

Men's Hats

are an important feature of the current display in the Men's Wear Department on the First Floor.

The latest products of the leading makers are here, ready for the earliest Spring days. Among them are

SOFT HATS, in the smart Spring colors:

Foreign makes . . $6.00 to 8.00

American makes . 3.00 to 12.00

DERBY HATS (self-conforming):

$3.50 to 8.00

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

OVER THERE AND BACK

A Pen Picture of the Front

OVER THERE AND BACK

By Lieutenant Joseph S. Smith.

Get the human side of the war from this young American who served three years as an officer and private with the Canadian and the British armies and now is "Somewhere in France" as an officer in the American Expeditionary Force.

OVER THERE AND BACK

By Lieutenant Joseph S. Smith.

Plenty of Realism—No Faked Horrors

Price $1.50 Net. Postage Extra. At All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

100 Chinese Paintings
From the Collection of a
CHINESE SCHOLAR
CHINESE PORCELAINS
From another collection, with Paintings, Palace Embroideries, Stone Sculptures, Chinese Rug and Tapestry Arm Chair.
Sale Tues. Evg., March 12, 8:15 P. M.
BOOKS LETTERS BOOKPLATES with the library of the late
WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, Atty.
Sale Thurs. Mng. & Aft., March 14, at 10:30 and 2:30 o'clock.
BOTTLES, SMALL BOXES, In Brass, Copper, Wood, Silver, etc. of the late
Alexander W. Drake
Art Director of the Century for years.
Selections from Another Collection of
JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART
Carvings, Lacquer, Netsuke, Tea Jars, Inro, Small Gold Screens, Snuff Bottles, etc.
Sale Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, March 19, 20, 1918, at 8:15 o'Clock.
WALPOLE GALLERIES
No. 10 East 49th Street.
D. R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

MY TWO KINGS
By Mrs. Evan Nepean
N. Y. Herald: "A remarkable, interesting book, not only because of its subject matter but because of the extraordinary claim which the author makes—that she is the reincarnation of a certain Charlotte Stuart, cousin of Charles II. A magic carpet that carries the reader back to those days and keeps him entertained and amused from the beginning to the end of its well-written pages."
$1.50 Net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

BALDNESS
ITS CAUSES, ITS TREATMENT AND ITS PREVENTION
By Richard W. Müller, M. D., author of "Hygiene of the Face," "Loss of Hair," "Hair and Its Preservation."
Showing how a moderate amount of preventive care will do away with most of our hair trouble. Written in simple, non-technical language, very fully illustrated, and provided with all necessary recipes, directions, &c., for treatment.
$2.00 Net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

All the new and popular books rented for a small fee. Start and stop when you please.
WOMRATH'S LIBRARY
Books are fresh, clean, inviting.
21 WEST 45TH STREET.
See telephone book, other addresses.

OVER THERE AND BACK
By Lieut. Joseph S. Smith
An American boy's three years' experiences in the great war as private and officer. A simple human story of everyday life at the front such as all American soldiers will experience in France.
$1.50 Net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ARCHBISHOP ENDS HIS MIDDAY TALKS

Trinity Is Filled and Crowd Is Massed About the Open Doors.

SEES VICTORY IN UNITY

Visiting Prelate Predicts a Much Better World After Allies Have Won.

Speaking to a congregation that packed Trinity Church to the doors, the Archbishop of York yesterday delivered the last of his midday sermons on the war. Hundreds of men and women found it impossible to enter even a half hour before the sermon began. For their benefit, however, the doors were flung wide open, and the strange spectacle presented itself of a crowd several ranks deep standing outside of the church and trying to catch a glimpse from that distance of the Archbishop in the pulpit.

The Archbishop was ten minutes late in arriving and the congregation within spent the interval of waiting in singing hymns. The preliminary service was eliminated and the Archbishop took his place in the pulpit as soon as he arrived. He described his final message as directed particularly to the people of New York. Again he spoke of the great task and the days of trial which are confronting the nation and again he urged the necessity of meeting these days of trial with a high spiritual resolve. Reminding the congregation that it was on Good Friday one year ago, that this nation decided on its course regarding the world war, he said:

"The vanguard of the great armies that will engage the enemy has given of its life in the cause of human freedom. Many more lives, must be given before the end can come. It is well now to think of the sorrowing homes that will and must be cast into mourning because of loved ones who never will return to this life. If the American people have not before come to realize what is in store for them, this fact will bring it close to their hearts and minds."

The Archbishop spoke of the impulses for the achievement of great ideals that are born out of war.

"In times of peace, security, and wealth and ease," he said, "the sense of national greatness is blunted—dimmed. It is only in times of great trial such as that now upon the world that the real greatness of a people is shown forth, not only to the rest of the world, but to themselves.

"Belgium was the first of the nations to manifest to the world this rebirth of spirit. The little kingdom courageously, heroically refused to be enslaved even though by such a stand it invited ruthless, almost total destruction by a ruthless and pretended friend. Then France had dared to stand forth for the right, then England, and one year ago, America was called upon to choose and has chosen. Today the great nations of the earth are banded together, unified, resolute, determined that there shall be but one finish to the conflict, the destruction of the rule and the power and the force that would justify its sway over peoples merely on the principle that it had the might with which to do so."

With deep feelings, the Archbishop spoke of the great things that would be expected of this country in order to make the war a winning war, including not only the assistance that this country could give with its supplies and resources, but also what this country could give to the allied nations in the way of fellowship. By maintaining a firm determination to stand together until the end, he said, the Allies would win the war, and bring out of the present chaos a much better world than had ever existed before.

"The war is a great opportunity," he said, "out of which to build the greatest power in human life—and that is the element of love. This love will come to pass when the peoples of the world shall have achieved a closer tie with God, when the peoples of the world will have rendered Him the fidelity and loyalty which He demands. A love for the Divine Might, a love for their fellowmen, a love for the peoples of other lands—only by cultivating universal love can the new world be built upon a great and lasting and firm foundation."

Following the address those who had been unable to enter the church surged forward in a determined effort to see the Archbishop as he was leaving the pulpit. Others were coming out, however, and the contact between the crowds at the door resulted in confusion, which lasted for fully a quarter of an hour before the police succeeded in opening a passage for the crowds which were leaving the church.

PAYS VISIT TO ROOSEVELT.

Archbishop of York Congratulates the Colonel on His Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, March 8.—The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Lord Archbishop of York, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, visited Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill today. The English prelate congratulated the former President on his recovery of health and remarked on his excellent appearance after the operation.

The two conversed on general subjects and the war about half an hour. The Archbishop told the Colonel of what Great Britain was doing and congratulated this country on the remarkable showing in the camps which he had visited.

DEFENDS DR. FRIEDLANDER.

Louis Marshall Denies Red Cross Commissioner Was Ever Pro-German

Louis Marshall, Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, issued a statement yesterday in which he defended the appointment of Professor Israel Friedlander to be a member of the commission to Palestine under the auspices of the American Red Cross. Mr. Marshall said:

"My attention has just been called to the fact that objections have been made in certain quarters to the selection of Professor Israel Friedlander as a member of the commission which is to go to Palestine under the auspices of the American Red Cross, the suggestion being that he was at one time pro-German in his sentiments. Inasmuch as I suggested his name as a member of the commission, in order to allay any possible doubt as to his fitness, I declare unreservedly that there is not the slightest justification for doubting the appropriateness of the appointment.

"It would have been most extraordinary if a commission of this character had been sent to Palestine which did not include in its membership a Jew of prominence, one thoroughly acquainted with every phase of Jewish life, and one who commanded the respect of his co-religionists. Professor Friedlander has for sixteen years been a member of the Faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. He is a member of the American Jewish Committee, of the Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance, and a Trustee of the Educational Bureau of the Jewish Community of New York. He has for years been one of the leading Zionists of America, and by his integrity and uprightness, has gained the confidence of all who have come in contact with him.

"I can speak personally for his loyalty and patriotism, which are beyond suspicion. It is not a fact that he was ever pro-German. Like many others, he was opposed to Russian autocracy, for the same reasons that he detests German autocracy. His wife is an English woman, and several members of her family are in the British Army, and her father, who is one of the leading Zionists of England and a prominent barrister, is recognized for his devotion to the British cause.

"To sever Professor Friedlander's relations with the commission would be most unfortunate. The committee which officially presented his name to the American Red Cross was composed of Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Boris Bogen, and Felix M. Warburg, with whom Judge Julian W. Mack was in conference. They acted with great discrimination in making this nomination, and because of their great interest in the welfare of the Palestinian Jews their action should be upheld."

Dr. Friedlander last night refused to make any comment.

TO GUARD SHIPS IN PORT.

More Than 500 New Yorkers Join New Naval Service.

More than 500 New Yorkers enlisted yesterday in the Navy Port Guard for New York City, the members of which are to guard ships in the harbor against enemy spies, agents, and sympathizers. The guard is being recruited at the Navy Yard, and more than 1,000 men applied for information yesterday, of whom more than half enlisted.

The naval guard is a result of attempts recently made to interfere with war activities of the country, and will number 1,000 men.

Among those accepted yesterday were many who had had previous military or naval training and a number of these were immediately rated as petty officers, one of them being Charles E. Nelson, a former member of the Forty-seventh Infantry. Mr. Nelson being above draft age and unmarried said he was glad of a chance to help the Government.

In recent months many Germans have been taken from steamers in New York Harbor, in most instances members of the crews of American or allied ships.

All of the fifty-four enemy aliens who have been detained on Ellis Island were sent to Trenton, N. J., yesterday, where they will be lodged temporarily in the Mercer County jail.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
324-326-328 Fifth Avenue AT 40TH ST N.Y.
Will Close Out—today—
About Fifty Dresses—in velvet, satin and taffeta—*for afternoon or evening*—
Formerly to $135—at $35 and $50
ALSO
About Forty Fur-trimmed Wraps—
Formerly $175 to $225—at $95
A Small Group of Fur-trimmed Suits—of duvetyn—velvet and satin trimmed with kolinsky—Persian lamb—seal—wolf and nutria—*street and costume effects*—
Formerly $150 to $325—at $65 & $95

Gimbel Brothers
32ND ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST
BOOKS
3,500 Volumes of Publishers' Remainders —Publishers' Prices $1.00 to $1.50
at 35c (3 for $1)
History, Biography, Travel, Description, Morals and Religion' Poetry, Music and Drama, Science, Literature and Miscellany' Juveniles and Fiction. Sale price 35c each, 3 for $1.00

Russia Against India—*By Archibald Ross Colquhoun*
A Dealer in Empire—*By Josephine Amelia Burr*
Blind Sight—*By B. Y. Benediall*
Captivating Mary Carstairs—*By Henry Sydnor Harrison*
The Man Who Was Good—*By Leonard Merrick*
Many Kingdoms—*By Elizabeth Jordan*
Dollars & Sense—*By Albert Payson Terhune.*
King Over the Water—*Justin Huntly McCarthy*
Olympian—*By James Oppenheim*
Story of a Street—*By Frederick Trevor Hill*
Spiritism Psychology—*By Theodore Flournoy*
Lady Rose's Daughter—*By Mrs. Humphry Ward*
Fatima—*By Rowland Thomas*
Bitter Sweet—*By Grant Richards*
Our Miss York—*By Edwin Bateman Morris*
The Millionaire—*By Edwin Bateman Morris*
The Egotist—*By V. E. Roe*
Burkeses Amy—*By Julie E. Lippman*
Samaritan Mary—*By Sumner Locke*
Twilight—*By Frank Darby*
The Tutor's Story—*By Charles Kingsley*
The Zodiac Birthday Book—*By Beatrice Bazier Ruyl*

Rudyard Kipling, $4.95
Authorized edition of nine selected volumes, bound in beautiful silk cloth binding; library size; gilt top; large, clear type. $4.95.
Volume 9 contains The Kipling Index, an alphabetical guide to all of Mr. Kipling's stories and poems and his own account of the publication of his first book.

The Book of Progress
Compiled and Edited by Albert A. Hopkins, Editor of Scientific American Reference Book, with about 500 illustrations. 3 volumes.
Man the Creator / Man and Nature / Man the Destroyer } 3 Vols., $1.75 Set

"Kim," by Rudyard Kipling—With full page reproductions in color of the original relief executed by John L. Kipling. Published at $3.50, sale price $1.50
The Times History of the War—The Battlefield of Europe. Special 35c

Books in Touch With Nature
The Garden Library, 35c Volume
Roses, and How to Grow Them—*By Many Experts*
Ferns, and How to Grow Them—*G. A. Woolson*
Daffodils, Narcissus and How to Grow Them—*By A. M. Kirby*
Water Lilies and How to Grow Them—*By Henri Hus and Henry S. Conard*
House Plants—*By Parker Thayer Burnes*
The Orchard and Fruit Garden—*By E. P. Powell*
The Flower Garden—*By Ida D. Bennett*
The Vegetable Garden—*By Ida D. Bennett*
Vines and How to Grow Them—*By William C. McCollam*
Garden Planning—*By W. S. Rogers*
Chrysanthemums and How to Grow Them—*By I. L. Powell*
Practical Talks on Farm Engineering—*By R. P. Clarkson, B. S.* A simple explanation of many everyday problems in farm engineering and farm mechanics written in a readable style for the practical farmer. Published price $1.20. 35c

Special Short Sets
Library size; fine paper; large, clear type.
Great Men Series—5 vols., cloth, $1.50
Arabian Nights—4 vols., cloth, $4.25
Arabian Nights—4 vols., ¾ lea., $5.50
Balzac—7 vols., cloth, $2.75
Fielding—6 vols., full leather, $4.50
History of the Moorish Empire in Europe—3 vols., cloth, $3.50
Stories of Achievement—edited by Asa Don Dickinson; 5 vols., ¾ leather, $2.50
Smollett—6 vols., flexible lea., $4.50
The World's Great Events—5 vols., cloth, $2.75

The Four Gardens *by Hundsayde.* Illustrated by Charles Robinson. Published price $1.50, 65c
Horse Management *by Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S.* With over four hundred engravings from original designs, made expressly for this work. Special 60c
Tales from Shakespeare *by Charles and Mary Lamb and Harrison S. Morris.* 2 vols.; bound in green cloth. Illustrated. Special 85c set
King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table *by Charles Morris.* 2 vols.; bound in green cloth. Illustrated. Special 85c set
American Masters in Sculpture *by Chas. A. Coffin.* Being brief appreciations of some American sculptors and of some phases of sculpture in America. Published price $1.25. 65c.

De Luxe Editions of Standard Sets
Arabian Nights—4 vols., Holliston buckram. $4.35
Arabian Nights—4 vols., ¾ leather. 5.50
Bronte—6 vols., Holliston buckram. $6.50
Bronte—6 vols., ¾ leather. $10.50
Gibbon—6 vols., Holliston buckram. $7.75
Gibbon—6 vols., ¾ leather. $10.50
Emerson—5 vols., Holliston buckram. $5.50
Emerson—5 vols., ¾ leather. $8.50
Burns—6 vols., Holliston buckram. 5.50
Burns—6 vols., ¾ leather. $6.50
Austen—6 vols., Holliston buckram. $6.50
Austen—6 vols., ¾ leather. $10.50
Don Quixote—4 vols., Holliston buckram. $4.95
Don Quixote—4 vols., ¾ leather. $6.25
Pepys' Diary—4 vols., Holliston buckram. $4.50
Pepys' Diary—4 vols., ¾ leather. $6.25
Plutarch—5 vols., Holliston buckram. $5.50
Plutarch—5 vols., ¾ leather. $8.50
Dante—4 vols., Holliston buckram. 4.50
Dante—4 vols., ¾ leather. $6.25
Balzac—18 vols., Holliston buckram. $15.50
Balzac—18 vols., ¾ leather. $24.00
Dickens—15 vols., cloth. $9.50
Bulwer Lytton—15 v[illegible]uck. $11.50
Hugo—8 vols., ¾ leather. $11.50
Hugo—10 vols., cloth. $8.95
Dumas—15 vols., buckram. $15.50
Tennyson—6 vols., ¾ leather. $5.00
Whittier—6 vols., leather. $8.75
Jules Verne—15 vols., cloth. $12.50
Motley—17 vols., buckram. $8.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

New Spring Footwear For Men
Tan Calfskin Laced Shoes in Correct English Lasts— A Most Interesting Value at
$5.85
Ground Floor.

A Sale—Today
Men's Silk Shirts
$4.65
Splendid Shirts, Worth Much More
All Silk Crepes plain white or smart and dressy, new plain colors.
Baby Broadcloth Silks in patterns including fancy stripes.
A Fine Chance to Anticipate Your Whole Season's Needs
Ground Floor.

Men's All Silk Knitted Four-in-Hands
$1.95
A very low price
for these high grade pure silk weaves; a wonderful assortment to select from.
Ground Floor.

Men's Overcoats and Suits
Closing Out at Less Than Manufacturer's Prices
180 Overcoats
Broken Sizes 34 to 40
The remainder of our Fall and Winter stocks (all this Season's), in quite a variety of different models.
$15.00
325 Suits
Sizes 33 to 38 only
The balance of our Winter Stock of Suits, many of them the weight that men prefer the year round.
$17.75 $23.75 $28.75
A Small Charge for Alterations
Fourth Floor.

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue TODAY, MARCH THE 9TH *34th Street*

Unparalleled Offering
700 "KENREIGN" COATS
For Men and Young Men at
$12.75
Spring Models Suitable for Top Coat, Automobile or Raincoat
A special purchase of 700 "Kenreign" Weatherproofed Top Coats secured at less than present wholesale cost and offered considerably below regular price.
MODELS: Slip-on, Trench, Form-fitting and Convertible Collar styles.
MATERIALS: Tweed, Cheviot, and various soft woven Fabrics.
COLORS: Light, medium and dark mixed effects.
Every garment "weatherproofed;" perfectly tailored; many silk trimmed; size 34 to 44.
Attention, Automobilists! The Convertible collar "Kenreign" Top Coats are especially adapted to the needs of the automobilist.

Priced for Immediate Clearance
HEAVY WEIGHT OVERCOATS
For Men and Young Men
$10.00
The entire remaining stock of Winter Overcoats—irrespective of their actual value—reduced for immediate disposal. Size 34 to 37 only.
MEN'S CLOTHING DEP'T.—5TH FLOOR.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue
A Wonderful Sale of Thousands —of—
MEN'S SHIRTS
For TODAY Only
WE use the word "wonderful" advisedly because we have carefully shopped at other sales of MEN'S SHIRTS, and this sale is truly "wonderful" in comparison to the values offered elsewhere—at similar sale prices.
.93
THESE were purchased several months ago, another example of our cash buying facilities—that is why you are able to buy them at about today's wholesale cost.
Fabrics—fine Dimities, Mercerized Cords, Pebble Cloths, Mercerized Armures, Novelty Jacquards, Poplins, etc.—White ground with various styles stripes in every wanted color. Soft cuffs, 5-button ocean-pearl front, every shirt new and clean—all sizes—splendid workmanship.
Special Tables on Main Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Will offer exceptional values today in
Men's Shirts at $2
¶ These shirts make their initial bow this morning. They are new arrivals—rich in colorings and most individual as to patterns, providing a genuine treat for the man about to replenish his wardrobe for Spring. They are tailored according to our usual high standard, in the best of imported and domestic shirtings, including
Mentone Madras, Belnord, Radioux, Henley Madras, Kenmore, Novelty Cloths, and Belton Fibre Stripes.

Men's Silk Cravats at 75c
¶ We want to clean up all small lots of our higher-priced cravats so as to start out with only the newest neckwear in our Spring selections. In this special collection will be found
Neckwear that has never before been offered at anything near this price.

For Saturday Only—
100 Men's Bath Robes Special at $2.95
¶ Made of Terry Cloth, Beacon Blanket Cloth, and Imported Ratine.

5% INCOME CLEAR

Our Tax Exempt First Mortgage Participation Certificates are the best investment for those who cannot afford to lose their money.

Just now you can invest any sum from $200 up and receive 5% interest.

These Certificates are parts of a specific Guaranteed First Mortgage.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Trig Suits for Spring at $29.95

—emphasize the youthful lines of the new Ripple Coat pictured. Fine navy serge with braid and buttons.

Other smart suits at this price include Eton, Pony and hip-length coats.

Serges, Silvertones, Gabardines—black, navy and colors. Sizes for women and misses. *Main Floor.*

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

TO ARMS

(La Veillée des Armes)

Translated from the French of MARCELLE TINAYRE by Lucy H. Humphrey. Introduction by Dr. John Finley.

Philadelphia Press says: "The picture is deftly painted. She leads the reader from one phase of Parisian life to another, pointing briefly to this and that typical episode, laying just the right shade of emphasis, here a bit of simple dialogue, there a brief character sketch—until the details blend imperceptibly into one panoramic conception of a people tried and proved at a critical hour."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

For stubborn skin troubles

Resinol

Even in severe, well-established cases of skin affections, Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap usually relieve the smarting at once and quickly overcome the trouble. Physicians have prescribed this simple, efficient treatment for many years.

All druggists sell Resinol. Sample free. Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CHILDREN OF PASSAGE

By Frederick Watson

New York Tribune says: "We are not sure, indeed, that we have for many a year met with characters in fiction more clearly defined, more consistently individual, more thoroughly vital with human sympathy and interest, than these. Nor have we often, since Scott himself, read a Scottish romance pitched in a more masterful key than this."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Graduate Mechanical and Electrical Engineers Wanted.—Experienced in design and construction of power plants and of steam, water and electric distribution systems. Permanent work guaranteed to efficient men. Apply to John A. Stevens, Engineer, Lowell, Mass.

SONGS OF A MOTHER

By Marietta M. Andrews

Songs of home, of the simple life, of the tenderest and strongest earthly tie, that which holds mother and child in its embrace. A book that will speak to the heart.—*Detroit Free Press.*

$1.00 *net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

WURLITZER

Player Pianos

Excel All Others

113-119 WEST 40TH ST. BET BROADWAY & 6TH

Chicago Tribune says: "The greatest book of the war that I have read."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

For Sale Everywhere

MAYOR URGES CAUSE OF CITY OWNERSHIP

Tells Public at Aldermanic Hearing Relief Will Come Through It Alone.

ASSAILS SERVICE BOARD

Declares It Has Not Been "In Sympathy with the People"—Labor for Wagner-Donahue Bill.

The first public hearing on the Wagner-Donohue Municipal Ownership bill now before the Legislature was held in the Aldermanic chamber at the City Hall by the Board's Committee on State Legislation yesterday. The chamber was well filled with partisans of the bill who cheered the various speakers. Mayor Hylan declared that relief for the people of the city would come only through municipal ownership and operation of transportation lines.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, sponsor for the bill in the Senate, explained its purposes. The bill permits any city in the State to own, construct, acquire, maintain, purchase, and operate plants, facilities and property of every kind for the purpose of supplying for both municipal and private use light, heat, power, and transportation. The Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate by resolution can submit the question to the voters of the city whether the city shall acquire and operate any public utility. If the boards do not pass such a resolution, citizens may present a petition, which must be signed by 10 per cent. of the voters of the city, to have the question submitted. Senator Wagner explained that the bill is not limited to this city, but applies to all municipalities of the State. At the conference of Mayors at Albany on Thursday, he said, it was unanimously voted to support the bill.

Says Service Board Failed.

Mayor Hylan then stated that he was in favor of municipal ownership of all kinds of public utilities, having been nominated and elected on that ticket. The bill, he said, gives the people the right to say whether or not they wish to take over public utilities. He said he did not believe any one present would have the audacity to deny them this right. The Mayor added that the Public Service Commission had been a failure. Today in Brooklyn, he said, there are thirty-two fewer cars in operation in spite of new lines and extensions of old ones. He characterized the commission as "not being in sympathy with the people." James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, spoke for the bill on behalf of organized labor. He said in part:

"This is a measure for home rule that has the hearty approval of our State Federation of Labor, as it gives to the people an opportunity of taking over the ownership and management of public utilities if they wish. The American Federation of Labor for many years has carried on a continuous agitation of such ownership for all public utilities, and so has the New York State Federation of Labor. The State Federation stands squarely behind this bill, believing it to be for the best interests of all the people. I am very confident that if a referendum vote were taken now in the City of New York or in any other city of the State, the vote for municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities, such as gas, electricity, telephone, and transportation, would be carried by an enormous majority, and we would be setting an example for the Federal Government in our efforts to have the Federal authorities take over the ownership of all our national resources, such as water power, food, fuel, and our forests."

The Labor League of New York City, which is composed of individual business representatives of many unions in the city, urged the passage of the bill through several representatives. Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, said that the Legislative Committee of the Board had been created as a sort of check on campaign platforms.

"In the heat of the campaign," he said, "much is said and many promises are made which are subsequently forgotten. I can say to the opponents of the bill that it is very mild. It is easy medicine. It gives them a chance to vote against municipal ownership if they wish to. I advise them to take the dose amiably."

People Can Settle Question.

Assemblyman Donohue, author of the measure in the Assembly, strongly advocated its passage. He said it was designed to enable the people, by a referendum vote, to determine for themselves if they wanted to take over any or all public utilities. By an oversight, he said, the printer omitted to place in the bill the provision for a 20 per cent. petition of the registered vote to compel the local legislative body to act, but that an amendment would be made to incorporate this provision.

Miss Melinda Scott, representing the Workingwomen's League, said that those who are compelled to make use of the transportation facilities of the city feel that the bill should go through. It should be passed, she said, if for no other reason than common decency.

Dr. H. W. Berg, the first speaker to oppose the bill, said he was not present as an advocate of the Public Service Commission and held no brief for the public utilities corporations. Nobody was paying him a cent for appearing, he said, and he had given up important engagements to be there.

"You cannot have democracy by creating a bureaucracy," he then said. He declared the bill to be "an iniquitous measure which would be disastrous to the interests of every land owner in the city." He said that from time immemorial a municipal ownership plank had been in every platform of every party and nobody ever pretended it was a plank to be lived up to.

INSTRUCTION.

AVIATION TAUGHT

by Ex-Officers from the Firing Line. Ground School Course for men prior to going to ground schools includes Lewis Gun Instruction, Aerodynamics, Engines, Planes, Construction, Rigging, Map Reading, etc. Daily lessons (3 hours) morning, afternoon and evening. Classes starting March 11. Call or write for information. This is not a government school. Flying taught at Airdrome, Farmingdale, L. I.

Eagle Aviation School 110-114 W. 42d St., Tel. Bryant 9078

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

Languages Berlitz School, 25 West 34th St. Brooklyn: 215 Livingston St. Terms may be begun at any time.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

Amy Grant THE SPEAKING VOICE—the training essential for social or business success. 74 W. 55th St. 1437 Circle.

STUDY LAW AT HOME.—Instructive, highly interesting course by mail. Lawyer, Room 507, 10 East 43d St., New York City.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

SWIMMING Scientifically Taught

3 Tiled Daylight Pools. Send for Booklet T. Dalton Swimming Schools, 19 West 44th.

FALL KILLS MRS. VAN BUREN

Skull Fractured in Apartment Building Elevator.

Mrs. Florence Van Buren of 55 West Seventy-first Street, widow of Thomas Brodhead Van Buren, died on Thursday night from a fractured skull caused by a fall due to the sudden rise of an elevator in the Wyoming Apartment, 853 Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Van Buren had just left the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Vaughan, where she was visiting, and had gone down in the elevator, accompanied by Frederick G. Potter, the owner of the Wyoming. The elevator stopped at the first floor, and Frank Bishop, the operator, had opened the gate, when the car began to descend. Bishop reversed the lever and the elevator rose suddenly, throwing Mrs. Van Buren against the iron framework.

Mrs. Van Buren's husband, Thomas Brodhead Van Buren, a silk importer in this city, died on June 14, 1915. He was the son of the late General Thomas B. Van Buren, a former United States Minister to China, and a grandson of Joseph Earl Sheffield, whose family founded the Yale Sheffield Scientific School. She is survived by a son, David Van Buren, who is in the United States Army, and a daughter, Mrs. era Richard of 340 Park Avenue.

Tag Day for Polish Relief.

Under the direction of Miss Zofia Naimska, American representative of the Women's League in Poland, a "tag day" campaign has been arranged in this city for March 9, to raise $150,000 for the relief of 53,000 sick and starving children in Poland. Unless the fund is raised 212 asylums will be closed in Poland, and 85 per cent. of the Polish children will be left to starve, it was said by Miss Zaimska. Donations should be sent to Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, treasurer, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street.

MOONEY PROTEST MEETING.

Labor Here Moves to Help Save Convicted Union Man.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy through its director, Robert Maisel, issued a statement yesterday urging its members in New York to attend the mass meeting called by the Central Federated Union of New York to be held this afternoon in Union Square to protest against the decision of the California Supreme Court denying a new trial to Thomas Mooney, convicted in the San Francisco bomb plot. The statement said:

"It is essential to the welfare and solidarity of democracy that no injustice be done. We are convinced that it would be base and flagrant injustice to hang Tom Mooney. We believe that the enlightened thought of the nation holds to this view. We are seeking unity among all our people. Unity is not possible if gross injustice is permitted in any section. The President of the United States has interested himself to see that justice is done in this case. Let us stand with the President for justice."

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in a letter to Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, says:

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo expressed the opinion that the trials of Mooney and Billings had not been fairly conducted, especially when viewed in the light of later evidence.

"The convention requested the President of the United States to cause an investigation to be made. The President acted upon the request, and the commission charged with the duty of investigation completed its labors and submitted its report which declared that the President of the United States should use his good offices with the California authorities to cause a new trial to be held.

"It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the President's commission will yet be given favorable consideration by the California authorities."

DIRIGIBLE FLIES OVER BAY.

Big Naval Balloon Tested as Aid to Warships Here.

The naval dirigible that flew over the city in January, manoeuvred in tests over the bay and Staten Island for several hours yesterday in co-operation with small vessels. Several tests have been made already by the officers of the air station.

A few minutes after the ship became visible from the villages on Staten Island and the police there received hundreds of telephone inquiries about the craft, and they gave assurances that the dirigible was friendly. The officers of the station gave out no information on the flights except to say that the test was successful.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAPPY DAYS

—Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls clean the system and bring happy days. Eat a roll at bedtime and stop the causes of biliousness, headache, indigestion, and constipation. Made with real fruits—Nature's laxative foods. Package of six Rolls, 15c, at drug stores.

BOAL'S ROLLS

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" *Meet me at the Fountain*

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Men's Clothing

In Today's Special Sale, at $15

1,200 Suits, Overcoats and Top Coats for Men and Youths in This Event

Notwithstanding the unusual condition of the clothing market, Greenhut's announces this most extraordinary sale of high-class clothing at a remarkably low price.

SUITS FOR NOW—FOR SPRING—AND FOR SUMMER WEAR

Newest styles in popular materials, including Mixtures, Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots and Tweeds, in stripes, checks and other popular patterns.

OVERCOATS IN SPRING AND HEAVIER WEIGHTS

Single, double breasted and Chesterfield models. Plain or silk faced to edge. Materials are chiefly plain and neat mixtures.

Men and youths of every age and size will be "suited" and "overcoated."

"SECONDS" of World-Famous Auto Tires

By the term "seconds" we mean that scores of these tires are in discontinued patterns—a change in the design of the tread. These tires are not guaranteed for full mileage, but hundreds of our patrons from actual experience know that they do give satisfaction, even though they may be purchased for considerably less than the regular list prices.

HERE ARE MAKES OF TIRES KNOWN ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Think of the most widely advertised names—most likely the very tires you are now using are included in this sale. Come and see them—you will be amazed at the economies.

Quantities, styles, list and special prices named below.

No C. O. D., Mail, Phone or Approval Orders Filled. Mail orders accompanied by remittance will be promptly filled.

Make	Sizes	Style	List Price	Our Price	Quantity
Firestone	30x3	CL Plain	$14.00	$8.49	108
"	30x3½	CL Non-Skid	19.95	13.30	31
Norwalk	30x3½	CL "	26.75	17.75	50
Portage	30x3½	CL "	22.45	14.60	45
"	32x3½	QD "	25.90	17.25	5
Marathon	32x3½	SS "	23.40	14.45	6
Norwalk	32x3½	SS "	30.75	20.50	5
Goodyear	31x4	CL "	33.30	18.15	4
Nelson	31x4	CL "	28.00	16.00	5
Firestone	32x4	CL "	32.05	19.25	10
Nelson	32x4	CL "	28.60	16.50	9
"	33x4	CL "	29.35	17.00	10
Norwalk	33x4	SS "	41.90	27.95	16
Portage	33x4	QD "	36.95	26.65	9
Nelson	34x4	QD "	30.65	18.50	5
Marathon	34x4	SS "	40.60	23.75	6
Norwalk	34x4	SS "	42.85	28.55	4
Norwalk	34x4½	SS "	54.25	36.15	9
Nelson	34x4½	QD "	41.50	22.50	5
"	35x4½	QD "	43.10	25.10	3
Norwalk	35x4½	SS "	56.65	37.75	6
Firestone	35x4½	SS "	48.60	29.15	5
"	35x4½	SS "	48.60	29.15	3
"	35x4½	SS Plain	43.25	25.00	9
Marathon	36x4½	SS "	59.35	25.00	7
Nelson	36x4½	SS Non-Skid	43.00	29.50	3
"	36x4½	QD "	43.00	29.50	2
"	35x5	SS "	49.20	27.50	6
"	35x5	CL "	49.20	27.50	2
"	37x5	CL "	52.15	32.50	6

Auto Sundries and Accessories *At Lowered Prices*

"Norwalk High" Pressure Tubes

At 25 Per Cent. Off Regular Prices

	Quantity.	List Price.	Sale Price.
30x3	10	$3.70	$2.65
30x3½	113	4.60	3.45
32x3½	38	4.80	3.60
31x4	15	6.95	4.50
32x4	14	6.15	4.65
33x4	30	6.30	4.70
34x4	15	6.45	4.85
35x4½	6	8.10	6.05
36x4½	5	8.35	6.25

Sale of Auto Tubes at Low Prices

These tubes are "Factory Seconds"—not guaranteed, but have given wonderful satisfaction.

Quantity.	Size.		
63	30x3	gray	$1.75
45	30x3½	gray	$1.95
18	32x3½	red	$2.75
16	33x4	red	$3.25
14	34x4	gray	$2.95
24	34x4	red	$3.50
6	35x5	red	$4.50

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

That's What You Did You Demon!

I am a mother and I saw my boy go out to fight over there with tears and regrets, but since I have learned the truth about you and how you attempted to stamp on the American flag and on

American manhood, and on American spirit, and how you insulted all that we hold holy and worthy, I am proud that I can give my best to end your miserable career.

Thus might speak the woman-mother, the father, the sweetheart, any American. What Ambassador Gerard has seen, you shall see.

What Ambassador Gerard heard in the Imperial Palace in Berlin, you shall hear. The malignant, evil, criminal conferences which preceded our war with Germany you shall hear as Ambassador Gerard heard it. It has all been re-enacted that you might understand without the question of a doubt, that you might see and believe what is absolutely unbelievable.

NO FICTION—NO PLAYWRIGHT'S DREAM BUT THE ABSOLUTE TRUTH

Ambassador Gerard tried to swerve Germany from committing the outrages on American citizens on the high seas. Do you know that he had his face figuratively slapped by the Kaiser, aye, absolutely he was locked up, deprived of telegraph, telephone, of connection with America, while the Kaiser tried to force him to sign an agreement which he refused to sign though it meant his life. How the Kaiser gave America a few hours to know that all ships would be sunk at sight (when it took over two days to get into communication with America by cable). How the Kaiser said: "I will stand no nonsense from America." How the war lords sneered and said "America won't fight." How von Tirpitz played with toy submarines and gloated as he pictured them sinking American ships—all this you will see, as brought to life from

AMBASSADOR GERARD'S MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY

Not a Battle Picture

BEGINS SUNDAY NIGHT

Starts 8:30

Doors Open at 7:00

Directed by WILLIAM NIGH

Adapted for the Screen by CHARLES A. LOGUE

If you want to know what the Kaiser is, don't go around imagining any more, go and see him. Don't take any fiction, get the real thing, and you will have no further doubt concerning the need of exterminating the Monster of Berlin. Come and see Ambassador Gerard's own story of his experience.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, Broadway, at 38th St.

Symphony Orchestra with a Special Musical Program by Meyer Bros.

Twice Daily—Matinees, 25c-50c-75c
Evenings, 25c-50c-75c-$1 and $1.50
ALL SEATS RESERVED

The More Particular Your Taste

The more you will appreciate

Instant Postum

You can vary its strength by the quantity used to the individual cup—and you may drink as many cups as you like without fear of harm or discomfort.

A Very Popular American Drink These Times

Fox Scarfs for Spring Wear

Taupe Fox	35.00
Brown Fox	45.00
Rose Fox	65.00
Light Gray Fox	65.00
Natural Cross Fox	75.00
Natural Blue Fox	150.00
White Fox	45.00 55.00 65.00

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Established 1879

THE LOST NAVAL PAPERS
A Story of Secret Service
By Bennet Copplestone
Philadelphia Press says:—"Dawson is dogged, persistent, relentless in his search to uncover the ramifications of the spy system."
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

A CRUSADER OF FRANCE
Translated from the French of
Captain Ferdinand Belmont
Introduction by Henri Bordeaux
North American says: "Full of human interest and glowing with almost mystical fervor."
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

EX-SOCIALIST HEADS NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Coates, Former Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, Elected Chairman.

HIGH POST FOR HOPKINS

Ex-Chairman of Progressives in New Jersey Is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

CHICAGO, March 8.—David C. Coates, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, an active figure in the Socialist Party, and one of the founders of the National Nonpartisan League, was made Chairman of the National Party at the final session of its first convention here today. His election, as well as that of all other officers, was unanimous, and the ticket as finally adopted carried a representation of all the several parties amalgamated with the new organization.

Definite action came after a day of discussion, with only a small number of the delegates remaining. In the course of the day a constitution was adopted, and plans for bringing about an influx of new members were taken up.

J. A. H. Hopkins, formerly New Jersey State Chairman of the Progressive Party, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and First Vice Chairman of the party. Other officers elected were:

Second Vice Chairman, Miss Marie C. Brehm, Long Beach, Cal.; Secretary, Clarence E. Pitts, Chicago; Treasurer, William F. Cochran, Baltimore.

Two additional Vice Chairmen will be elected by the Executive Committee. Ira Landrith of Tennessee was named Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

An equal representation of men and women was effected in pursuance of the policy to make equal suffrage one of the main planks of the party platform. More than fifty women delegates have been attending the convention.

There was a mild sensation toward the close of the session when Mr. Hopkins in his speech of acceptance told the convention that Senator Boies Penrose "domineers and controls the destinies of the Republican Party." Hopkins said that when he was a Progressive State Chairman he was frequently in touch with the office of George W. Perkins, and cited several alleged attempts of Senator Penrose to "barter" candidates with the Progressive chieftain.

Chairman Coates said that the function of the "two big political parties" was soon to end, and that the new ideals and hopes of the American public had been exemplified by the National Party. He predicted nation-wide victory for the new body in 1920.

Headquarters of the party will be opened in New York, and in Chicago and several other cities as rapidly as permanent organization is effected.

Although he has not been in attendance at the convention, Upton Sinclair was made a member of the Advisory Committee. Sinclair, widely known as a Socialist, bolted with several others from the July (1917) convention of the Socialist Party.

Co-operation of British labor party leaders will be sought in propaganda launched by the National Party throughout the United States. At today's session this resolution was unanimously adopted:

"In consideration of the very close accord of their aims and ours, the National Party, through its national convention, recommends that one or two of the members of the British Labor Party be invited by our Executive Committee to tour our country under our auspices, to interpret more fully to the American people their purposes and methods."

LUTHERAN CAMPAIGN ENDS.

Final Total of War Work Fund May Exceed $1,500,000.

The Lutheran Wartime Service Fund campaign has been completed, it was announced last night, and instead of $750,000, the original goal, the sum of $1,150,000 has been raised. This does not include the money obtained by the Synodical Conference. Final reports have not yet been received from that body, but it is likely, according to a statement by the Lutheran Bureau, that the final total will exceed $1,500,000.

A meeting of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare has been called for next Wednesday in Chicago, when Dr. F. H. Knubel, the Chairman, will offer plans for the future which are said to provide for reorganizing the commission in order that it may more effectively carry on the war work of the church.

ELECTRICITY IN SKIES STOPPED WIRE TRAFFIC

Northern Lines Badly Affected During Thursday's Phenomenal Radiance.

The wire chief of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city reported yesterday that telegraphing to northern points was continually interrupted between 9:45 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night while the skies were illuminated by an unusual radiance, reported by the Weather Bureau to be the Aurora Borealis.

An interesting thing about the experience of the telegraph company was that wires running southward suffered very little. The wires between this city and Buffalo were continually disturbed. The wires running further north from here to Halifax, however, were practically useless during the entire period in which the sky was lighted, indicating that the electrical disturbance grew more and more intense toward the north.

The interruptions of service between here and Buffalo ranged in duration from fifteen seconds to three minutes and occurred fifteen or twenty times while the display was going on in the sky. During the entire period it was found impossible to make use of the duplex telegraphing apparatus, which makes it possible to send more than one telegraph or telephone message over one wire at the same time. Messages for Western points, which normally would have passed through Buffalo, were sent over Southern wires, where comparatively little trouble was experienced.

The motors furnishing the electricity for the telegraph wires acted strangely throughout the period, it was reported at the Western Union offices. Just how the electricity in the air operated to interfere with the electrical apparatus could not be explained, but the effect was to change continually the quality of the current.

It was asserted that several times a year a condition of the atmosphere, supposed to be due to roaming charges of electricity in the air, cause wire trouble in perfectly clear weather. There was evidently far more than an ordinary amount of loose electricity about the earth's surface on Thursday night, as the interference with telegraph service was much more severe than is usual in magnetic outbreaks.

At the radio station in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, information as to the effect of the freakish electrical show on wireless operation was refused on the ground that all information of any character regarding wireless operation had to be furnished through official channels at Washington.

and see the tell-tale signs that warn you you can no longer put off your Garden Planning with safety or profit to yourself—for not only will we be rushed with Spring orders but our 20% discount will be withdrawn!—
Talk to us NOW—before it's too late!
1. HICKS & SON "Sixty Years"
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L.I.
Don't fail to see THE FLOWER SHOW!

SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH
By Helene Cross
Miss May Lamberton Becker, in The New York Evening Post, says in recommending this book: "Personally I prefer Soldiers' Spoken French. Its method of approach has much of the vivacity that distinguishes the new methods of group instruction of soldiers, the phrases are well chosen, and the size convenient for the pocket."
60c Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

The Argonaut says:—"The best the war has produced."
A STUDENT IN ARMS
By DONALD HANKEY
For Sale Everywhere
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

THE CLASSES IN BRITAIN.
The Archbishop of York speaks of the social and industrial reconstruction to come after the war, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Important Notice from

Our Food Store

Because of our decision to immediately dispense with our refrigerating plants,

All Perishable Foods

Will Be Sold Today (Saturday)
Regardless of Original Cost or Today's Regular Market Quotations

This will embrace:

Fresh Meats, Poultry
Fresh Fish, Fresh Fruits
Fresh Vegetables
Fresh Baked Products
Fresh Butter, Fresh Eggs

Understand clearly—every penny's worth of these perishable goods will be disposed of positively and we advise those who intend to get a share of these food products to

Be on Hand Early

for it is safe to assume that many items will be disposed of during the first hour of this sale.

Columbia Shop

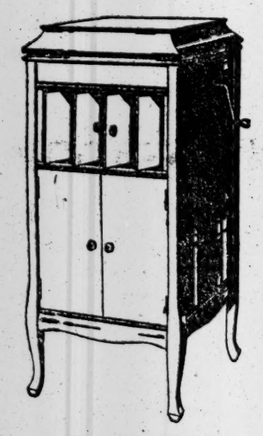
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street—N. E. Corner

Special Offers—Saturday and Monday

Either this $85 Columbia Grafonola

A complete Grafonola outfit with all necessary equipment. A handsome, sweet-toned instrument, with large record cabinet, 40 selections on standard Columbia Records, fibre needles, needle-cutter, etc. Everything you need for music in the home. Nothing more to buy. All at a money saving price and on extremely liberal terms. This is a genuine Columbia Grafonola of the latest model, finished in mahogany, walnut, or oak, with a pure, rich tone suitable in volume and quality for the very best records. The total cost with all equipment and accessories is only $103.15.

Small first payment
Balance $5 *a month*


$85 Columbia Grafonola

With This Equipment

40 selections on Columbia Records	$15.00
The Bubble Book	1.00
100 Fibre Needles	.40
Fibre Needle Cutter	1.50
Record Brush	.25
	$18.15

Or the superb $250 Queen Anne Model

For this special Saturday and Monday sale only, a similar offer is made in combination with the exquisite Queen Anne Grafonola—one of the most admired designs among all our beautiful period models. The same complete equipment, accessories, etc., as listed below, any 40 selections on standard Columbia Records. This Queen Anne Grafonola has such a charming grace and simplicity of outline that it will assuredly fit in with the decorative treatment and furnishings of any home. Price with all equipment and extra accessories, as listed below, is only $268.15.

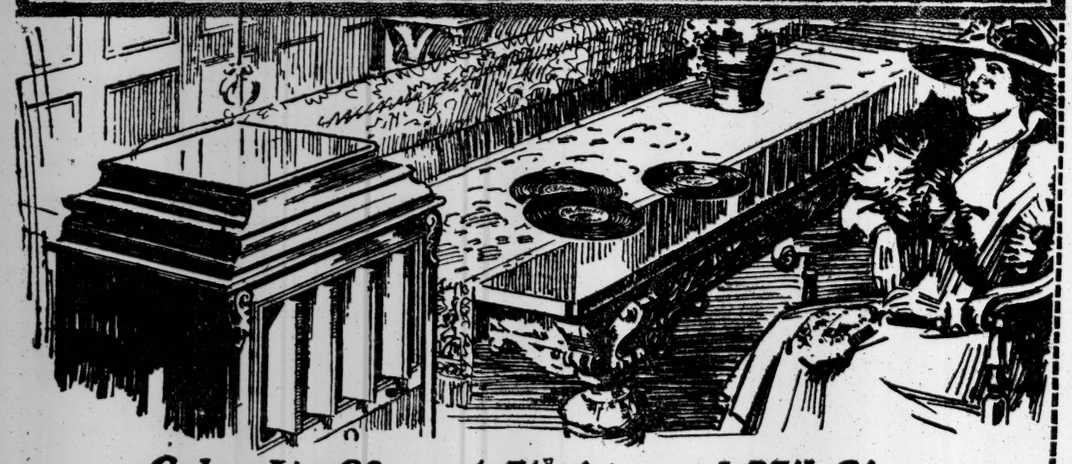
Small first payment
Balance $10 *a month*

Other attractive offers on standard Columbia Grafonola models ranging in price from $18 to $250. In our record department you will find a complete stock of all the latest Columbia Records. You may depend upon receiving prompt, and courteous service.

Queen Anne design of Columbia Grafonola

The artistic period designs of Columbia Grafonolas represent every important period from Gothic and Elizabethan to Adam and Chippendale. These handsome cabinets are faithful reproductions of some of the chief treasures of American and European art museums.

Our line of Period Grafonolas comprises 22 *different* models


Columbia Shop at 5th Ave. and 37th St.

SEND THIS COUPON
for illustrated catalogs of Standard and Period Grafonolas

THE COLUMBIA SHOP
5th Avenue at 37th Street
Telephone Vanderbilt 4974

Please send me your illustrated catalogs of Standard and Period Grafonolas.

Name _____
_____
Address _____
_____
City _____
State _____

Who Discovered *RICORO*?

Invincible size, 3 for 25c
Box of 50—$4.00
Imported from Porto Rico

—"Our prop man!" said the movie star. "We were playing some society club stuff, where the hero and his friends sit around smoking.

"The Prop Man doesn't spread himself much as a rule, but the cigars that day looked great.

"We lighted up, and as soon as the camera stopped clicking, we demanded almost in one voice—

"'What are they, and why so generous with the firm's money?'

"'Guess again,' said the Prop Man, 'those are Ricoros—3-for-25c.'"

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the Self-Made Cigar

Don't make the mistake of thinking a cigar can't be good unless it's expensive. Ricoro is imported from Porto Rico, duty free. It is well made, and combines a rich, tropic fragrance with pleasant mildness. Many sizes, 6c, 7c, two-for-25c

War Saving Stamps On sale at all UNITED CIGAR STORES

Sold only in United Cigar Stores.—"Thank you."

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Robert Herrick, in the "Dial," says: "The book has all those intimate signs of truth that carry immediate conviction. Barbusse gives the thing itself—War."

UNDER FIRE

Chicago Tribune says:—"The greatest book of the war that I have read."

UNDER FIRE

Chicago Daily News says:—"A piece of literature which posterity will receive as immortal."

UNDER FIRE

London Observer says:—"The supreme novel of the war. The rich variety of the book is indescribable."

UNDER FIRE

The Nation says:—"The greatest of the books that voice the new soul of France."

UNDER FIRE

The Bellman says:—"The most notable contribution to the enduring literature of humanity."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

$1.50 net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

BUY WRENCHES

THAT WILL LAST YOU FOR YEARS

The Trimo Pipe Wrenches and Trimo Monkey Wrenches are in this class

Made on Honor—Fully Guaranteed

Sold at about the price of others

Pipe Wrenches supplied in Wood or Steel Handles

TRIMONT MFG. CO. - ROXBURY, MASS.

CASH Paid for BOOKS

If you have large or small collections of books or any other literary property for sale communicate with us first. We pay highest prices and remove books promptly at our expense. One of our representatives will call anywhere in this country or Canada to estimate. We have bought more private libraries than any other dealer in New York during our career. There is a reason.

THOMS & ERON, Inc.,

5th John St., N.Y. Phone 4825-4826 John.

The Bellman says: "The most notable contribution to the enduring literature of humanity."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

For Sale Everywhere

SMUGGLED DRUG FILLED A TRUNK

Hollander Gets $30,000 Worth of Salvarsan by Customs Officers, but Is Finally Caught.

ARRESTED IN HIS HOTEL

Aided by Physician Who Is a Member of the United States Naval Reserve.

When customs officers pounced on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam on Feb. 8 and searched with unwonted care the personal belongings of passengers and crew they passed lightly over a new cedar wood trunk which was part of the luggage of Herman Lammers, a citizen of Holland, mainly because it was understood that he was connected with the Holland Labor and Finance Commission. But this trunk contained 2,050 tubes of neo salvarsan, worth $7,000 in Holland, where it was bought, and $30,000 in this country.

News of the smuggled drug reached the customs officials about a fortnight ago, and an investigation was begun which led to the office of a well-known physician, who is a member of the United States Naval Reserve. Then the whole story came out, partly through the physician and partly through Lammers himself.

Lammers has lived for many years in Australia, and he was there when many of the troops who had been fighting in Egypt and elsewhere began coming home on furloughs and on discharges because of wounds or illness that incapacitated them. All kinds of drugs were needed, and many of the soldiers especially needed salvarsan. Lammers, according to his own account, decided to get this drug for them, and journeyed to Holland for that purpose. He said he intended to reap no profit, but to let the authorities in Australia have it for the precise amount it cost him.

The intimation was that he wanted to avoid paying duty on the drug, so that sufferers needing it would be able to get it comparatively cheap. He bought the drug in glass tubes four inches long and one-quarter of an inch in diameter. Then he got a Holland carpenter to make him a trunk of cedarwood, thick enough so that holes could be bored lengthwise on the top, bottom and sides, to hold the tubes. This trunk cost him, he said, $140.

Thus equipped he thought he was safe from paying the 25% duty demanded here on such an import. He had it conveyed to an uptown hotel, and then set about arranging for its shipment to Australia. But manifold difficulties met him. Everything appeared to be under an embargo. So much care was exercised by the various allied governments that many days passed without finding Lammers any nearer the solution of his trouble. In the meantime he discovered that the Dutch carpenter had used green wood in making the trunk, that the heat of the room in his hotel was drying it so that it grew wabbly, and the tubes hidden in the orifices rattled like castanets every time the trunk was moved.

In this predicament Lammers, the customs officials say, applied to a friend for help. His friend sent him to a physician, and this physician, it is alleged, tried to arrange for the shipment of the salvarsan to Argentina on board a schooner owned by a wealthy patient. But before this plan was achieved customs officials arrived and seized the trunk. Yesterday afternoon Lammers was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock and held in $2,500 bail.

ENRIGHT TALKS TO WOMEN.

Hedges on Policewomen, and Calls Newspapers Unfair.

Police Commissioner Enright was the guest of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party last night at the headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street. The Commissioner, who came to tell inquiring suffragists concerning the Police Department, consented after his short address to answer questions, and was bombarded with such queries as: "When are you going to appoint women policemen" "Why are policing places in barber shops?" "Can't you do something to get rid of the park loungers? They are so dirty and unsanitary."

As to policewomen, the Commissioner refused to commit himself. He did not doubt that they would be valuable if some plan could be worked out to give the department latitude in choosing the right sort of persons. He said police matrons were utilized where women could give better service than men.

The Commissioner attacked the newspapers, which he said misstated his position as soon as he took office by asserting that New York would run "wide open," and said he hoped public opinion would compel the papers to stop condemning public officials without a chance to show what they were going to do.

APPOINTMENTS BY MAYOR.

T. R. Farrell Named for Second Deputy Tenement House Commissioner.

The appointment of Thomas R. Farrell of 536 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, as Second Deputy Tenement House Commissioner, with headquarters in Brooklyn, was announced yesterday at the Mayor's office. Mr. Farrell, who is an old time political leader of Brooklyn, will succeed Albert E. Kleinert, who resigned. The salary is $4,000 a year.

The Mayor also announced the appointment of John J. Beatty of 1,460 Dean Street, Brooklyn, as a member of the Board of Standards and Appeals. He will succeed William Crawford. Mr. Beatty is a builder and contractor. Commissioner of Charities Bird S. Coler announced the appointment of Cornelius B. Congrove of 1,460 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, as Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House. The salary is $2,400 a year.

The appointment of Mr. Farrell puts every district Democratic leader in Brooklyn into office save one, J. Morrissey Gray.

Present Medal to Prof. T. B. Johnson

Several hundred chemists gathered at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, last night to witness the presentation of the Nichols Medal to Dr. Treat B. Johnson, Professor of Organic Chemistry at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. The medal is awarded annually by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society to the author of the best original article published during the preceding year in the journals of the society. Dr. Nichols, President of the Chemical Society and donor of the medal, presented the token to Dr. Johnson.

SUSPENDS PRISON KEEPER AND GUARDS

State Superintendent Carter Personally Investigates Escape of Forsbrey.

NO TRACE OF THE CRIMINAL

Auburn Officials Reject Theory That Sweetheart Aided in His Escape.

ALBANY, March 8.—John Martin, the principal keeper, and four guards at Auburn Prison have been suspended as a result of the escape last night of Reynolds Forsbrey, considered by prison officials as the most dangerous and desperate criminal in the State, it was announced tonight at the office of the State Prison Department. W. J. Kalpin, assistant principal keeper at Sing Sing Prison, was ordered to report at Auburn tomorrow to succeed Martin. Later tonight it was reported that Forsbrey had been traced east of Syracuse.

State Superintendent of Prisons Carter left early today for Auburn to make a personal investigation. Soon after his arrival, according to information received here, he ordered the immediate suspension of the four guards who had been in charge of the isolation building where Forsbrey had been confined since a previous escape and recapture from the same prison last year. The guards suspended were Warren Sullivan, Howard Douglas, John Deachman, and E. H. Chattelle.

Forsbrey, it was found, had obtained saws in some unknown manner and sawed the bars in the top of his cell and those over a skylight. He then worked his way along the roof of the building and dropped into the yard beside the women's prison building and from there scaled the wall to freedom.

This makes the third time Forsbrey has escaped since his arrest for murder in the second degree. He escaped from the Tombs at New York soon after his arrest and again several months ago from Auburn Prison, assaulting a guard so seriously that the officer has been unable to do any work since.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, March 8.—Hundreds of city, county, and State officials scoured the city and county today for Reynolds Forsbrey, who escaped from Auburn Prison last night. Many rumors were run down, but no trace of the criminal could be found.

The prison officers reject the theory that he was aided by a former sweetheart, and think that he received his saws from some inmate who found a chance to drop them into Forsbrey's solitary cell while cleaning in the cell block.

The Auburn police have extra men out tonight to protect householders, who fear Forsbrey may attack them to obtain food, clothing, and a weapon. It is believed that Forsbrey has friends in Syracuse with whom he will connect in order to make his escape certain. He is still in prison uniform unless confederates supplied him with civilian clothing.

New Food Chief for Jersey.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—William S. Tyler, of Plainfield, N. J., a member of the State Board of Agriculture, succeeds ex-Governor James Fielder as Food Administrator for New Jersey. Mr. Fielder resigned on account of pressure of other business.

Every word true

Private Peat

his own soldier story

When many of the graver and more serious war books are forgotten, it is safe to say Private Peat's story will still be read and enjoyed. *Private Peat* is one of the few real human documents of the war. —*Philadelphia Press.*

16 illustrations from photographs collected by the author

At All Bookstores, $1.50 Net The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers

Your hat is an index of character. That is why men of dependability wear Young's Hats *exclusively.*

"Young's Hats are as good as they look"

New York Stores—6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197, 1361 Broadway

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

THE LOST NAVAL PAPERS

A Story of Secret Service

By Bennet Copplestone

Philadelphia Press says:—"Dawson is dogged, persistent, relentless in his search to uncover the ramifications of the spy system."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

A CRUSADER OF FRANCE

Translated from the French of

Captain Ferdinand Belmont

Introduction by Henri Bordeaux.

Chicago Herald says: "One has but to read a few pages to understand why it has met with such instant favor, not only in the writer's own country, but in England and America as well. Every page breathes forth the indomitable spirit of France."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y

MURRAY'S

42ND ST. JUST WEST OF B'WAY

SPECIAL SUNDAY MENU

Blue Point Oysters.
India Relish. Queen Olives. Radishes.
Chicken Gumbo Louisiana.
Royale Printanier.
Boiled Sea Bass, Sauce Anse Fines Herbes.
Grilled Shad, Maitre d'Hotel.
Crab Flakes en Coguille Ravigotte.
Philadelphia Milk Fed Chicken, Sage Dressing.
Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus.
Cold: Sugar Cured Ham, Potato Salad.
Oyster Bay Asparagus, Drawn Butter.
Salad in Season.
Biscuit Tortoni. Pudding Diplomatique.
Cheese. Demi-Tasse.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50 SERVED FROM 12 NOON TO 9:00 P. M.

DANCING ON REVOLVING FLOOR

Patrick V. Kyne, Mgr.

Special Table d'Hote Dinner Served 6 to 9 $1.50

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50

WITH THE JIM-JAM REVUE Featuring EDITH THAYER.

An Elaborate Production. Staged by Edward P. Bower, with Music by Louis Silvers. Presented Nightly at 7:30 and 11:00 in the Main Restaurant.

Nightly Beginning at 9, "DIXIELAND JAZZ BAND" In the 400 Club Room.

With Loretta McDermott in Dance Imitations of Frisco.

JOAN SAWYER in 'Paradise' MISS ALICE KING Hostess.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER SERVED FROM NOON TO 9 P. M. $1.50

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST. 'Phone 9640 Columbus.

QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA

30th Street and Broadway

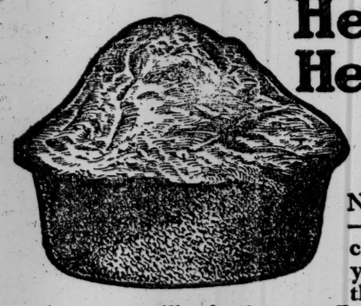
Janssen wants to see you

EXCELLENT KITCHEN

TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

Here's Health!



—and relief from constipation. Not medicine—but a delicious food. If you like good things to eat, you sure will enjoy bran muffins made from

Pillsbury's Health Bran

according to the special Pillsbury recipe on the package. You may not need bran for its laxative effect, but everything in you that appreciates good things to eat will give "three rousing cheers" whenever the oven yields a pan of these fragrant, golden brown bran dainties! For sure results follow the Pillsbury recipe.

Big Package 15c At Your Grocer's

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

How the United States Is "Making Good" in Aviation

Hindenburg is not uneasy about the coming American offensive in the air for we hear that the German military authorities have been telling their newspaper correspondents "that this American peril does not exist." Even some of our own newspaper writers seem to have shared Teuton contempt for our aerial preparations. Secretary Baker's statement that American-made battle-planes have already gone to France five months ahead of shedule, however, has gone far to reestablish confidence at home.

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 9th is a comprehensive and detailed summary of facts from all available sources and shows what America has accomplished in carrying out its aviation program up to the present time, and what it may be expected to do in the near future. Many angles of the subject are dwelt upon in this article, but careful reading of it will justify the confident assertion of the Syracuse *Post-Standard* that "if the airplane is to be the means by which the Hohenzollerns, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the whole murderous oufit are to be brought to the bar of justice, our fliers can be trusted to do the business."

Some of the other striking topics treated in this particularly interesting number of "The Digest" are:

The Hypocrisy of German Peace Talk

While Count von Hertling in the Reichstag Does Lip-Service to President Wilson's Four Principles of Peace, German Forces in Russia Trample All These Principles Underfoot.

"German-American Alliance" Under Fire
Lucid Intervals in the Russian Delirium
Hungarian Fury at Austria
How German U-Boats Talk a Thousand Miles
A Defense of Shoddy Fabric
The Well-Balanced Diet
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
Frederick the Great—"Head Devil"
What the First Draft Has Taught
The Church Gains Falling Off
Our Shrinking Dinner Pail
No Plebiscite for Alsace
A "Slam" for Our Exporters
Diving Shells to Hit U-Boats
Snow a Boon to the Farmer
Teaching Posterity of the War
Colleoni Rides Away with His Horse
Combining Three Famous New York Churches
Ministers, Don't Swear!
News of Finance and Commerce

Many Timely Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

The Reason for "The Digest's" Wonderful Popularity

Why are the best citizens of America, in these times of stress and strife, of uncertainty and warring opinions, turning more and more, each week, to THE LITERARY DIGEST for reliable information and unbiased facts regarding current events? Why do more than fifty thousand physicians, forty-six thousand lawyers, two hundred and eighty thousand manufacturers and merchants, eighty thousand Government, State, and Municipal officials, and a hundred thousand editors, publishers, educators, librarians, and professional men subscribe for it? It is not a commercial, business, or financial magazine. It does not specialize in any of their particular lines of endeavor. The answer is that nowhere, except in THE DIGEST, can they find the vital news of the world set forth tersely, truthfully, and without bias. Prove this to-day for yourself.

March 9th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

To-morrow

President Woodrow Wilson's Messages and Speeches Reviewed by Stephane Lauzanne, Editor of Le Matin and Member of the French High Commission, in the Book Review Section of The New York Times tomorrow. A lucid statement of the President's great state papers.

Hotel Bretton Hall

Broadway, 85th to 86th St.

Subway Station at 86th St. corner

NEW YORK

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel

Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.

TRANSIENT RATES

For Either One or Two Persons

Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day

Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day

Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.

RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Special Suburban Service

WHEN you intend being in New York over night—Leave your bag in Mendel's Parcel Room, Grand Central Station, and say: "For the Hotel Ansonia"—

THEN Telephone Columbus 3320 (Hotel Ansonia), ask for Suburbar Service; this gives you immediate attention.

WHEN you reach the hotel there is no delay—your room is ready—your clothes waiting for you.

WHEN you leave next morning we return bag to the Grand Central to be called for on your way home. No charge for checking. No charge for messenger. A great convenience without extra cost.

ROOM AND BATH:
1 Person, $2.50 up.
2 Persons, $4.50 up.

HOTEL ANSONIA

B'way at 73rd St.

Six Minutes from Grand Central

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Hotel Ansonia Turkish Baths art the most luxurious in the world EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.

Pelham Heath Inn

Pelham Parkway and Eastchester Road

Open All Year

Smartest of Motor Resorts

Under direction of Harry Susskind.

HOTEL ANSONIA

FIXED PRICE DINNER

$1.50 Per Cover

Served from 6 to 9 P. M.

SUNDAY
Home Dinner.
TUESDAY
Italian Dinner.
FRIDAY
Sea Food Dinner.
Dancing During Dinner
73 St.—B'way—74 St.

SUNDAY NIGHT DINNERS

CUISINE FRANCAISE

Maison Arthur

5 EAST 45TH STREET.

MURRAY'S

42d St., Just West of Broadway.

Beautiful Roman Gardens.

Exquisite music; revolving dance floor. Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50. Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.

PATRICK V. KYNE, Manager.

Select Restaurant Popular Prices

ROMA

Table d'Hote

6th Ave., bet. 49-50 Sts.

Tel. Circle 3995

Parkside Hotel

31 West 71st Street.

1, 2, 3 and 4 Rooms, With Baths and Showers

Tel. Col. 3780 Wm. R. Fletcher, Mgr.

ROAD TO INFORMATION.

Facts bearing on current events are hard to find without The New York Times Index. Convenient reference to subjects and dates covered in the newspapers, with brief summaries which supply quickly answers to many questions of the moment. The New York Times Index serves as a guide also to the extended accounts of events in the newspapers themselves. Bound volumes. $2.00 a quarter; $8.00 a year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

Luchow's

14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Rooms, single or en suite. With private bath, $2 up.

Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.

Heart of shopping & theatrical district.

Ownership Management

YOUTH IS NO ALIEN AFTER 19 YEARS HERE

Board of Appeals Throws Out Claim of Harry Edelman That He Is a Russian.

DID NOT AID THAT COUNTRY

New Registrants May Serve Where They Are Best Fitted Without Waiting for Call.

The case of Harry Edelman, 25 years of age, who has made New York his home for the last nineteen years, was before the District Board of Appeals for the Selective Draft yesterday, Edelman having appealed from the decision of Local Board 93 of Manhattan, the members of which voted unanimously to put him in Class 1-A, which means that he will be called to the colors within the next few weeks. Edelman asked exemption on the ground that he is an alien and a citizen of Russia. The local board ruled that, as he had lived most of his life in New York, had enjoyed all the privileges and safeguards of American institutions, this claim could not stand and that he owed an obligation to the United States to serve it in its hour of need. The Board of Appeals unanimously affirmed the ruling.

"The registrant," says Local Board 93 in its memorandum for the Board of Appeals, "has been here nineteen years. He was brought up in our midst, educated in our schools; he has never made an attempt to obtain, hold, or have visèd a passport from any foreign country. * * * By all signs and symptoms he is a citizen and not a Russian. When Germany invaded Russia he did not respond. When Russia threw off the yoke of an antediluvian Government and struggled for reconstruction he did not respond. Nor did he respond when America called for volunteers to fight for that very Russia. He remained at home.

"He now desires that the loyal American boy shall leave his home, his family, his sweetheart, and his job an inheritance to the perpetual alien, and risk his life and limb so as to obtain for the perpetual alien the peaceful enjoyment of that inheritance. In the opinion of this board such conditions have no precedent and have no parallel anywhere in history. This board refuses to recognize that our country shall be used as a gysy camp or a hotel. We refuse to recognize this registrant as an alien. He belongs to America, and he must stand up like a man and take his chance along with the other Americans. He has produced no evidence that he belongs anywhere else except in America. We classify him in 1-A."

The report is signed by Dr. M. Girdansky, Chairman of the board. The board has jurisdiction in one of the most crowded sections of the lower east side, its headquarters being at 229-231 East Broadway.

Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft for New York City, last night issued a statement, which says:

It is of the utmost importance that registrants desiring to serve where they are best fitted should know that this office has been in receipt of calls for voluntary induction of registrants under the Selective Service act which will enable such men to enter into the branch of the service for which they are especially qualified. It is the policy of the War Department to permit men who have qualifications of special character to choose that branch of service which they believe will afford to them maximum opportunity for efficient work.

By the methods approved by the War Department men possessing special qualifications are not required to await call for induction, but can avail themselves of the opportunity to serve in the particular branch for which they are best adapted by virtue of special training without any delay whatever. We have just completed an induction of expert photographers to be sent to Rochester. We are sending at present auto machine and repair men, gasoline machinists, chemical engineers, chemists, stenographers, and cooks to the aviation section at Kelly Field, San Antonio, and gas defense service men to Astoria. We are sending camera repair men to the School of Military Aeronautics at Cornell University. Even unskilled labor can enter the Ordnance Department on special induction for such men at Fort Slocum. Information of this character is always available at the office of the Adjutant General, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Streets, and at all of the local draft boards.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense announced last night that it has received a call from the Naval Reserve recruiting offices for 250 naval apprentices. Applicants should apply at Room 615, Hall of Records.

RICH AT COCKFIGHT ESCAPE.

Authorities Accused of Arresting Only "Millionaires' Employes."

Special to The New York Times.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., March 8.—Four hundred and twenty dollars reposed on the desk of Justice of the Peace Joseph Steinert today when he finished reading off the list of men caught in a raid on a cockfight early last Sunday morning. All of the men pleaded guilty and appeared delighted to escape more severe punishment. The raid was made under the direction of Superintendent Thomas F. Freel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who is holding five dead gamecocks and thirty live ones as evidence.

The three alleged principals, Benjamin Wiggins, John T. Lieper, and F. Dudgeon, Jr., who is at present in the United States Navy, had their cases adjourned until March 21. With the proceedings apparently complete, Superintendent Freel asked that the lists of defendants be compared. It was then discovered that four men, all from Oyster Bay, one a brother of a prominent Democratic leader, had been omitted from the list of those summoned.

"That's funny; their names don't appear on my list," remarked the Justice.

"Nothing strange about it," commented Robert W. Duvall, counsel for some of the men. "Many were allowed to go by the officers. The only ones here are those employed on estates of millionaires."

"I'm only sorry that the millionaires are not here," Freel commented.

"The officers could get one I know of, and also others very prominent in public life if they want to," Duvall stated.

"And I'll make them public when these alleged promoters are placed on trial," broke in Attorney Thomas Collins. "I have been informed by my clients that the officers let the prominent people sneak out. My clients insist that justice be done. If they are guilty the others are guilty, and we will insist that every one be arraigned. Influence has been brought in this case and I'm going to find out who is responsible."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman and Public Service Commissioner and Mrs. Travis Whitney occupied a box at last nights performance of "Seven Days' Leave," at the Park Theatre.

"The Kaiser," a motion picture, will begin an engagement tonight at the Broadway Theatre.

The postponed premiere of the Rock-White revue, "Let's Go," will take place tonight at the Fulton Theatre.

Louise Homer will sing the original songs of the period of "Everyman" at the Republic Theatre next Tuesday afternoon, when Edith Wynne Matthison will give a performance of the play in aid of the Stage Women's War Relief.

The Josephine Theatrical Company, Inc., and E. A. Weil will end their connection with Arnold Daly's production of "The Master" after tonight's performance. Mr. Daly will continue "The Master" at the Hudson under his own management.

MARCHING ON TANGA

By Captain Francis Brett Young

Boston Post says:—"The best written war book of many weeks."

$1.50 Net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

SEEK OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

War Camp Community Committee Tells of Needs Here.

Lack of suitable officers' quarters in New York City and in Hoboken and the difficulties of obtaining adequate apartments for the families of these officers in the two cities have caused the New York War Camp Community Committee to undertake the work of finding accommodations for officers assigned to duty in New York or who pass through under "overseas" orders.

"Seven hundred officers and forty civilian employes have arrived," a statement issued by the committee last night reads. "In New York and Hoboken for long or short periods of residence during the first week of March, and the problem of caring for them has been most acute. The Grand Hotel, Hoboken, taken over by the New York War Camp Community Service some weeks ago and now in charge of George Jancovius, has been filled to overflowing. The situation, so far as Hoboken is concerned, is complicated by a Kaiserliche Teutonicus sympatheticus with which the community is to some extent infected. The American military man is not popular with a certain portion of the population, and it is therefore not any too easy for him to find quarters, not only for his family, if he is married, but even for himself, if he is single.

"The situation in Manhattan is hardly less difficult, though for a vastly different reason. Suitable accommodations for officers' families are too often a strain upon the officers' resources as New York rentals go.

"While organized to concern itself in the welfare of the enlisted man exclusively, the New York War Camp Community Service has virtually been compelled to find quarters for officers. In answer to the need placed before it by the New York War Camp Community Service the Columbia University Club has set apart virtually two whole floors of its new house at 4 West orty-third Street, officers being received as paying guests upon receipt of a card from the New York War Camp Community Service. The Paul Jones Club, recently opened in the Eno House at 24 West Fifty-seventh Street, will in a short time open quarters in which thirty officers can be accommodated every night."

CASTLE LEFT ALL TO WIFE.

Value of Estate of British Flying Instructor Not Made Public.

The will of Vernon Castle, former dancer and instructor in the British Royal Flying Corps, killed recently in Texas, gives his entire estate to his wife, Mrs. Irene Castle, to whom he refers in terms of deep affection. The will was made public yesterday by William Klein, attorney for Mrs. Castle, with her approval, but will not be offered for probate until her return from Havana, where she went immediately after her husband's funeral.

Mr. Klein said he had no idea of the value of the estate and would know nothing until he has discussed the matter with Mrs. Castle. She is requested by her husband to give certain of his personal effects to his parents, or other relatives and close friends, but the will says this bequest is not binding on her.

Mr. Castle executed his will on Sept. 28, 1915, at the home he then owned at Manhasset, L. I., because he was "mindful of the uncertainty of life, and especially in view of the fact that I am about to enlist in the English Army." After providing for the payment of his debts, the testator says:

"I give all the rest and residue of my property, real, personal, and mixed, to my beloved wife, Irene Castle, to be her property absolutely. I make this disposition of all my estate not only as a token of my deep love and sincere affection for my dearly beloved wife, but also in grateful recognition of the happiness which I have enjoyed in her society during all our wedded life and the great assistance which she has during all that time rendered to me in my professional work and my career."

TO SEE SON AFTER 20 YEARS.

Boy Who Ran Away with Circus Will Stop Off on His Way to War.

When Lawrence F. Berry, Jr., passes through Newark on his way to France within a month he will be greeted by his aged father, whom he has not seen in twenty years. The father thought his son had gone down with the Lusitania three years ago, but Berry recently wrote a Newark newspaper from San Diego asking for a clue to his relatives. The next day the father was found at 77 Warren Street and an uncle at 95 Winans Avenue. In his letter Berry said:

"Just a small request from one of the boys in Blue that is about to leave for France. Please print the following in your paper: Would like to know the present address of relatives of Lawrence F. Berry, Jr. Any one knowing of them kindly leave same with the editor of this paper, and oblige,

"LAWRENCE F. BERRY, Jr.

"I shall be in Newark within a month. I have not been home in twenty years and sure would like to see my folks before I leave to get the Kaiser."

Young Berry ran away from Newark with a circus twenty years ago.

CLARK PAINTINGS SOLD.

Ninety Works of Late National Academician Bring $6,755.

Ninety finished paintings of the late Walter Clark, National Academician, were sold at the American Art Galleries last evening, bringing returns of $6,755. "Road to New London," a sunny Connecticut landscape, a road with a stone wall at one side, leading into the outskirts of a town, brought the highest price, going to Charles Winthrop for $240. "The Old Mill, Evening," went to Mr. Winthrop for $125.

"Willow Road" went to John Wilson for $100; Lovell Lamb paid $150 for "Cherry Valley," and Seaman, agent, paid $180 for "In Early Leaf," a large picture of New England pastures, which was awarded the Inness Gold Medal at the ninety-second annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. "Marshland and Trees," an Autumn scene, went to B. K. Cutter for $160, and Mr. Lovell paid $150 each for the "Autumn Hillside" and for a sunset scene, "The Last Glow."

Costoley Trio Plays.

George Copeland, Ignace Nowicki, and Arthur Hadley, the last named a brother of Henry Hadley, the composer, appeared in Aeolian Hall last evening under the joint title of the Costoley Trio, a new and artistic association of pianist, violinist, and 'cellist, in the rarer sort of chamber music. They played Brahms's trio in C minor, that of Ravel in A minor, and between these a "Sonata à Trois," by Leclair, in which especially the three men showed a finished elegance of ensemble, a point-lace delicacy of quaint rhythm, and a musical appreciation of antiquie style, that were delightful to observe. Mr. Copeland and his companions deserved a larger audience than that which heard their first essay in this line with pleasure and profit to the hearers.

Paintings

Ancient and Modern

At the Galleries of

Scott & Fowles

590 Fifth Avenue

Between 47th and 48th Streets.

BLOCH LEADS HIS SYMPHONY OF YOUTH

Composer Wildly Applauded for His Work at 21, Played for First Time Here by Philharmonic.

Ernest Bloch, a significant figure of Europe's wartime music colony over here for the last season or two, and a man who has vitalized New York's orchestral routine with creative art as composer and conductor of ethnic tone-poems, rhapsodies, and psalms, appeared yesterday at Carnegie Hall in the last but one of the Philharmonic Society's Friday matinées, a special program, without the usual prelude of an evening before. Mr. Bloch had already given a half dozen notable works both here and with orchestras in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Yesterday, by invitation of Mr. Stransky, he produced for the first time in America and the third time anywhere his symphony in C sharp minor, which at his former Swiss home in Geneva had earned praise from Romain Rolland as "one of the most important works of the modern school." The letter of "Jean Christophe's" author to the young musician is familiar.

Mr. Bloch's own idea of his music in yesterday's program was new to many. "The work represents me as I was at 21," he wrote, and as he was born in 1880 he was 21 years old when the twentieth century was at its dawning. Hope, faith, and—not charity, of the old triad, but struggle, and the will to win final happiness—these are in his youthful symphony. "I only tried to express myself simply, sincerely, without looking for originality, harmonically or orchestrally." With other young men of that day he dreamed the dreams of "Louise" or shouted to the din of Strauss. "The work has probably the qualities and defects of youth; I had finished my preparatory musical studies and was ready to begin the real studies about life, about everything."

If criticism was not disarmed by these modest statements, it was soon in a rout amid the tumult of untrammeled sound in the work itself, a tense and nerve-wracking outburst of electric energy, with superb moments of "short circuit" lightning flashes. Starting with youth's doubts, "the tragedy of life," the work found happiness and faith in a slow second part, then a scherzo reaction of life's "irony and sarcasms," and a fourth-part fugue leading into an idealized climax of happiness to come. Formal in outline, formless in free pursuit of "the fleeting moment," the symphony was just under an hour long, and the composer was tumultuously applauded.

To follow such a work with a solo number was the giant task of Sascha Jacobinoff, a player of exquisite, often miniature style, in the Brahms violin concerto. Mr. Jacobinoff has before appeared here, and barring the sharp contrast of yesterday's arrangement of program, he opened the good impression he had already made. Mr. Stransky concluded with the gay "Spanish Rhapsody" of Chabrier.

KREISLER QUITS CONCERT.

Violinist Will Not Appear Anywhere in This Country, He Says.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 8.—Fritz Kreisler, Austrian violinist, will not appear anywhere in the United States in public, according to a letter he sent to the Philharmonic Society officers this afternoon, canceling his engagement to accompany Reinhold Warlich, baritone, on April 11 in this city. The recital had been arranged by the officials of the Philharmonic Society.

The noted violinist was to have appeared in concert at East Orange in the near future, but a few days ago this concert was canceled by the men who had been arranging it. It is now thought that Kreisler had become incensed over this treatment and decided to call off the concert here. The letter also stated that Warlich would not appear here on April 11, and is taken to mean that Kreisler will not fill any engagements in this country, at least until the war is ended.

FARRAR SINGS CARMEN.

English and Italian Ambassadors Hear Bizet's Opera.

Bizet's "Carmen" for the sixth time this season filled the Metropolitan to its capacity last evening, the cast including Mmes. Farrar, Miller, Sparkes, Braslau, Messrs. Martinelli, Whitehill, Reiss, Bada, Segurola, Laurenti, and Conductor Monteaux. The performance, as for some years past, was one of the best in the repertory of the house, in French br any other language, and the audience "assisted" with unflagging attention and frequently unrestrained applause.

The British Ambassador, Lord Reading, was in the central parterre box of the Golden Horseshoe, and the Italian Ambassador, the Marquis di Cellere, was also present as the guest of Director Gatti-Casazza.

Crosby and Cravath in Rome.

ROME, March 7.—(Delayed.)—Oscar T. Crosby of Washington, President of the Interallied Council, and Paul D. Cravath, his legal adviser, have arrived in Rome to study the economic situation.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

ACRUSADER OF FRANCE

Translated from the French of

Captain Ferdinand Belmont

Introduction by Henri Bordeaux

North American says: "Full of human interest and glowing with almost mystical fervor."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Chicago Daily News says: "A piece of literature which posterity will receive as immortal."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

For Sale Everywhere

HAYS BUSY IN ILLINOIS.

Confers with All Factions in State Republican Politics.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, conferred with members of all factions in Illinois Republican politics here today. He found it impossible to conclude his conferences and decided to remain over tomorrow, which also will enable him to make an address before the Swedish-American Club.

His visitors today included W. L. Porterfield of the Republican State Central Committee of California; R. B. Howell, member of the National Committee from Nebraska; David A. Mulvane, former member of the committee from Kansas; Attorney General Brundage of Illinois; ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen, who is expected to enter the Senatorial primaries; Dr. William Reid, Fred Lundin, and Harry Ward, political managers for Mayor Thompson, who also aspires to the Senatorship; Congressman Medill McCormick, who also seeks the Senatorship; State Senator Clarence F. Ruck, Speaker of the House David A. Shanahan, and David H. Miner, the Springfield, Ill., publisher.

McGOVERN BACKS WILSON.

Only Way to Win the War, Declares Wisconsin Candidate.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Francis E. McGovern, the former Governor, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, said today his candidacy was on the assumption that "what the people want is wholehearted support of our country's cause to the end that a righteous and lasting peace may be won."

"We can win," he said, "only by upholding President Wilson, the Commander in Chief of our army and navy. Excess profits, natural resources, and, if necessary, wealth also, should be conscripted as well as men," he declared.

G. L. RECORD FOR SENATOR.

Jersey Progressive Leader Enters the Field as a Republican.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Declaring he would make Government ownership of railroads and the payment of the war bill by the rich the features of his platform, George L. Record of Jersey City, former leader of the New Jersey Progressives, today announced his candidacy for the Republican Senatorial nomination. The primaries will be held in September. Governor William E. Edge and ex-Senator Austen Colgate of Orange may also run.

Mr. Record in his statement condemns control of the Republican Party by reactionary leaders, such as "David Baird in New Jersey and Boies Penrose in Pennsylvania."

SELL SMALLEY LIBRARY.

Collection of the Late Correspondent of The London Times Auctioned.

Books and autographs from the library of the late George W. Smalley, American correspondent to The London Times and London correspondent to The New York Tribune, were sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Five letters of J. McNeill Whistler to Mr. Smalley, catalogue numbers 288-292, were bought by George D. Smith for $303. Forty-three letters of James Russell Lowell, Nos. 170 to 212, went to various bidders for $573.75. Among the items sold were the following:

No. 39—"La Reliure Francaise," Paris, 1880-81, in binding by Marius Michel; E. R. Cole.....$77.50

No. 40—"Les Relieurs Francais," (1500-1800,) Paris, 1893, in binding by Charles James F. Drake..... 33.00

No. 51—A letter of Thomas Carlyle, June 3, 1830, written shortly after his marriage; George D. Smith..... 77.50

No. 103—A letter of William E. Gladstone, 1884, giving his estimate of Washington as the greatest of all statesmen; George D. Smith..... 45.00

No. 117—"Over the Teacups," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, first edition, presentation copy from the author to Mr. Smalley, with a stanza in Holmes's handwriting from "The Last Leaf"; Mrs. R. Fitzgibbon..... 86.00

No. 151—"Les Caracteres" of Jean de La Bruyere, Paris, 1873; James F. Drake..... 51.00

No. 203—A letter of James Russell Lowell, Sept. 16, 1885, in which he says: "I have been in Washington; where I saw Mr. Cleveland—a dogged man; with the neck of a minotaur, and well fitted, I should say, for the rough-and-tumble fight that is in store for him"; George D. Smith..... 70.00

No. 223—"Les Dessaii" of Michel de Montaigne, Amsterdam, 1659, in binding by Cuzin; James F. Drake..... 65.00

No. 288—A letter of J. McNeil Whistler, in which he says that one of his pictures, purchased by the French Government, he is assured, will go from the Luxembourg to its final place in the Louvre, "the highest honor that can be conferred on an artist"; George D. Smith..... 130.00

The total for the sale was $2,810.60.

REPUBLIC THEATRE
For the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief.
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
in a Special Matinee of
EVERYMAN
Tuesday, MARCH 12, 2:30.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888.
MAT. 2:15. EVE. 8:15.
ADOLF PHILIPP Presents HIS LATEST MUSICAL FARCE with MIZI GIZI and excellent cast.
"OH! EMILIE"

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15.
PERNIKOFF, Rose & Ballet, Murry Bennett, Octavia Handworth & Co., & 5 others.
ALL Seats Reserved. 25, 35, 50.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
EVA TANGUAY
Bessie Clayton, "The Weaker One," Whiting & Burt, & Grace La Rue

Princess Theatre, Sun., Mar. 10, Evg. 8:30. Joint Recital—Tavastjerna, Dram. Reader. Askenasy, Pianiste; Ljungkvist, Tenor. Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
ROSELAND GIRLS with SOLLY WARD

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS

(CLOSES TONIGHT)

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SHOW

23 REGT. ARMORY BEDFORD AVE. BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST. BROOKLYN

MARCH 5 to 9 NOON TO 10.30 P. M. ADMISSION 25c

A Show No Business Man Should Miss

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
ALL THE HITS IN ONE.

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT TONIGHT 11:30. FROLIC
Cocoanut Grove Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | The Off Chance

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
"Laughing Hit of the Spring."—Globe.
SICK-A-BED
Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. PRICES Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. 50c to $2
GOING UP
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today, 2:30. Last 2 Times.
DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING"
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
TOOT-TOOT! From Capt. Rupert Hughes' Farce, "Excuse Me."
A Train of Mirth and Melody

FULTON THEATRE, West 46 St. TONIGHT, 8:15
ROCK and WHITE
in "LET'S GO," AN ORIGINAL REVUE
Tickets for Thursday Night Good Tonight.

HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30. POP. PRICE MATS. WED.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH
with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA
7 DAYS LEAVE
PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Today and Wed.

VANDERBILT West 48th Street. Evs. 8:20. First Mat. Today, 2:20.
OH, LOOK! with HARRY FOX & All Star Cast.

MOTION PICTURES.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway.
William Fox Presents
R. A. WALSH'S DRAMA
WOMAN AND THE LAW
Based on the Sensational Jack De Saulles Case.
DAILY MATS. 2:30—EVENINGS 8:30. 25c to $1.00.

RIVOLI B'way and 49 St. | JACK PICKFORD in Mark Twain's "Huck & Tom." Soloists, Review. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.
RIALTO 20-30 & 60c Times Square | GEORGE BEBAN in "One More American." Soloists, Chorus & RIALTO ORCHESTRA

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Commencing Sunday, "CARMEN OF THE KLONDYKE"; John Finnegan (Cash'd Sol.) Strand Symph. Orch. MARY PICKFORD.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. KITTY GORDON in "THE WASP."

LAST DAY TODAY TARZAN OF THE APES
No Perf. Tonight. 2 Perfor's This Aft. 2:30 and 4:30. BROADWAY THEA., at 41st St.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs., 2.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
Sunday Night Concert
BIGGEST BILL OF SEASON!

44th St. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
"Light, Frothy and Frolicsome."—Alan Dale, American.
FOLLOW THE GIRL

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
William HODGE in a New Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES.

44th. W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre, Evgs. 8:15.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail.
THE COPPERHEAD

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2.
7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK.
Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
EYES of YOUTH
With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.
THE LITTLE TEACHER
By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN
Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."

The Great Musical Hit THE LOVE MILL
48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Thurs., 2:15.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

LAST 2 TIMES "The Gipsy Trail"
PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Last Matinee TODAY, 2:30.
NAZIMOVA in IBSEN, Beginning Mar. 11, with "The Wild Duck"—Seat Sale Now

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20.
YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20.
Emily Stevens in The Madonna of the Future
By ALAN DALE

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Today, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES
GIRL O' MINE
NEXT WED. NIGHT, MARCH 13.
THE SQUAB FARM By Frederic and Fanny Hatton

WHY MARRY?
By Jesse Lynch Williams
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD
SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD
BEATRICE BECKLEY LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop. Prices) 2:15.

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., at 2:30.
The STUART WALKER CO. in Tarkington's
SEVENTEEN

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., at 2:20.
FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL HIT
The Shakespeare Playhouse presents
JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEATRE SPECIAL MATS.
Fri. Aftn., Mar. 15 & 22d, Sat. Morns., Mar. 16 & 23

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece."
OH, LADY! LADY!!

COMEDY—Wash. Sq. Players
W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
YOUTH and SUPPRESSED DESIRES Last Weeks
Mar. 11, Mary Shaw, Mrs. Warren's Profession.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. GUY BATES POST in
Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "THE MASQUERADER"
Next Week, Alexandra Carlisle, "Country Cousin."

LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "THE COUNTRY COUSIN"
Next Week—Maude Fulton in "The Brat."

MOTION PICTURES.

Prediction

No. 1—The new moving picture, "The Kaiser," which will be shown tonight at the Broadway Theatre for the first time on any screen, *will make even a pacifist's blood boil*—and we won't be good fighters until our blood really *BOILS.*

No. 2—Some of the critics will not like it because it mixes FACT so freely with FANCY. Other critics, looking with keener insight, will see that "The Kaiser" is just the sort of thing *the people have been yearning for.*

The Kaiser

"THE BEAST OF BERLIN"

—is intended to ENTERTAIN.
—did not cost a million dollars.
—did cost just enough to make a whale of a picture.
—is calculated to stir your blood and make you cheer like mad!
—is NOT a war picture.
—smashes dramatic rules to pieces. Who cares?
—shows the Kaiser FROM THE INSIDE!
—shows Kaiser punched on jaw (from fact).
—shows the end of the Kaiser (from fancy).
—is Rupert Julian's master work!

Opening Tonight
AT THE
BROADWAY
THEATRE AT 41ST ST.
Performances Twice Daily Thereafter, 2:30-8:30 P. M.
Mats. 25-50-75c. Eves. 25c to $1.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
CHAPIN'S "SON OF DEMOCRACY."
Tom Moore in "Brown of Harvard."
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 20-30c, incl. tax.

CARNEGIE HALL, MONDAY, 3:15 P. M., MARCH 11TH.
HELEN MOLLER
and Her Pupils in Greek Dance-Pantomime Creations
Accompanied by
THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Max Jacobs, Conductor.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW. PRICES FROM $5 TO 75c AT BOX OFFICE AND TICKET AGENCIES.

THE DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
154 EAST 70TH ST.
Begs to announce that MME.
YVETTE GUILBERT
will begin
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, Two Courses
[For Vocal and Dramatic Students]
in
Lyric and Dramatic Interpretation, Pantomime and Diction
Each class is limited to twelve pupils only. Each course of twenty lessons (twice weekly) $100. Applications to the Secretary of the School, 154 East 70th St.

Carnegie Hall, SUNDAY March 17 AT 3.
Farewell Violin Recital by
EddyBrowN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 12, at 8:15.
Last Subscription Concert.
FLONZALEY QUARTET
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL Wed. Aft., Mar. 13 Piano Recital. Management Loudon Charlton. Mason and Hamlin Piano.
HAROLD BAUER

RECITAL at Aeolian Hall
(4th floor, 42nd St. Entrance)
SATURDAY, MAR. 9, AT THREE P. M.
Interpretations by prominent pianists will be reproduced on the
DUO-ART PIANO
Admission Without Charge.
The Aeolian Company

Opera TICKETS
OPERA TICKETS
Tel. Bryant 7877-7878 7263-7520
Seats today, Mat., AIDA. Tomorrow Concert, MISCHA ELMAN. Mon., THAIS. Wed., ST. ELIZABETH. (box office only.) Thurs., MORE DEI TRE RE, CARUSO. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. Cansoli, 1428 B'way (40th-41st Sts.)

Opera TICKETS
CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS
SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged.
Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tomorrow Evening SUN., MAR. 10 2:30
EFREM Violinist Zimbalist
SOPHIE Contralto Braslau
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Now on Sale at Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 2, Aida. Muzio, Homer; Kingston, Amato, Rothier, Rusedael. Cond., Papi.
Sun. at 8:30, Concert (50c to $1.50). Elman, Violinist. Difdur, Soprano; Mardones, Bass Cd., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Wed. at 8:15, St. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Schlegel, Rusedael. Cd., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:30, Amore del tre Re. Music; Caruso, Amato, Didur. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. Mat. at 2 ($1-$4), Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Difdusa, Chalmers, Bada, Cd., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Coq d'Or. Barrientos, Sundelius; Braslau; Diaz, Didur, Ruysdael. Pantomime: Galli, Bolm. Cond., Monteux. Prec'd by Cav. Rusticana, Easton, Fornii; Lazaro, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat., 2, Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Rothier, Bloch, Schlegel

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem..2,100 Seventh Av., near 125th St.
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,523 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..83 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....80 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS...Chez Matin, 9 Boulevard Poissonnière

TWO CENTS in Greater New York and commuting distance. Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
By Mail, Postpaid.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
One week, 85c.			
DAILY only	6.00	4.25	.75
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only	3.00	1.75	.30
CANADIAN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only	8.00	4.25	.75
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only	6.00	3.25	.55
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only	9.75	5.12	.86

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $3; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.70. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3. (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.
All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1918.

GERMANY'S LOSS OUR GAIN.

We have not only the warrant of international law and of Federal statutes for taking over German-owned property in this country which by its nature is related to Germany's aims of war and conquest, but considerations of national welfare demand that we should take possession of it. Every commercial establishment owned by Germans in foreign countries is an outpost of Kultur and of Prussian militarism. The greater part of German capital invested abroad has a very direct relation to those German ambitions which were the cause of the war. The volume of English and Dutch capital attracted to this country during the last half century has been an unmixed benefit to us. This capital has helped to build our railroads and to develop our resources. It has been entirely dissociated from political aims; neither the owners of the money nor their Governments have been parties to any hostile conspiracies or secret plots against our well-being. That has not been true of important German investments here.

It has not been true in any part of the world. All the great forces of the German Empire, its Government, its industries and the men who direct them, its diplomats, and, unfortunately, no inconsiderable part of its people who have settled among us and even become citizens have worked with a common zeal for the greater power and glory and extension of Germany. It has been no fair and friendly rivalry, but too often has employed means and sought to attain ends repugnant to commercial morality. During our war with Spain we saw one of the great German steamship companies, now about to be deprived of its Hoboken dock property, selling ships to Spain and giving aid to that country, the enemy of its best customer. In South American countries the German merchants have made use of a spy system to get access to the invoice sheets of British exporters in order that they might report English prices to their principals in Germany, thus enabling them by underbidding to extend their trade at the expense of their competitors. The record of criminal trials in our Federal courts shows the despicable work against our neutrality and against our peace and security engaged in by responsible agents of a great German steamship company which will now have to part with its waterfront property. As a penalty for flagrant misbehavior in the past, the taking over of German docks and commercial establishments by the Alien Property Custodian is deserved and salutary. But we are thinking not merely of the past. We are going to protect ourselves against those dangerous arts of "peaceful penetration" which Germany has employed and will continue to employ unless we forbid it.

There is another important reason for displacing this enemy capital. We need for our own use the properties they have so misused against us. The Hoboken docks and waterfront of the two steamship companies are owned by Germans, many of whom are very near to the Imperial Government, through corporations organized in the State of New Jersey. Practically the whole waterfront of this port is closely held and in use. These properties afford about the only present opportunity for large new developments of the shipping industry. We shall need these docks after the war immediately and for some months for the debarkation of our troops returning with their equipment from France. After that they will be required for the service of our commerce. We are building merchant ships, we shall continue to build them in great numbers to an enormous tonnage aggregate. These ships will be put to the use of peaceful commerce when the war is over. Our ships will sail the seas in numbers far greater even than before the civil war, when it used to be said that the American flag was seen in every port of the world. We shall have need of the Hoboken property that comes into our hands from German ownership. We shall need much more than that, we shall build new docks wherever room can be found for them. The Port of New York will have a marvelous growth and development, keeping pace with our trade in foreign markets.

Germany will lose, in actual property and in opportunity. No just-minded man can deny that Germany ought to lose. After the monstrous crimes of which she has been guilty, if she is to go unwhipped of justice then the moral law and the moral system of this world stand in need of amendment. Putting aside all considerations of resentment, her sister nations, for their own safety, must withhold, and will withhold until she is regenerated, the commercial opportunities they have in the past so freely and incautiously extended to her. When the war is over, German trade will be a wreck. A century of exploitation in Russia and the Balkans will not give Germany the equivalent worth of the trade of the western nations and of the great commerce upon the ocean which she has forfeited by her criminal assault upon civilization and the peace of the world. Nations that put themselves in the power of mad rulers, whether those rulers be military autocrats or Bolshevist enemies of society, must be punished, will be punished if this world has not gone all awry. No formal, organized boycott of German trade is needed. Pains and penalties amply to bring forth repentance will be imposed upon Germany after the war through the measures taken by individual nations and by individual men. She is assessing damages against herself in the debts she is creating, beyond the possibility even of interest payment out of her annual revenues. She is recklessly entering other large debit items against herself by her disregard of the laws of war.

In any satisfactory peace settlement she must be made to reimburse Belgium and pay for the properties she has wantonly destroyed in France from motives of spite and hate and the desire to impoverish the French people. It is inconceivable, moreover, that the peace conference should fail to consider whether Germany should not make compensation to belligerents and neutrals alike for the ships and the human lives destroyed by her submarines in violence of the laws of naval warfare. Should such a claim be set up and established, our own part of the award would be a considerable offset to the payments made for German property here to be taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Hereafter, "Your country needs you" will be addressed to every man of draft age who is not physically incapacitated for war service, at the rear or at home as well as at the front. There is to be no exemption for defects or for ailments that will yield to medical treatment. That is the meaning of General CROWDER'S new regulations issued for the guidance of the medical advisory boards. There will be a physical reclassification dividing the drafted into those acceptable for general military service; those who should be acceptable after the doctors have taken them in hand; those acceptable for special or limited military service in a specified capacity or occupation; and those rejected for defects or ailments utterly disqualifying them.

Hundreds, probably thousands, of young men have proved an imperfection or weakness, neither grave in the one case nor uncurable in the other, that removed them to the exempt class, although they were perhaps more fit to wear khaki in the training camps and carry a gun in France than other young men who were called to the colors. There have also been pathetic cases of willing youngsters who were rejected by overparticular or finical doctors, perhaps for a slight disturbance of the heart function that has never interfered with their usefulness and could be successfully treated; or for a minor defect of the sight, under weight, or some other and not serious physical imperfection.

The fact is there has been a good deal of "red tape" in the physical examinations. It was the same way in England early in the war, but common sense prevailed when the need of men became urgent. What we are beginning to realize in America is that the war may go on for years and the draft may have to be combed for the last man who can do his "bit."

A QUARREL WITH DENMARK.

Germany's denunciation of the Danish Government because it has interned the prize crew of the Igotz Mendi, a captured Spanish ship which went ashore in a storm on the Jutland coast, is designed to affect negotiations for the proposed trade agreement with the United States. On the day when the threats were received at Copenhagen came the news that this agreement had not been signed. Germany knows that acceptance of its terms by Denmark will greatly reduce her imports of meat and other products from that country. There is no warrant for her complaint about the interned crew, for the Danish Government's action was in accord with requirements of The Hague Conventions, which Germany approved. She should thank the Danes for saving the sailors by bringing them to port from the stranded and storm-beaten ship in lifeboats. The newspaper organ of Chancellor VON HERTLING demands not only release of the crew, but also payment for ship and cargo, although Denmark cannot be held responsible for the storm.

Nothing has taken place during the war that should incline Denmark to favor the Berlin Government by violations of international law or in other ways. Germany has sunk 216 Danish ships, with 234 sailors. Many of these vessels were torpedoed without warning and in waters far from the blockade zones. When the Government at Copenhagen is commanded to pay for the stranded Igotz Mendi, it should reply with a claim for the value of the 216 ships, their cargoes, and the lives that were lost when they went down.

THE RAILWAY CONTROL BILL.

The conference upon the bill for Government control of the railways has limited it to twenty-one months after peace is declared. The precise number of months is a detail not worth discussing, so long as the fixing of some limit makes it necessary to consider upon the merits any proposal that the emergency legislation shall become permanent. In any case, the credit of twenty billions of capital is supported by the certainty that the efficiency of the property must be maintained or even increased during the war, and that the capital value thus increased must be taken into consideration should the railways be taken over by the Government, if that is to be the ultimate adjustment. Any other course would be confiscation and mark the deterioration of the national conscience.

The initiative regarding ratemaking is given to the President, with reservation of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The idea that the Commission will overrule the President is not to be entertained. The President gets the initiative because he has shown that he is not afraid to use it. The Commission loses it because it would not use it. The new method saves the face of the Commission and preserves the opportunity for deliberation, which is about all the Commission has to its credit now. The provision that the States shall not increase the ratio of the taxes is for the protection of the Government rather than of the railways. The roads are operated for the Government account and risk now, and any charge against earnings is a charge against the Government. The new provision affects the ratio of taxation, not the amount of taxes. Where the ratio is below the legal requirement it is a fraud on the State and a discrimination against other taxpayers.

The rule of reason would seem to require that ratios below the law should be raised, and those above the law should be reduced. The Government would make more than it would lose by such an interpretation, for it is no secret that in taxation the railways have been discriminated against. In some States there have been two valuations of the railways, one for raising taxes, the other for reducing rates. The provision is good so far as it checks the States in their proved disposition to burden interstate commerce for the advantage of local interests, and is not necessarily open to the objection made at Albany. The point is well raised, however, and should be considered.

It is a pity that these changes in the bill are the result of conference discussion, not of debate in either house. The country is suffering from the result of legislation in that manner, and dislikes in particular to have new matter raised in a conference report. It is a reproach to Congress itself, when it has talked too much, to have a committee discover something unsaid. More thought and less talk would be a good combination for the legislative department.

SACRIFICE SOMETHING AND BUY WAR STAMPS.

Looking down from the peak of Mount Marcy on the Adirondack wilderness one sees, not far below, a small surface of water, appropriately named Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds. More than 4,300 feet above the sea, it is the highest source of the Hudson River. The drops coming into this fountain from the melting snows, and distilled from the skies, meet the waters of the Indian, Schroon, Sacondaga, Hoosic, Mohawk, Catskill, Esopus, Rondout, and other historic tributaries of the great river; and at every point where these streams join it there is a contribution from that little basin in the nook of the mountain wilderness to which Gray Peak and Skylight have a claim as well as pre-eminent Marcy. Tear-of-the-Clouds mingles with the Hudson and helps to make it the mighty river that rolls its mile-wide flood past the shipping and skyscrapers of New York City.

The War Fund which the United States is collecting to save civilization and preserve human liberty has many sources, and the highest and smallest, and really most inspiring, is the contribution made by the school children of America. The great corporations and the rich men of the country pour millions of dollars into the War Fund by subscribing for Liberty Bonds. The children have only their pennies and they buy Thrift Stamps. Their units when combined, like the drops forming the little tarn high up in the Adirondack wilds, are a true source of the great War Fund.

It should make a full-grown man who has not enlisted his money for the war ashamed of himself when he hears how the children of all ages are doing their "bit." The Ashland School at East Orange, with a membership of 680, (some of the children, seventy of them, are 4 or 5 years old,) bought 1,604 Thrift Stamps of a value of $401 in the month of January. Of the 485 pupils in the Washington School at Kearny, (named after General PHILIP KEARNY, one of the bravest of the brave, who fell at Chantilly,) 204 are filling Thrift Cards and twenty-six own War Savings Certificates. Elizabeth has its Liberty Clubs in the schools, and they have set the high mark of $100,000 worth of Stamps and Certificates. The Delford School at little Oradell had a tally the other day of 2,058 Thrift Stamps. And similar stories come from every city, township, and borough of New Jersey. If any other State in the Union is doing as well, or better, let it speak out.

There is a Spartan spirit among the Thrift-Stamp-buying school children. It must be much harder for them to give up their little luxuries for the universal cause than it is for grown-ups to deny themselves the pleasures of self-gratification, but the children are not found wanting. Moreover, they earn much of the money they put into the stamps. At Avon-by-the-Sea, to turn again to New Jersey, they are doing all kinds of unfamiliar chores to help Uncle Sam—running errands, collecting and selling driftwood, digging clams, tending furnaces, tackling anything to get quarters for the War Fund.

THE FINANCE CORPORATION.

The vote in the Senate on the passage of the War Finance Corporation bill, 74 to 3, represents well enough the proportion of the merits to the defects of the proposal to relieve some part of the deflation of credit capacity by anti-capitalist legislation, under a pretense of doing something for the people. The Senate, like the House, made itself ridiculous by an excess of irresponsible and irrelevant talk in committee which led to nothing worth while. It is silly to talk about legislative instruction to the Federal Reserve Board concerning the dangers of rediscounting finance paper.

The Board needs no instruction from anybody about banking, and is on the record for the extremity of wise and practical conservatism on that point. As Mr. LAMONT has often pointed out in reply to theorists about inflation, this is a bill for the conservation of credit, not for the creation of credit. The alternative to the bill is a ruinous constriction of existing credit. Without the bill there will be difficulty in maintaining public utility functions which are necessary for the continuance of domestic activities essential to carrying on the war, so serious is their embarrassment through legislation which needs to be reconsidered by State as well as Federal lawmakers.

It is not material whether the President or the Secretary of the Treasury makes the appointments under the bill. Mr. WILSON is not likely to have different ideas from Mr. MCADOO, and the Senate can dissent from either of them only under showing of cause which is not to be presumed. Not one of the changes of the bill alters it in principle, or in any essential details. It still has to run the gauntlet of the House, where many other changes are proposed in insignificant details, while the new Liberty Loan is fast approaching. No opposition in any quarter is saying anything worth saying, or making any changes worth making. The only suggestion is that there should be no unnecessary delay about whatever is said or done.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Question Answered Near Kiel.

Thoughtful consideration should be given by all who are inclined to criticise what they think the inactivity of the British Navy to one most pregnant sentence in the address delivered in Carnegie Hall by the Archbishop of York. "People ask sometimes," he said, "'Where is the British Navy?' I would answer that question by another —where is the vaunted German Navy?"

And that does tell the whole story, or at any rate it should cause those who complain about the failure of the British Navy to do things which no navy could do to recall the magnitude and the importance of what it has accomplished. Of that accomplishment, the sequestration for over three years of the German Navy—a sequestration from which it escaped only once, and then only to encounter losses so heavy that never again has it ventured out for the winning of such another "victory"—that is but a part, and a small part, of what England's ships of war have done.

They have cleared the Seven Seas, and kept them cleared, of German commerce, with effects far more disastrous to Germany than the aggregate of all the reverses she has met on land, and going far toward counterbalancing all the conquests she has made among her weaker adversaries. Had it not been for the British Navy, the war would have been over long since. And how? In a complete German triumph!

Martyrdom Won Far Too Easily.

One of our correspondents expressed yesterday, in a letter printed on this page, the dissatisfaction shared by many others at the lightness of the punishment inflicted on the young pacifist who obstinately refused even to put on the uniform of his country's army as the first step toward serving it in its hour of need. As a matter of fact, PHILLIPS was not punished at all when he was turned out of Camp Upton on the ground that he was a felon and therefore ineligible for association in the ranks with loyal Americans. To the only people for whose opinion he has any regard he was far from disgraced by this dismissal. On the contrary, in their eyes it put him on a sort of pedestal and wreathed his brow with whatever may be the pacifist substitute for heroic laurel.

Not only has PHILLIPS himself, for the present, at least, defied the Government and escaped the draft, but he has revealed to all of like mind the way to do the same thing and attain the same distinction among their fellows. It was reported from Washington that this strange product of American education was to be returned to Upton, either to do his duty or to suffer a punishment entirely different from the dismissal he had deliberately courted. And that our military authorities can be severe in the punishment of military offenses has on several occasions been revealed. It may well be, therefore, that this too interesting youth will soon undergo a "martyrdom" less enjoyable to him than mere denunciation by an officer for whose scorn he cares less than nothing.

But it is the lightness of his punishment, as compared with penalties inflicted in other cases, that causes such irritation and impatience as our correspondent revealed. Captain HENKES, for instance, deserved the sentence he received, and yet in his case there were mitigating circumstances.

He Formulated the Aims of the Allies.

An interesting and valuable "appreciation" of President WILSON and the work he has done for that better part of the world which is at war with Germany will be presented in THE BOOK REVIEW Section of tomorrow's TIMES. It takes the form of comment by STEPHANE LAUZANNE on the President's recent messages as collected in a volume bearing the title "In Our First Year of War."

M. LAUZANNE writes not only as a Frenchman but as the editor of Le Matin, an important and influential Paris paper, and as a member of the High Commission sent to this country by France. He has seen, more clearly than have some Americans, the services which President WILSON has rendered to the Allies, and he credits him with having been in a special way and to a notable degree the spokesman for the Entente, expressing with force and lucidity their sentiments, their hopes, and their will. It would be impossible, in M. LAUZANNE'S opinion, better to define "the reasons that made the entire French race fight, suffer, and bleed," than did President WILSON when he wrote that to the task of making the world free "we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured."

M. LAUZANNE was present when the historical declaration of April 2, 1917, was read by the President, and he was deeply impressed by the calm, unvarying tones in which were spoken the words that brought the United States to the Great Decision. To this he ascribes the wonderful effect they produced, not only on those who heard them delivered in the Capitol, but on this nation and Europe. It was not impulse that spoke, but reasoned and immovable judgment.

ART NOTES.

A Collection of Antique Chinese Objects.

There are many pieces of interest in the collection of Oriental art brought to New York by Kain Tong-Wong of Shanghai, China, to be sold on behalf of his father, Wong Yua-Shi, the Chinese artist and antiquarian, formerly of Yuen-Chou, Kiang-si Province. The collection is now on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries and will be sold on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons of next week.

Chinese porcelains, bronzes, enamels, lacquers, jades, rock crystals, and paintings are included in the collection, many of them very old, a small collection of old arms and implements dating from the Chau dynasty, 1122-256 B. C., with others of a decorative nature of later dates.

In cinnabar lacquer there is a remarkable piece, a Fu lion of the Ming period, the animal and the elaborate oblong stand upon which it rests all of the lacquer. The Fu lion has his head turned with a ferocious mien and one foot rests upon a ball encircled by a network of metal. The piece is one foot six inches in height and one foot nine in length. Age has softened and dulled the color of the lacquer. There are 140 pieces of jade, rock crystal, and agate of the Ch'ien-lung period, including a beautiful rose crystal vase 13½ inches high. There is a lapis lazuli group, a Fu lion and its cub. In the collection is a rather large group of very worth while early jades of the Han T'ang and Sung periods. Among these are a pair of jade libation cups, small and shallow, of soft old gray, with bands of minute carving of landscapes and figures, and each with two dolphin handles. They are of almost paper thinness. Among the flower gardens and plans of jade and semi-precious stones one is worthy of mention for its real beauty, most of these unique pieces being more curious than lovely. This has the gracefully curved lily leaves of green and rising from the centre stalks of beautiful anemone-like flowers. There are interesting landscape pictures, the little figures in them with heads of carved ivory and wearing robes of blue kingfisher feather.

There are some good old cloisonnés and an unusual number of attractive Chinese enamels. One set of these has a dozen square-shaped cups and little trays are done in black on white, the design on each different. There are fine old blue and white porcelains, among others, and paintings of the T'ang, Sung, and Yuan dynasties in kakemonos and makemonos.

Many varieties are to be found among the antiques, curios, and art objects of the late Charles Gregory, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, to be sold on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday of next week. There is a collection of antique and modern watches, there are many watch keys which are to be sold in clusters of from four to twenty, fob seals, and rings of all kinds, which are to be sold from two to fifteen in a lot. There are quaint old pocket knives, snuff boxes, patch boxes, and a number of Japanese netsukes, inros, sword guards, and many other things of a varied nature.

For Municipal Researchers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent comments on the tender tale of Hearst and Hylan and the jellyfish and the toad, may I ask for the symbolism in that episode? Also what is the relation between the "Palm Path" in the City Hall, made up of plants from the city's conservatories, and the increased tax rate?

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.
Poughkeepsie, March 6, 1918.

LANSDOWNE IN OFFICE.

Mr. Hay Used to Say England Under Him Was Losing Its Grip.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the Winter of 1903 Mr. Hay said to me repeatedly: "England under Lord Lansdowne seems to be losing its grip," meaning, of course, that England was being misled by a man of poor judgment.

That same Lord Lansdowne, now in retirement but still possessing a rather large following, is again intent, if we may judge from his recent letter advocating intimate discussions with Germany and her allies regarding peace terms, on inducing his people to adopt a course which to him seems admirable, but which entirely ignores the untrustworthiness and perfidy that characterize the Central Powers, both in making war and in negotiating treaties of peace.

The best men in Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the United States have with unmistakable unanimity declared that we should not, and must not, cease fighting until we can dictate terms of peace to the Central Powers and put an end to German militarism once and for all, and make the world safe for democracy. Those are the objects for which we have all entered the war, and to abandon them because of the theories or conclusions of those among us who have restricted vision or an unconscious capacity for subordinating what is right to what is wrong would be a calamity to mankind and a disgrace to civilization. Peace talk, in view of all the circumstances, is at present little short of iniquitous; for it encourages dissatisfaction and disloyalty. It is no longer in order, and will not be until we have subdued Germany and her allies by bringing them to their knees in their last ditch.

HERBERT W. BOWEN.
Woodstock, Conn., March 7, 1918.

Business with the Ordnance Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take issue with your correspondent "Diogenes," for his case against the Ordnance Department is not founded upon fact. I seriously doubt that any man from Pittsburgh would need the services of eight men to get into anybody's office. Knowing Pittsburgh as well as I do, I am inclined to believe that the combined services of eight men could not keep a Pittsburgh man out of an office if he wanted to get into it. From personal experiences in both cities, I would rather take my chances on getting into the Ordnance Department at Washington than to try to get into the sanctum sanctorum of a steel magnate of Pittsburgh.

Most of these complaints about the Ordnance Department at Washington are based on hearsay, idle gossip, and ill-founded rumor. The writer has spent most of his time at Washington for several months and knows exactly and in detail how business is conducted, and must be conducted, with the various divisions of the War Department. I have found it very easy to secure access to any office where I have legitimate business to transact. And far from endeavoring to put obstacles and handicaps before the legitimate visitor, every effort is put forth to enable business to be expedited. The writer has never been detained, has never had to cool his heels in the outer offices at Washington, and, though an utter stranger, has been able to secure audiences with the heads of the various divisions at Washington without waiting five minutes. It doesn't require eight men nor a brass band to get into contact with the proper officials, provided you know what you want to accomplish and whom you wish to see.

CLYDE S. THOMPSON.
New York, March 5, 1918.

"It Is Bound to Come."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To say that "woman suffrage is bound to come" is not argument but the language of perfervid hope with hypnotic intent. Fifty years ago it was affirmed with equal persistency that "co-education was bound to come," and that those who opposed it were a lot of old women trying to sweep back the ocean with brooms. But co-education was fully tested in many places, was frankly admitted to be a mistake, and was abolished. With full confidence it can be affirmed today that eventually "it is bound to go" because it does not produce as lofty a type of manhood or of womanhood as is produced by institutions where segregation prevails. Woman suffrage produces eventually a weak and timorous State with vacillating policies. For this reason it is eventually "bound to go." Germany could deal her enemies no deadlier blow than to thrust female enfranchisement upon them. If she could get the Federal Woman Suffrage amendment before the Legislatures of the United States she would willingly add millions to the present huge "lobbying fund" to force its adoption for all time to come, because she well knows that in the fierce struggle for existence a nation of virile men will be the fittest to survive. New Jersey tested woman suffrage for thirty years and then it had to go as a failure. The anti-suffragists ask the United States Senate to reject the Federal Woman Suffrage amendment, so that each State may be free to do the same. It will not be safe to trust that amendment before our State Legislatures while we are at war with so crafty and rascally an adversary as Germany has shown herself to be.

ARTHUR C. MACLAY.
Plainfield, N. J., March 7, 1918.

The Race for Shipbuilders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The official report of the fast work of rivet-driving gangs on the Panama Canal locks during the time of the erection of the lock gates by the McClintock-Marshall Company of Pittsburgh will, or should, prove interesting to the men who think the shipbuilders are rushing the construction of new ships. The Canal Record for March 5, 1915, contains the following paragraph on page 229:

Three gangs employed on the spillway gates at Miraflores drove a total of 22,328 rivets during the month of February, an average of 372 rivets a gang for each working day of eight hours. This is believed to have established a new local rivet-driving record. The maximum day's work for all three gangs was 2,137 rivets and the maximum day's work for one gang was 1,237. Out of the latter number 167 rivets were ordered cut out and re-driven, leaving a net total of 1,070 for the day. There is one riveter to each gang, and the workman who made the best record for his gang for one day was a West Indian named Gerald Goodrich. The force was in charge of Superintendent Fred Hutzley.

In the United States Senate, on the 25th inst., Senator McCumber presented figures showing that riveters on the Pacific Coast are, or have been, driving only 70 and even as low as 32 rivets a day.

HAMILTON FOLEY.
Washington, Feb. 28, 1918.

THE TURN O' THE YEAR.

Can you see a presage of dawn,
Where yesterday all was dark,
And thrill at the triumph of Morn
Over Night, so sullen and stark?
Just a moment sooner—the light?
Just a moment shorter—the night?
It's the Turn o' the Year,
My dear—
The Turn o' the Year!

Can you look with a glad surprise
At a future unseen before,
While Sorrow blinded your eyes,
And Hope kept a fast-shut door?
Does the pulse of your being beat
To a song that is fresh and sweet?
It's the Turn o' the Year,
My dear—
The Turn o' the Year!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

GERMANY IN THE CAUCASUS.

A Big Scheme to Reach Central Asia Through a Vastly Extended Turkish Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The elimination of Rumania from the war offers the Quadruple Alliance a favorable opportunity to attempt a concerted effort against the allied forces in Macedonia, and in the event of the success of that effort to reinstate Constantine on the Hellenic throne. But the more far-reaching and significant possibility that the defection of Rumania offers to the Central Powers is to be found in the provision contained in the preliminary peace treaty by and under which Rumania covenants to facilitate the passage through her territories of the troops of the Central Powers bound for Odessa. If this provision in the Rumanian treaty is not purely in anticipation of the probable non-ratification of the treaty entered into between the Central Powers and the Bolsheviki, then it reveals the purpose of the Central Powers to attack the Caucasus from the north, while the Turks start a simultaneous offensive from the south. Along the Turko-Russian frontier there is a well-organized Armenian-Georgian force which the Turks are unlikely to be able to overcome, unless they receive aid either from the Central Powers or the Turks and the Tartars of the Caucasus. (I must parenthetically say here that, in the interest of the common cause, the Allies and America should at once enter into communication with the Armenian-Georgian organizations in the Caucasus and extend to them all possible moral help.)

The subjugation of the Caucasus by the Central Powers would offer them a great many opportunities for military operations against the forces and the possessions of the allied powers. They may strike General Marshall's army in its flank or rear; they may reach out into Siberia or Turkestan through the Caspian Sea or Persia, or they may start out for India through Persia, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan. In all these campaigns they will operate through largely Moslem countries. And the probability of a Moslem uprising should not be minimized if the Germans can carry through their plans. So far they have.

If we recall to mind once more the fundamental fact that Germany started the war with the specific and immediate purpose of expelling the powers of the Entente from the Near East, and then of assaulting through the Moslem Turk the possessions and world positions of Britain, France, and Russia, then we shall have no difficulty in grasping the full meaning of the recent German manœuvres in the East.

Now the Turks entered the war relying upon the pledge given them by Germany to bring about the restoration of the former Turk dependencies in Asia and Africa and to secure international recognition for the claim of the Sultan to supervise the affairs of the Islamic world. But whatever right or territory belongs to the Sultan nominally belongs to the Kaiser in reality. Germany is successfully exploiting the vanity, the ambition, the religion, the geographical position, and the lands of the Turk. Germany secured for the Turks the essentially Armenian districts of Erivan, Kars, and Batum. This was clearly the logical development of the German scheme for expansion in the East. But the nominal transfer of these lands to the Turks will flatter the Turkish vanity. The Turks wanted these districts in order to obliterate Armenia, which separates Anatolia from the Caucasus, so that, in pursuance of their Pan-Turanian policy, they may be able to effect immediate junction with the Turks and the Tartars of the Caucasus, who number about 5,000,000, or about 1,000,000 more than the Turks in Turkey. This explains the political reason for the desire of the Turk to exterminate the Armenian race. If the Armenian is eliminated as a political factor, then the Pan-Turanian movement will receive a strong impetus. The avowed purpose of the Yeni-Turan Society, of which Enver Pasha is the President, is to bring under one political leadership the scattered elements of the Turanian race: the Tartar of the Caucasus and the Volga, the Bashkir of the Ural, the Kirghis, the Sarts, the Turcoman, and thus to set up an empire starting at the Golden Horn and extending into the far recesses of Middle Asia. Halil Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, in the course of a conversation with the writer, a short time before the outbreak of the war, said that the Young Turks were opposed to the Pan-Islamic policy pursued by Abdul-Hamid, because it was untimely and irritating to the Entente; that they believed in cultivating closer cultural relations with their kinsmen of the Caucasus and elsewhere, and that, in due season, they would seek to bring about a closer concord with the Islamic world.

The success of the German-Turkish ambition means the disintegration of the British Empire. And the disintegration of the British Empire will inevitably bring America more closely within the shadow of Prussian autocracy. Having in view, therefore, the grandiose schemes of the Central Powers, today, more than ever before, America and the Entente must make a solemn resolve not to make peace with Germany until she has been defeated in the field. If the American people fail to appreciate the extreme gravity of the situation and the vital necessity of concentrating their undivided energies in the preparation and prosecution of the war, America will have entered the war too late to make the world safe for democracy.

A STUDENT OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.
New York, March 7, 1918.

A DANGEROUS PEACE.

Germany Must Not Be Allowed to Keep Her Eastern Conquests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For more than a year now Germany has been putting out peace feelers and has finally suggested terms of peace—terms so unacceptable, to be sure, that they were hardly considered, but terms, nevertheless. As the economic pressure becomes greater and greater, what is to prevent Germany's offering more and more favorable terms, until finally she offers to evacuate Northern France and Belgium, with reasonable damages, to restore to France Alsace-Lorraine, to evacuate the conquered portions of Poland, Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro, and, in fact, all conquered territory? Would not these terms, if offered, be accepted by the allied Governments? Would not the insistence of the war-weary peoples practically enforce their acceptance? Would not most people regard such terms as satisfactory, as even highly favorable?

Even such apparently favorable terms would be disastrous to the future of the world if unaccompanied by guarantees for the keeping of the peace. It is inconceivable that any such guarantees could be obtained from the present rulers of Germany, or, rather, that if obtained they could be enforced. What then would be Germany's position?

In the first place, she would have increased the populations under her control from approximately 70,000,000 to 170,000,000, and her territory and resources correspondingly by her practical absorption of Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. While she would not fully have achieved her Berlin to Bagdad ambition, she would have gone a long way toward it. The Government would be able to say to the people: "We have not only defended you from invasion and hence from the chief horrors of war, but have enormously strengthened the empire and increased its resources of men and materials."

While the Pan Germans would doubtless make a great hue and cry at the lack of annexations by force, the enthusiastic approval of all the other parties would more than counterbalance their discontent. Furthermore, their very disapproval would go far to mitigate the worldwide hatred and suspicion which Germany's policy of frightfulness has engendered and would hence help to re-establish her foreign trade, and through it her capacity for recuperation. The Kaiser could pose as magnanimous and liberal and could claim with apparent justice to have accepted for the good of his people the doctrine of "no indemnities and no annexations."

The Kaiser and the military party would remain in control and unrepentant, with the mighty German Army unbeaten and intact. Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria would be, in fact if not in name, as much integral parts of the German Empire as Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg. With their factories, homes, and fields unmolested, the Central Empires, under the marvelously efficient Prussian domination, would be in a position to recuperate very rapidly from the effects of war. With the so-called Ukraine Republic under German protection, which will, of course, mean German domination and exploitation, and with the likelihood of the other Baltic provinces of Russia, if not indeed all Russia, falling under German control, Germany's resources for recuperation would be greatly increased. Northern France, Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Poland, Montenegro, Rumania, and Serbia, on the contrary, systematically ravaged and devastated as they have been, would lack the very basic essentials for recuperation. It would perhaps take them two or three generations to recover as far as could Germany in ten or fifteen years.

Under these conditions Germany would, of course, rapidly push her plans, already begun, for the next war. In this she would have, besides the advantages already mentioned, a compact territory of vast population and resources, centrally located in Europe, and directed by one notably efficient administrative head. The Entente Powers would, aside from the disadvantages mentioned, labor under the great handicap of being widely separated and under many administrative heads, some of them of dubious efficiency and whose interests would tend to diverge, if not indeed to clash, as soon as the pressure of common war purposes was withdrawn. In short, after a recuperative period of ten to fifteen years, or possibly twenty, it could fairly be assumed that Germany would have both the will and the power to strike again. It would be fair to presume that she would avoid the worst errors, both diplomatic and military, which she had committed in this war, and that she would have a reasonable chance of achieving her ambition, which would be not Berlin to Bagdad, but Calais to Bagdad—in other words, not Middle Europe, but all Europe.

In short, a peace made with an unbeaten and an unrepentant Germany would be but a truce, no matter what its terms. There can be no real peace unless one of three things is accomplished: The German armies must be defeated, or the German military autocracy must be discredited and overthrown, or the unity of the Central Empires must be destroyed either by breaking Germany's grip on Austria-Hungary, Russia, Bulgaria, and Turkey, or through the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

LYMAN BEECHER STOWE.
New York, March 6, 1918.

RUSSIA AND LATIN AMERICA.

Some Points of Likeness in the Struggle for Free Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tolstoy found many points of similitude between his countrymen and Latin Americans, so that, to a native of the tropics, what is going on in Russia is easily explainable.

When some of our republics threw off the Spanish yoke their statesmen found out that it was impossible to establish a true democracy among peoples thoroughly accustomed to an autocratic form of government, for their conception of freedom was unrestrained liberty of their passions, and, therefore, without the iron fist, became easy prey to revolutions and anarchy. That is why we have seen and we still see some of those countries after each revolution fall in the hands of the strongest man, who re-establishes order by using the same iron-fisted methods of our ancestral war lords.

All this has a resemblance to the present chaotic conditions of Russia, as also the fact that when Latin America obtained her independence from Spain, instead of following the example of this country and founding two or three large nations, we divided and subdivided our territory through petty aspirations, weakening our countries economically and politically, and were it not for the intervention of the United States many of our nationalities would have long ago been absorbed by the imperialist nations of Europe. The only thing that can save the shreds and patches of what yesterday was Russia is the implantment in Europe of the modernized Monroe Doctrine, so clearly expounded by President Wilson in his last message to Congress.

After so many centuries of despotic government in Russia, what can be expected

TRUSTEES ON SIDE OF DEPOSED PASTOR

Appeal to Apostolic Delegate to Investigate Ousting of Father Prout.

CHARGES KEPT A SECRET

Removal from St. John the Martyr, Which He Established, Was Made at Christmas Time.

The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Martyr, 252 East Seventy-second Street, began yesterday an inquiry to find out why the Rev. John T. Prout was removed from the pastorate of the church. Their first step in this direction was the sending of a letter to Most Rev. John Bolzano, the Apostolic Delegate, asking him to investigate and to rectify the injustice which they assert has been done both Father Prout and the church.

Father Prout was head of the parish until about two days before Christmas. The church is Bohemian, and Father Prout, Bohemian also, established it and was its pastor for fourteen years. The day before he was relieved of his pastorate he was called to appear before Cardinal Farley. It is said that he did so, and was informed that he had been relieved of his charge and been assigned to the Catholic Protectory. He declared that he received no explanation of his removal except that he had been tried on charges and these had been proved. He could not learn what the charges were or who made them.

He submitted to the change, but he has not ceased to question the right of his removal nor has he ceased trying to find out upon what charges he was removed. Now the matter has been taken up by the officers of the church, and Joseph Florian, the Church Secretary, said last night that no single step was going to be overlooked in the effort to force Father Prout's accusers into the open. What especially angers those interested is the whisper going about that financial irregularity had to do with the priest's removal. There is also a rumor that Father Prout's pro-American utterances may have made him enemies among a certain element. In this connection, it was pointed out last night that one priest whose name has been mentioned as having had to do with bringing the charges is an ardent Sinn Feiner. Father Prout is for all the Allies.

The letter to the Apostolic Delegate is signed by Mr. Florian and eight other Trustees and members. They recite the founding of the church as a Bohemian congregation fourteen years ago and the work of Father Prout in building it up. The taking of Father Prout leaves St. John's Church without a priest able to understand the Bohemian language or hear the confessions of the hundreds of Bohemians who come to the church.

"Now," the letter continues, "after all this, our only Bohemian Catholic priest and pastor, Rev. Prout, has been taken away from us without any notification and without giving us any reason whatsoever for the change, and we were given a pastor not knowing the language of our people. Our trustees understand that our Ambassador, Cardinal Farley, refused to receive them, and even after they had written to him they did not receive an answer. We saw in this the total disregard of our spiritual and civil rights and again wrote to our Archbishop in protest against such unheard-of proceedings, but again without result or reply."

The Trustees state that they received conflicting statements regarding the removal of the priest. They said that Mgr. Lavelle said there was no charge against the pastor, but that some arrangement was being made which would be of benefit to the Bohemians as well as to their former pastor. When no decision was given, the letter said, by Mgr. Mooney, who said the church might become bankrupt unless a change was made. To disprove this the Trustees give the financial standing of the church and in figures show its growth. The letter continues:

"We feel that it is a great injustice to take away from us a pastor who gave us the best years of his life, his strength, energy, and talents, when, as they told us, they had nothing against him, and leaving us, the founders of this parish, without a priest of our own language. There is a decided feeling among our people that there is a strong Pro-German and Sinn Fein background in this whole affair which would make this a matter of an international scandal."

At the residence of Cardinal Farley it was said last night by Father Carroll, the Cardinal's secretary, that no statement would be made regarding Father Prout's removal.

Engaged to Lieut. C. P. Cochrane.

Major Louis B. Lawton, U. S. A., stationed in Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. Lawton have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Van Voorhees Lawton, to Lieutenant Craig Parsons Cochrane, Thirtieth United States Regular Infantry. Miss Lawton is attending Syracuse University. Lieutenant Cochrane is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Cochrane of Rochester, N. Y., and is a graduate of Amherst College.

60 Years' Use Dispels All Doubt

For 60 years it has been absolutely no mystery to any of the users of Sozodont why they have clean, healthy, wholesome teeth—users know also the clean, pleasant after-feel that follows the use of

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

BAKER'S AID THANKS WOMEN

Benedict Crowell Approves of Treasure and Trinket Fund.

As Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society, Mrs. William Allen Bartlett yesterday morning received the following letter from Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, approving of the work of raising money which is being done by the committee through its Treasure and Trinket Fund:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Assistant Secretary.
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1918.

Mrs. William Allen Bartlett, Chairman, Aviation Committee, National Special Aid Society, 259 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Madam: The War Department is gratified that the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society, through its "Treasure and Trinket Fund," has raised and spent since September, 1917, $30,000, meeting the needs of our aviators.

This useful and patriotic service should be generously helped by our people, and I want to congratulate your committee on the fact that it has been able to supplement what the Government is doing for these men, and to make them feel that the personal good-will and affections of our people follow them in their difficult and dangerous work. I am sincerely yours,

BENEDICT CROWELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

The committee has raised for its aviation work even more than the sum the Acting Secretary mentions in his letter, having made through its fund almost $40,000 since September. It is to begin a big drive which it hopes will draw every old piece of silver and gold from every treasure trove in the country at an early date.

MISS PARTRIDGE A BRIDE.

Wed to John Adams Ten Eyck, 3d, at Her Mother's Home.

John Adams Ten Eyck, 3d, a son of the late Dr. John Adams Ten Eyck and of Mrs. Belle B. Ten Eyck of 375 Park Avenue, and Miss Florence Clark Partridge were married on Wednesday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Partridge, 118 East Nineteenth Street, by the Rev. Ray Cunningham of Reading, Penn.

The bride was attended by the Misses Virginia Walker of Boston, Marion Henshaw of Bridgeport, Dorothy Harrison and Dorothy Dwyer of this city. Carl Ivar Hellstrom was the best man, and the ushers were Lieutenant Edward Trubee, Gerald Lineburgh, Jarvis Weeks, and Rowland Miller.

Mrs. Ten Eyck was educated abroad. She is a descendant of Bishop Jewell, Knight of the Garter and Fellow of Oxford, who was with King Charles I. several days before his execution.

Mr. Ten Eyck has been called to the service. He has been a student at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. He is a descendant of Conraldt Ten Eyck, who came here from Holland in 1653 and who built his home at what is now 75 Pearl Street, at the corner of Coenties Alley. He gave their names to both the alley and Coenties Slip.

WEDS LIEUT. MONTGOMERY.

Miss Katharine Crane Is a Bride in Old Trinity Church.

First Lieutenant George Penbody Montgomery of the 305th Field Artillery, U. S. R., and a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mortimer Montgomery of 142 East Eighteenth Street, and Miss Katharine Crane, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Crane, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Old Trinity Church, lower Broadway, and the rector of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, chaplain at Camp Upton, where the bridegroom is stationed, performed the ceremony. The wedding was decided upon only three days previously by the young people, and on the day when the announcement of their engagement was published.

Miss Crane had no attendants. She wore a simple trailing white satin robe and a tulle veil bordered with old rose point lace, and carried a bouquet of Spring flowers. Spring flowers also decorated the altar of Old Trinity. The bridegroom had Alanson Trask Knox as his best man, and his ushers included five of his cousins, Lieutenant Marshall G. Peabody, Lieutenant Stewart Montgomery, John Robb Montgomery, Phoenix Ingraham, and Philip Van Rensselaer Schuyler, and also Varick V. Martin. The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 410 Park Avenue.

Fraser-Felsenheld.

Andrew A. Fraser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fraser, formerly of Napanee, Canada, and Miss Anita H. Felsenheld, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Felsenheld, were married quietly on Wednesday last at the residence of the bride's parents, 998 Fifth Avenue, Dr. John L. Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society performing the ceremony in the presence of the families only. Mr. Fraser was graduated from the New York Law School in 1912, and is a member of the law firm of Ellison, Ellison & Fraser. The engagement was announced late in January.

Golden-Fallon Wedding Today.

First Lieutenant John B. Golden of the Signal Corps, Aviation Section, U. S. A., and Miss Frances Colette Fallon, daughter of Henry L. Fallon of 355 West 115th Street, will be married this forenoon at 11 o'clock in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, with a breakfast following at the Plaza.

Lieutenant Golden is stationed at Lake Charles, La., and has a fifteen-day leave of absence for his wedding and bridal trip. He practiced law before enlisting in the army, and was formerly Deputy Attorney General and also a member of the State Legislature.

Miss Young to Wed Paymaster.

The engagement of Miss Mary C. Young, a daughter of Dr. Clement C. Young and Mrs. Young of 550 Riverside Drive, this city, and Paymaster Clifford W. Leroy, U. S. N., of Lincoln, Neb., was announced last evening at a dinner which Mrs. Bertha B. Anderson of Braemore Road, Montclair, N. J., gave for her daughter, Miss Alice B. Anderson.

Miss Mabon to Wed Tonight.

Lieutenant Rochester B. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis P. Jones of 112 East Seventeenth Street, and Miss Millicent B. Mabon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mabon of Brooklyn, will be married this evening at 8 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, this city. There will be no reception.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Hard Choice

On the banner of every coward in the world's history has been written: "Take the easy way."

Insistently life forces upon a man the necessity of moral choice. In the great crises there are opened divergent roads over which a man may go. One spells comfort—the alluring, level way where all may be selfish, ignoble, even brutal. Another spells the agony of suffering, the way of bleeding feet and torn flesh—but above it gleam the words: "Here walk men who believe in Righteousness, and are unafraid!"

Little Belgium made the choice. She chose to lose all—except her soul. Belgium had the will to take the road of agony, because it was the way of Righteousness.

The Master chose the way of the Cross. He would brook no compromise with evil.

Lent inscribes on the banners of men: "Let me take up my cross and follow Him."

(Issued by the New York Churchman's Association.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

P. E. Church of the Incarnation
35th Street and Madison Ave.
Until Passion Week services will be held and the
Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D.
will lecture on every Monday and Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.

The lectures on Monday afternoons will be on "THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER," and on Thursday afternoon on "THE FIRST THREE GOSPELS."

MAN'S SUPREME INHERITANCE

By F. Matthias Alexander

Introduced by Prof. John Dewey

A truly remarkable book, written by a man with a vision and understanding of the world's present needs.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

COL. E. A. STEVENS OF HOBOKEN IS DEAD

Son of Institute Founder Is Stricken in Washington, Where He Was in War Service.

ENGINEER AND FINANCIER

Once Democratic Candidate for Senator in New Jersey Had Held Many Political Offices.

Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, a member of the famous old American family which practically founded in Revolutionary days what is now the City of Hoboken, died yesterday in the Providence Hospital at Washington, D. C., where he was serving as a shipyard inspector under appointment by his friend President Wilson. Colonel Stevens had held many offices in New Jersey and several years ago was a candidate for the United States Senate. Had he lived until March 14 he would have been 60 years old.

Long before the thirteen colonies declared their independence the Stevens family had contributed to the struggling western outpost of the British Empire. John Stevens came to North America in 1699 at the age of 17 years. He married the daughter of Colonial Governor Neil Campbell and had an active career. Another John Stevens, a grandson, and the first of the great engineers of the Stevens family, in 1804 bought all the land now occupied by the City of Hoboken from the State of New Jersey for $90,000. The second John Stevens had been an inventor and engineer, and was an associate of Fulton in the perfection of the first steamboat. He was a competitor of Fulton as well, as he built the Phoenix at the same time Robert Fulton fitted out the Clermont.

His Father Founded Stevens Institute.

Edwin A. Stevens, the father of Colonel Stevens, died in 1868. He left a large tract of land at Castle Point with a building fund of $150,000 and an endowment of $500,000, to be used in founding "an institution of learning." It was known that he wanted the proposed institution to be a school of engineering, and the Trustees organized the Stevens Institute of Technology, which has developed into one of the foremost American technical schools.

Edwin Augustus was born in Philadelphia on March 14, 1858, and attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and later entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1881. Then he took a course in the Stevens Institute of Technology, graduating as an engineer.

When he entered Democratic politics he served as Park Commissioner and Tax Commissioner, and was also one of the Commissioners who settled the long standing boundary dispute between the States of New York and New Jersey. He served some time as Commissioner of the New York and New Jersey Bi-State Interstate Park. In 1898 he was made Adjutant of the old Ninth Regiment of New Jersey, and later served on the staff of Governor Ludlow. His appointment as Colonel of the Second Regiment came still later, and he was commander of the regiment for six years. He was appointed Commissioner of Public Roads in 1911 by President Wilson, when the latter was Governor of New Jersey.

Designed the Ferryboat Bergen.

The Bergen, the first screw propeller ferryboat, was designed by Colonel Stevens. This vessel is still in commission, and operates between Hoboken and New York. That invention marked a distinctive departure in the construction of such vessels, and one which proved so satisfactory that all other ferry lines adopted the patent. Many other inventions of a mechanical nature are to his credit. He was President of the Hoboken Ferry Company until it was taken over by the Lackawanna Railroad. As a marine engineer he was Vice President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Vice President of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He was also a member of the Institute of Naval Architects in Great Britain.

In 1910 Colonel Stevens placed his property and business in the hands of Trustees, arranging that he should receive an income of not less than $3,000 a year and not more than $6,000, and making provision for different members of his family. In May of the following year, at a ceremony attended by the trustees and alumni of Stevens Institute he turned over the keys of Castle Stevens, his ancestral home, to the President of the Institute. The house had been built by John Stevens in 1780.

Director in Many Companies.

A little more than a year ago Colonel Stevens was appointed a member of the State Highway Commission by Governor Edge. He gave up the duties of this office when he was called to Washington. In addition to other offices he held at the time of his death, Colonel Stevens was a Director of the National Bank of Hoboken, the Hudson County Trust Company, the Providential Insurance Company, the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, and the Niagara Fire Insurance Company. His clubs included the Lawyers and University Clubs in this city. When the United States entered the war, Colonel Stevens resigned his membership in the German Club of Hoboken.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Emily Contee Lewis of Virginia, who was a connection of the Washingtons. He is survived by his wife and six sons, John, Edwin J., Beard, Washington Lewis, Lawrence, and Basil M. Stevens, and one daughter, Emily Lewis Stevens. The body will be removed to Mr. Stevens's country home at Bernardsville today and on Tuesday to the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, where services will be held.

Dance Aids Blue Ridge School.

A dance for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Industrial School, Greene County, Va., was held last night in the Della Robbia Room at the Hotel Vanderbilt and largely attended. This dance is held annually, and has grown in importance among the social events of the early Spring season. Members of the British War Commission, also officers of the United States and allied armies, were among the guests.

Bank Sells $502,000 Thrift Stamps.

John J. Pulleyn, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, said yesterday that his institution had sold $502,000 in War Savings Stamps since the beginning of the campaign, instead of the $102,000 published as the latest figures. In giving out the revised total President Pulleyn spoke of the large amount of stamps sold recently, and asserted that the campaign was teaching thrift.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

GEO. VON L. MEYER SINKING.

Ex-Cabinet Officer and Ambassador Suffers a Relapse.

BOSTON, March 8.—George Von L. Meyer, former Cabinet officer and Ambassador, who has been ill at his residence here for several weeks, was tonight reported as slowly sinking.

His illness, due to a tumor of the liver, took an unfavorable turn during the day, and his physician said that there was slight chance of his recovery.

WHY ASSAIL PRO-ALLY? EDITOR ASKS OF CREEL

Mr. Whigham of the Metropolitan Wonders Why Hearst Is Immune —Writes an Open Letter.

H. J. Whigham, editor of The Metropolitan Magazine, which, shortly after its March issue had been distributed, received notice from the Post Office Department that the issue had been forbidden use of the mails on account of an article in it written by William Hard, has written an "open letter" to George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, replying to an attack on The Metropolitan made by Mr. Creel in the current issue of The Independent.

Mr. Creel, in his article, defended Dr. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, against charges of executive inexperience and lack of knowledge of coal mining and coal distribution previously made in The Metropolitan, and suggested that the writer was "guiltily falsifying" for the purpose of weakening the faith of readers on the war measures of the Government. Mr. Wigham, after citing the known facts regarding Dr. Garfield's career and showing that he had no direct knowledge of mining operations or of coal distribution, replies that Mr. Creel, in asserting in Garfield's defense that the famous fuel order was "advised by the Triple War Council as an urgent measure," evidently intends "to give the picture of a body of men with the supreme direction of the war in their hands, with an access to all kinds of expert advice, deciding that the famous order was the only remedy for the great coal crisis."

"This picture," Mr. Whigham writes, "has no relation with facts. There is no such body of men. The so-called Super-War Council is a hastily created adjunct of the War Department assigned apparently by Mr. Baker as an asylum for administrative failures like General Crozier and General Sharpe. This War Council is not directing the war, and there is not a single member on this council whose opinion on the subject of how to handle a coal crisis is worth the paper it might be written on. If your statement is true, that Mr. Garfield acted on the advice of this War Council, he thereby gives the most damning proof of his utter lack of executive ability. Can you imagine Mr. McAdoo taking some drastic step in connection with the issue of the next Liberty Loan on the advice of General Crozier and General Sharpe?

"I will not use language as carelessly as you have used it. I might say that in this article you guiltily falsify in order to give your readers an entirely wrong impression of Mr. Garfield's ability, but I do not use language carelessly, and am perfectly willing to suppose that you are sincerely doing your best to defend members of the Administration. I should like, however, to ask you two questions.

"First—If it is right that you should use the time and money of your bureau, which is supported by the American taxpayers, to defend members of the Administration from criticism in the public press? Are you not in fact the personal press agent of the President and members of the Administration?

"Second—If, as I suppose you will admit, the main duty of your bureau is to tell the public what the war is about, what our aims are in the war, how best the war can be carried on, and in general to stir the people to enthusiastic about the war; if that is the main function, don't you think it is rather foolish to be attacking a magazine which is so wholeheartedly for the war and for the most vigorous prosecution of the war as The Metropolitan is?

He recalls to Mr. Creel that The Metropolitan has never been neutral about the invasion of Belgium; was for preparedness when the Administration was against it; was "for war on Germany when the Lusitania was sunk, has been for war with Germany ever since, and so far as the whole war is concerned, has been about two years ahead of the Administration." Then he adds:

"Don't you think it is a pity that you, as a mouthpiece of the Administration, should be attacking the most strongly pro-ally paper in the country, when you could find so many other publications which are lukewarm, or even perhaps pro-German, at which no criticism of it ever occurred to you to attack Hearst?

"Of course, the Administration does not like severe criticism. No one does. But the war cannot be prosecuted vigorously without criticism, and even mistaken criticism, so long as it is honest, is far better than no criticism at all. If you don't know that The Metropolitan is sincere and honest in its hatred of the Kaiser and its determination to beat Germany, you don't know anything. But, of course, you do know it. If the Administration will think only of winning the war and will avoid all personal prejudices, and will get the best men to prosecute the war in a vigorous fashion, and will avoid as far as possible long distance peace negotiations with a criminal and still victorious Germany, it will find no more enthusiastic supporter than The Metropolitan. There is nothing we would not do under such circumstances to help the Administration. Why then don't you get together with us and with other papers which are strong for the war and let us help you to the best of our ability, and keep your attacks for the papers that do not want to make sacrifices sufficient to bring about the military defeat of Germany?"

MRS. BOWERS STRICKEN.

Daughter of Late Noted Lawyer Unable to Attend His Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—Confined to her room at the Stafford Hotel because of illness, Mrs. Martha Danbridge Bowers, daughter of John M. Bowers, the New York attorney and one of the three lawyers chosen by President Wilson to act on the Legal Advisory Board in connection with the draft in New York City, is unable to attend her father's funeral, which will take place Sunday in Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mrs. Bowers, who formerly lived in Paris and who came here several months ago to enter Johns Hopkins Hospital after she had fallen and broken her knee while attending the wedding of her brother, S. D. Bowers, in New York, is nearly overcome by the suspense, and said tonight that she regretted that three of the children were unable to attend the funeral service. William C. Bowers, a brother of Mrs. Bowers, is in the trenches in France, and another brother, Henry Bowers, is in England.

Until three days ago Mrs. Bowers, who has assumed her maiden name following a divorce in Paris, was in the hospital and unable to move about.

A brief service for John M. Bowers, who died in Lakewood, N. J., on Thursday as a direct result of the strain of his work as a member of the Legal Advisory Board for this city, will be held at his late home, 45 East Sixty-fifth Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. The funeral will be held at Christ Church at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

Malkan'S

COMPLETE LINE OF BOOKS
Military--Naval--Aviation
Agents for Mess Publications.
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Broad

COM. J. W. MILLER DIES OF PNEUMONIA

One of Organizers of New York Naval Militia Was Once Officer of United States Navy.

Commodore Jacob W. Miller of the New York Naval Militia and one of the organizers of the First Battalion of that organization, whose members are now in the United States Naval Reserve Force, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 113 East Thirtieth Street, after an illness of two days from pneumonia. Commodore Miller was a former officer in the United States Navy, in which he attained the rank of Commodore before his retirement to enter business.

He had been General Manager of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, and at the time of his death was a Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Cape Cod Canal Company.

Commodore Miller was born in Middletown, N. J., on June 1, 1847, a son of the late United States Senator Jacob W. Miller from New Jersey. When 16 years old he entered the United States Naval Academy, and was graduated in 1867. After graduation his first duty was with the European Squadron in the Mediterranean, and this was followed by cruises on the Pacific. In 1878 he returned to the United States and was assigned to the United States Naval Academy as instructor in ordnance and gunnery. He made still another cruise and after it resigned to become Vice President of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad.

Commodore Miller re-entered the navy for the Spanish-American War in command of the Third Division of the Auxiliary Naval Force.

He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. His clubs were the University, the Century, the Seawanhaka, the Society of Foreign Wars and of the Spanish-American War. He was a member of the Council of the Naval Alumni Association of New York and Vice-Commander of the Naval Order of the United States.

Commodore Miller is survived by a wife, who before her marriage was Miss Catherine Wise, daughter of the late Commodore Wise of Washington; two daughters, and one son.

JULES C. ROUX DIES IN PARIS

Head of the French Line Was a Director in 35 Companies.

PARIS, March 8.—Jules Charles Roux, President of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, (the French Line,) is dead at his home here. He was one of the leading shipowners and shipbuilders of France.

It was announced at the New York office of the French Line, 19 State Street, yesterday afternoon that a cablegram had been received stating that Jules Roux, who had been President of the company since 1904, was dead in Paris. Mr. Roux, who visited New York last in 1905, was 77 years old. He came from Marseilles. Besides being the President of the French Line he was a President or Director of thirty-five other steamship and commercial companies of France. Mr. Roux was also an author. One of his books is "A History of the Suez Canal from the Time of the Pharaohs."

YOUNG DIES OF INJURIES.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney of Queens Was in Auto Collision.

Eugene N. L. Young, former Assistant District Attorney in Queens County, where he was a leading lawyer, died early yesterday in Flushing Hospital as the result of injuries he received on Thursday night when his automobile collided with a horse-drawn truck in Elmhurst, L. I.

Mr. Young was born in Long Island City thirty-nine years ago, and was graduated from New York University Law School in 1901. The following year he was admitted to the bar. He was Assistant District Attorney in Queens from 1906 to 1909.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD KEELER, a druggist of Orange, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

JAMES J. QUILL, Clerk of the Hudson County Grand Jury, died yesterday in a sanitarium in Battle Creek, Mich.

JOHN HAUSER, 53 years old, a master painter and decorator of Borough Park, is dead at his home, 121 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

AUGUST C. DETERLE, for twelve years a clerk in the Hudson County Clerk's office, died yesterday at his home in Jersey City. He was 52 years old.

HENRY REHMAN, manufacturing tailor in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, died in his fifty-eighth year on Thursday at his home, 340 Devoe Street.

JOHN FRANCIS BOYLE, who played the role of Abdullah in "Chu Chin Chow," died yesterday at his home in the Hotel St. Paul. Mr. Boyle was 45 years old.

JAMES S. COMERFORD, for thirteen years employed in the Quartermaster's Department of the Navy, died at his home, 510 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. JANE GORDON, wife of Dr. Wellington R. Gordon, Superintendent of the Patchogue (L. I.) Schools, died at her home there on Thursday at the age of 61 years.

PATRICK KENNEDY, proprietor of the old Central Ice Company until his retirement, died yesterday at his home, 64 West Ninety-fifth Street, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. IDA WILLIS HUNTER, 62 years old, of 1,140 Clay Avenue, Bronx, wife of Theodore F. Hunter, who is with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died yesterday in a sanitarium in this city.

Mrs. MARY ELEANOR HILL, a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years and widow of Thomas Hill, an old-time filemaker, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 563 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn. She was 81 years old.

WALTER D. YAGER, theatrical manager and advance agent for twenty years, and last with a "Fair and Warmer" road company, playing at military encampments, died yesterday in the French Hospital. His home was in Springfield, Ohio.

GEORGE GERKHARDT, for more than thirty years a bird and animal fancier in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 244 Court Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a member of Lexington Lodge No. 210, F. and A. M.

EDWIN UNDERHILL WYCKOFF, an accountant for Oliver Ames, Inc., in Manhattan, died suddenly from heart disease on Thursday while on his way to business. He was in his fifty-sixth year and lived at 1030 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

MICHAEL O'KANE, 72 years old, recently retired on a pension by the Spencerian Pen Company, where he had been employed for fifty-three years, died from heart disease on Wednesday while walking near his home, 527 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS HAGGERTY, a retired real estate operator and builder, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Thursday after an operation. Mr. Haggerty dealt extensively in property in the Stuyvesant, Bushwick, and Flatbush sections. He lived at 407A McDonough Street.

CHARLES FREDERICK HULBERT, Treasurer of the Yonkers Savings Bank for twenty years, died yesterday in the Homeopathic Hospital, Yonkers, in his eighty-third year. He made his home at 24 Ludlow Street, Yonkers. He was a member of the Hollywood Inn Club and the Yonkers City Club.

Private FINLEY WATSON MILLAR of the 102d Field Artillery, which is stationed at Spartanburg, S. C., died on Thursday at Lake Placid, N. Y., from tuberculosis, contracted since his entrance into military service. He was 22 years old. Millar was graduated from the Jamaica (L. I.) High School. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Millar of 18 Lester Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Mrs. THEODORA ELIZABETH HAWKINS, widow of William E. Hawkins, a sash and blind manufacturer, died yesterday at her home, 797 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. She is survived by two sons, William E., a member of the Naval Reserve at Sayville, L. I., and F. Stewart Hawkins, a member of Company A, 56th Regiment of Engineers, and a daughter, Mrs. Flora Knox.

ROBERT BLACK, a commercial traveler and Western representative for the firm of Oppenheim & Baruch of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 303 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, from loss of blood, caused by the extraction of two teeth. Mr. Black had his teeth extracted on Saturday while in Chicago, and when the teeth cavities would not stop bleeding he hurried home, arriving on Tuesday, in a weak and dazed condition. Application of all sorts of blood-coagulating remedies failed to stop the bleeding. Mr. Black was a member of Our Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Copestone Lodge of Free Masons.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FRASER—FELSENHELD.—At the bride's home, 998 5th Av., by the Rev. Dr. Elliott, on March 6, Anita Helen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Felsenheld, to Andrew A. Fraser.

TEN EYCK—PARTRIDGE.—On Wednesday, March 6, at the home of the bride's mother, 118 East 19th St., New York, by the Rev. Ray Cunningham, Florence Clark, daughter of Mrs. William Partridge, to John Adams Ten Eyck, 3d, son of the late Dr. John Adams Ten Eyck and Mrs. Belle B. Ten Eyck of 375 Park Av., New York.

Died.

APPLETON.—On Friday, March 8, 1918, Isabel Slade, wife of Eben Appleton, and daughter of the late John and Lucy Lord Slade. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., Monday morning, March 11, at 10:30.

ASHMORE.—On Friday, March 8, Joseph W. Ashmore, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Abigail A. Harting, 29 Windom St., Woodhaven, L. I. Notice of funeral arrangements later. Jersey City and Greenville papers please copy.

BOWERS.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., John M. Bowers of this city. Funeral Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., on Sunday, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. Short prayers will be said at his late residence, 45 East 65th St., this city, on Saturday, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., to which services friends are invited.

BOWERS.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, John Myer Bowers, a former Manager, at 45 East 65th St., on Saturday, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT,
President.

BOWERS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on March 8 at Lakewood, N. J., of their late associate, John Myer Bowers, No. 244 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BOYLE.—John Francis, March 8. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) later.

BROWNING.—At Metuchen, N. J., on Friday, March 8, Mary Gertrude, widow of the late Oren F. Browning, aged 75 years. Services at the convenience of the family.

CARBERRY.—Robert Livingston, late of Whitestone, L. I., on March 7, after a lingering illness, entered into rest, son of Sarah F. and the late William A. Carberry. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 101 Lexington Av., Saturday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

CARREAU.—Susan Harriet, widow of Cyrille Carreau, suddenly, in this city, evening of March 8, 1918. Funeral notice will follow later.

CLOHISY.—March 7, Joseph Percy Clohisy. Funeral from his late residence, 1,840 Amethyst St., Van Nest, Bronx, Monday, March 11. Requiem mass at 9:30, Church of Our Lady of Solace, Van Nest. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

COCHRANE.—On March 7, 1918, Jane Hartley Cochrane, daughter of the late William Cochrane and Susan Hartley of Pittsburgh, Penn. Services at her late residence, 332 East 10th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Saturday, March 9. Pittsburgh, Penn., and Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

CRAIG.—On March 7, Emma L., beloved wife of Samuel Craig. Funeral services from her late residence, 152 West 63d St., Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Newburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

DU COMMUN.—On March 8, at the Fairmont Sanatorium, Jersey City, Marguerite, daughter of Edward Le Comman and Amelia Montague Du Commun. Notice of funeral later.

ECKERSLEY.—On March 6, John W. Eckersley, aged 76 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 4,260 White Plains Av., corner 230th St., on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Thursday, March 7, 1918, Sarah J. Edwards, nee Purdy. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. R. St. John, 240 Jackson Av., Jersey City, Sunday, March 10, at 2 o'clock.

FOSTER.—Ella, wife of E. R. Stroud and daughter of the late Captain Al. Foster, at Chicago, Ill., March 6, of pneumonia. Funeral from home of sister, Mrs. H. J. Beaufrere, 13 22d St., West New York, N. J., Monday morning.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday, March 6, 1918, Myra Hitchcock, widow of the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler and beloved mother of Carl Hitchcock Fowler. Services will be held at her late residence, 338 West 72d St., Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn, private. Chicago, Buffalo, Minneapolis, and San Francisco papers please copy.

FRIEDMAN.—Emma, on 2,280 Broadway, dearly beloved wife of Herman Friedman and dear mother of Carrie, Milton, and Laura, after a short illness, in her 52d year. Funeral from Meyers & Co. Funeral Parlor, 2,291 Lenox Av., on Sunday, March 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Radiant Lodge, No. 739, F. and A. M.; Nessa Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F. S. of S. Society—Jacob D. Life, Bathia Lodge, No. 10, U. O. T. S.; Lena Invalid Aid Society, Newark Circle, No. 71, C. F. of A.; Court Newark, No. 14, F. of A., are invited to attend.

GALBRAITH.—Samuel, aged 42. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday evening, 8:30.

GRAY.—Suddenly, March 8, at her residence in Great Neck, L. I., Jennie, daughter of the late John Gray of New York. Funeral private.

GREELEY.—March 8, 1918, William Lewis Greeley, age 49 years. Remains at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304-306 West 126th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERTS.—After a short illness, Major Abe H. Herts, beloved husband of Carrie V. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HULBERT.—On Friday, March 8, at Yonkers, N. Y., Charles Frederick Hulbert, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services at Park Hill Reformed Church, Yonkers, Sunday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Utica and Schoharie papers please copy.

HUNTER.—On March 8, Ida Willis, wife of Theodore F. Hunter. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell's,) Sunday, March 10, at 1 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ISAACS.—On March 8, Stanley, beloved son of Mortimer S. and Guatle, age 2 years 3 months. Funeral private. Omit flowers.

KAHN.—On Friday, March 8, in her 52d year, Bertha, beloved wife of Lazard Kahn, mother of Mrs. Joseph Wallach, sister of Leon and Jacob Adler, Mrs. Abe Strauss, Mrs. Julius Siegel, Mrs. Sidney Strauss, and Mrs. Louis Raisler. Relatives, friends, and members of Sophia Understuetzung Verein are requested to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 310 Convent Av., Sunday, March 10, 1:30 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Patrick, on Thursday, March 7, beloved husband of the late Letitia Kennedy, and father of James P. Kennedy. Funeral from his late residence, 64 West 95th St., Monday, March 11, at 10 o'clock. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Name, at 10:30 A. M.

KILBORN.—John A., on March 8, 1918, at his residence, 780 Riverside Drive, in his 81st year. Funeral service private. Please omit flowers.

KILIAN.—On March 8, Katherine, widow of Geo. Kilian. Funeral from her late residence, 4,025 Barnes Av., (227th St.,) 9:15; thence to St. Mary's Church, 215th St. and White Plains Av., 10 A. M.

KIP.—On Thursday, March 7, 1918, Mariella Underhill, wife of N

Letters to The Times on Various Phases of the War and Other Subjects

BRITISH MAN POWER

Workers in the Grimy Inland Towns Out for Victory—Repington Answered.

By A BRITISH MUNITIONS WORKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a workman employed at one of the largest munition factories in the Midlands in England, I should like to reply to the assertions of Colonel Repington that have recently appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, of which today I have read some extracts in an English paper. I consider the article contains some of the most mischievous libels of this country's efforts that have been published outside Germany since the war, and the indignation it has caused among a number of my fellow-workers has prompted me to write you this letter.

The peevish whine for a "real combeout of factories and munition works," of course occurs in this article, and nothing would suit Germany better and please Colonel Repington more than a hard-and-fast clearance of men from munitions up to a certain age. He would be the very first to blame us for the attendant disorganization. Probably he would have us believe that Germany combed out all her engineers and mechanics two years ago and that all the vast numbers of submarines she is producing are made by women and disabled men. The statement that the men here are deliberately limiting the output of munitions is really wicked. We are not without our labor disputes, but during the war there has been a ready disposition on both sides to settle these quickly for the sake of those in the trenches. At my factory most of the departments have worked twelve hours daily for over two years, with real enthusiasm and never a grumble at Sunday work, and when we take it into consideration that many of these men have been used to a more or less time-free and easy life in small businesses of their own, also that many are over 50 years of age, their behavior is most creditable.

I am forbidden to give information as to what numbers of men are employed here, and also as to those likely to be kept or released for the army, but you can take it from me that the percentage of really fit, able-bodied fighting men not in the army is very small. As for Mr. Lloyd George's "dread of labor and fear of strikes," one can safely say he would laugh at such an assertion. His recent frank and open discussion with our Labor members on our war aims—no doubt published in your journal—was held in a most friendly spirit. Difficulties stated, solutions offered; questions courteously asked and answered civilly. One is prompted to ask what Colonel Repington would have done had he been in Mr. Lloyd George's place.

But the most nauseating statement of all, which is most callous and downright offensive, is "the comparatively small number of women whom you see in mourning." On what city Colonel Repington based his views, goodness only knows. One cannot go down any street in any town here without seeing legless and armless men, and women in mourning. Many women here do not care to advertise their losses and be perpetually reminded of them by sympathizers, therefore their mourning is not conspicuous. Statements that we have suffered too few casualties and are fighting with one hand behind our back are as malicious as they are untrue, but the common sense and common judgment of America will treat them for what they are worth.

We have to keep up an immense navy and army and produce munitions for all the Entente. All the coal used by the French and Italians has to be got from this country. The demand for coal and iron is tremendous, stoppage or delay would mean defeat to us. Our railway system is wonderfully organized; all the vast increase of traffic is dealt with with regularity and ease by considerably reduced staffs. Some idea of the immensity of our undertakings can be given by the fact stated over a year ago that the Ministry of Munitions organization was eight times as large as the American Steel Trust, and it has been growing ever since. All this has absorbed much of our manpower, but it has to be so and is not likely to be altered to suit such critics as Colonel Repington. If your readers could but see what has been accomplished here in the three and a half years of war they would at once realize how unjust these criticisms are. One must not make false conclusions from observations taken in a dinner hour crowd in the west end of London, or listen to idle theories and rumors emanating from club rooms. Visit the grimy inland cities and realize how whole-heartedly we are out for victory and how earnest every one is to attain that end, then one will see how misleading and thoughtless Colonel Repington's article is.

VICTOR F. JAMES.

Small Heath, Birmingham, England, Feb. 15, 1918.

ENGLAND'S OWN SHARE.

Statistics on Her Armies, as Compared with the Colonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these times of propaganda and counter-propaganda, apparently a good deal of stress is laid by the German propagandist on the story that England herself is doing nothing in the way of furnishing men; the story one hears is that the British army now at the front is composed mostly of colonial troops, both black and white, with some Scotch and Irish and a very few English. Most of the English that are in the army are said to be holding down the soft jobs.

As a traveling man, I hear this story more often than I like, and from people who, from their appearance and general conversation, one would credit with knowing better.

The following figures, if widely published, I think would help to kill this story, which cannot be other than German propaganda, and which I firmly believe is responsible for a good deal of the disinterestedness on the part of many Americans.

The man-power furnished by the British Empire is 6,750,000, divided up as follows:

		P.C.
England	4,530,000	60.0
Scotland	620,000	8.3
Wales	200,000	3.7
Ireland	170,000	2.3
Canada, Anzacs	900,000	12.0
India, Africa, and other dependencies	1,000,000	14.7

Taking the population figures of the various parts of the empire from the World Almanac, we find that the percentage of population furnished is:

	Population.	P.C.
England	34,047,659	13.3
Scotland	4,759,521	13.0
Wales	2,027,616	9.8
Ireland	4,381,951	3.8
Dominions	13,291,959	6.7

If any other country engaged in this horrible war has given more of her flesh and blood than England, I would be interested to know which one it is.

THEOPHILUS BLOOMER.

West Nyack, N. Y., March 3, 1918.

FOR ACTION, NOT WORDS.

Being in the Fight, We Must Carry It Through.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The contribution of the President Emeritus of Harvard University to THE TIMES of Feb. 25th appeals to me as an epochal statement.

It is a great relief to sit at Dr. Eliot's feet and hear statements that ring true to the virile backbone and independence that used to stand out rather prominently in our country in the days when considerable "fight" bespoke the resident of Boston. And we have been so "fed up" on an unending statement and restatement of national aims in the international debating society. The language of diplomacy does not seem to lose that unnaturalness and ambiguity in the fourth year of the war that has always been its main characteristic and weakness. Its seeming hollowness of sentiment and tone is not improved by the repeated attempted embodiment in words, of hazy and evanescent ideals, never before seen nor dreamed on sea or land, expressed in striking or pleasing rhetoric, which are not enough interpreted into action. Action has waited so long on accomplishment that the words have far outstripped any possible action. One is reminded too much of the dares and double-dares of schoolboys we once used to know whom we knew never did, nor would, fight.

We are too much impressed by our desires to end the war before we have done any fighting. We expect to end it by words, even to the extent of hoping to overpower and smother world capitals of the opposition by cabled statement and restatement of our aims, holier than theirs. It is not the party in power that is solely to blame. It only reflects the people. We have been informed, leastways, that the President does not regard the people at Washington, but wants to get what the people far away think, many of the people about him being accused of not knowing what the people at a distance think, nor caring.

But Dr. Eliot's idea is that we are in a fight. Being in, we should not address ourselves so much to the idea of getting out of it, as, now that we are in, to get into it properly, and see it through, or at least have in sight, as we enter, some actually attainable goal we can fight for and now reach.

W. WILDER.

Cherokee, Okla., March 2, 1918.

CIVIL HOSPITALS FOR WAR.

Offer of These Institutions to Relieve Crowded Camp Quarters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with deep regret the account of the investigation of hospital conditions at Camp Doniphan. Thousands of fathers and mothers who read the account cannot help but feel a resentment toward our Government for permitting such conditions to exist.

The hospital officials in this particular case undoubtedly were doing all they could with the means at hand, and perhaps should not be censured individually. The fact remains, however, that many more men were treated at this hospital (and perhaps there were other hospitals equally overcrowded) than could properly be cared for with the equipment and staff of nurses which they had.

The civil hospitals of the country have been ready and willing at all times to assist the Government in caring for our soldiers, but it is the policy of the War Department not to make use of these institutions, and with but very few exceptions this policy has been adhered to. If there were not adequate hospital facilities at Camp Doniphan to care for the 1,500 men that were treated there the latter part of December, why could not a portion of this number, who were able to be moved, have been sent to civil hospitals?

In addition to the lives which might be saved by the proper use of civil hospitals, in connection with camps in this country where conditions will permit, there is another side to consider. Is it fair to ignore existing hospital facilities and expend enormous sums for additional Government hospitals? Existing hospitals represent an investment in buildings and equipment of about a billion and a half dollars, and the annual cost of maintaining these hospitals is about a half billion dollars. What can be the objection to using existing medical institutions whenever possible and thus conserve some of the resources of the nation for other purposes?

The civil institutions are ready and willing to do their part, but, unless the policy of the army is changed, they will not be made use of, and enormous sums of money will be expended in duplicating the buildings and equipment, much of which in future years will be of little use.

HOWARD E. BISHOP,
Superintendent Robert Packer Hospital.

Sayre, Penn., March 4, 1918.

A Tax Not on War Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note a communication in your paper in reference to the excess profits tax on salaries, and the quotation therein from the statement of Collector Edwards that the excess profits tax * * * "is a tax based upon the profits that have grown out of the conditions due to the existence of the world war."

If this is so, why does not the questionnaire so state, and why is not the excess profits tax on salaries so limited? As a matter of fact, it applies to all salaries in excess of $6,000 without regard to whether or not the excess comes from the existence of the war. Your correspondent specifies one instance where it is unjustly applied. There are hundreds of other cases. For instance, a man whose salary is in excess of $6,000 and has been the same for many years before the war began. Can his salary in excess of $6,000 be now claimed to be due to the war? Also there are instances to the writer's knowledge where salaries in excess of $6,000 were paid last year, while the gross and net profits of the concern so paying were less than the year previous! Surely that excess salary profit is not due to the war conditions.

J. E. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 4, 1918.

CLEMENCEAU'S EXAMPLE.

An Exhortation Inspired by His Appeal to the French Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is inspired by the eloquent appeal made by Clemenceau, some five years ago, to the soldiers of the French Army, whose loyalty was being undermined by the nefarious doctrines of the pacifists and internationalists:

Happy the men who died fighting for the preservation of the natural and inalienable rights of man, the right to liberty, security, and resistance to oppression! Happy the dead! for they will not have lived to see themselves disowned by their unworthy descendants.

O men of the War of Independence who, with your blood, welded this Republic into a great and mighty nation, how your hearts would have been consumed with deep shame and burning indignation at the sight of your degenerate sons, too spiritless to fight—nay, even to protest—against outraged right!

And you, preachers of peace and submission, cease prating about universal brotherhood and good-will to all men, a mere cloak for your cowardice, or treason. If my "brother" comes to me with cocked pistol in one hand and lighted torch in the other, what is my clear duty to my family, to my home, and to myself? And when a million of my "brothers" swoop down upon my country like countless packs of ravenous wolves to murder, mutilate, rape, loot, and burn, what is my clear duty?

"Ah! but that has not happened to my country," you say. No, thank God, not yet; but, consciously or unconsciously, you are doing your best to have it happen, for you are destroying in your countrymen all courage and national spirit. Do you realize it? Do you know of any nation in history, worthy of existence, that was unwilling to fight for outraged right against cruel wrong?

You imagine yourself to be a good citizen because you are peaceful and law-abiding. It takes two to have peace. And if you can have peace only by submitting to the will of your brother Cain, are you ready to submit? Dare to say that you are!

You begin to understand now. You had not thought of it in that way before. But, listen, that is not all. Be prepared for the utmost sacrifice: sacrifice of your life and your youthful hopes, sacrifice of all that you cherish upon this earth. And if in the hurricane of fire and steel you fall grievously wounded, or never to rise again, the vision of country and home and of all that you hold dear will be your supreme consolation; for it is for them that you will have given your life's blood.

Enough said. Go forth and redeem yourself that you may again walk among men with head erect. And whether you survive the fiery ordeal or perish in it, your name will be honored in your father and mother, in your wife, in your children and children's children.

R. L. S.

New Haven, March 1, 1918.

PRAISE FOR OFFICIALDOM.

Efficiency and Courtesy at the Ordnance Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Washington the other day I had an opportunity to visit the Equipment Section of the Ordnance Department. These temporary headquarters are a sight to behold. We had to wait in line fully half an hour before stating our business. A bee hive seemed in comparison a tame and restful resort. First you have to explain your business before you are permitted to pass the guard at the door. Then you wait your turn and eventually fill out a slip for one of the young ladies at a long desk. This slip covers the nature of your call and whom you want to see. Having filed the same you wait until a page comes to escort you to the particular section where your officer is waiting.

Less than a year ago we were at peace with the world and almost wholly unprepared for this avalanche. Now we are buying, shipping, equipping, examining standards and mapping out plans for the future over a range of several thousand miles. You grow dizzy contemplating the enormity of the task. Here are men conducting an annual business in excess of $3,000,000,000 who a few years back would have worried over a $20,000 contract. Out of the needs of the hour has grown a purchasing and distributing force which would make a great industrial organizer of the largest trust on record green with envy. And yet we hear kicks when some minor detail goes wrong. The marvel is that we have done one-tenth so well under the stress of urgent circumstances. At least that was my impression gained after an hour of watchful waiting in that hive of industry.

As a specific instance I would like to mention the case in which I was interested. My friend had an invention he wished to present for consideration. Everybody we had shown it to was enthusiastic. Finally a page escorted us to a small desk presided over by Major P——. Our coming had been nicely arranged. We were given a courteous, but strictly business welcome. The Major snapped out his questions like a General ordering a charge. It was all precise and to the point. Our case was quickly stated.

"Yes, I know," replied the Major. "That article was tested at the —— arsenal last July. A board of five members rejected it after considerable deliberation. That takes it out of our department. You will have to reopen the case with the Bureau of Standards."

"If it is a fair question," I asked, "and you are familiar with the status of the report, Major, may I inquire what grounds it was rejected on?"

"Quite fair; they had some doubt as to its durability and also thought the (mentioning a part of the mechanism) was a bit cumbersome and not adjustable to our present equipment. Thank you, gentlemen."

The interview was ended. In hurrying away and partly through ignorance of the rules I left our pass on the Major's desk. When we got back to the door the guard blocked our exit. You can't get in without a pass and you can't get out without the same paper. While I was trying to explain matters I felt a slip of paper shoved into my hand. Our Major, still smiling, had walked down one flight of stairs and through three long corridors to help us out of our predicament. My recollection of him was more than pleasant as I gained the street.

Once outside my friend nugged me to say:

"That report was a bit surprising and also a good deal of a disappointment, but I'm glad we came down here and saw what we did. I'm going to join the boosters and quit kicking."

This experience seemed to us an illustrative detail of developing thoroughness. At any rate we were prouder of America than we were before entering that building.

T. M.

New York, March 1, 1918.

An Elevated Sixth Avenue Roadway, A Solution of Our Traffic Problem?

By S. W. TAYLOR,
Editor of The Rider and Driver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one who has not given the subject of street traffic regulation deep study, which I have done almost continuously during the last eighteen years, the plan for an elevated roadway on Sixth Avenue, proposed by Dr. Harriss, the new Traffic Deputy, appears to be attractive and possessed of merit.

Although designed to relieve traffic on Fifth Avenue and Broadway, according to Dr. Harriss's statement, especially at Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Fifty-seventh Streets, the proposed plan would increase congestion at those intersections. Especially would this be the case at Forty-second Street, as vehicles turning off from Fifth Avenue and Broadway to get on to the new elevated structure would not for the most part do so on Fifth Avenue below Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Streets, or below Thirty-fourth Street on Broadway and Sixth Avenue. As Forty-first Street does not cut through Bryant Park at Sixth Avenue, nor through the Library at Fifth Avenue, there would be an overflow to Forty-second Street, (or backup, if we might use that term,) which would augment instead of reduce the congestion at that now overcrowded section.

These objections are based on the hypothesis that, as Dr. Harriss says, the new elevated roadway would attract "through traffic"—which is minimizing the difficulties.

In addition to "through traffic," there would be a large number of vehicles entering upon the proposed elevated roadway for local purposes if, as Dr. Harriss says, in advancing the merits of his scheme, the new roadway should provide another and most attractive shopping district.

Instead of relief at Thirty-fourth Street, both at Fifth Avenue and at Broadway and Sixth Avenue, increased congestion at those points would be caused by the "through traffic" to be attracted to the elevated roadway on its progress to and from Central Park and beyond.

However, there is little likelihood that this "through traffic," for which the scheme caters, when bound to or from the upper west side would be diverted from Broadway when that thoroughfare has been cleared of its obstructions, or that traffic for the upper east side would make a detour from Park Avenue when that broad thoroughfare has been increased in capacity by the proposed extra ramp on the east side of the tunnel opening at Thirty-fourth Street and by the viaduct at the Grand Central Station.

Through traffic on Fifth Avenue between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets is not so voluminous as it is supposed to be, for the reason that the congestion there makes it too slow.

So far as the item of through traffic is concerned, therefore, the Sixth Avenue proposition is without a raison d'être.

Now, local traffic on Fifth Avenue, which is the real cause of congestion there, would not be relieved, because there would be no means of reaching the elevated roadway except at its terminals at Fortieth Street and at Fifty-ninth Street, unless ramps leading up to it were erected at intervening cross streets, which would be obviously impracticable.

Viewed from an artistic standpoint, the Sixth Avenue roadway comes within the objection to all elevated roadways, which are not only unsightly but noisy and difficult of access. They should never be constructed until the utmost surfaces of the street proper have been utilized to their fullest extent. This has not been done on Fifth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, or Broadway, nor, in fact, on any of the streets of the city. It will not even be approached until some other plan is devised to take the place of the present "block system," and until the traffic rules are enforced to prevent lines of stationary vehicles at the curbs and to keep slow moving vehicles close to the curbs so that fast traffic may utilize the centre of the streets.

If any structural change is to be made in connection with the Sixth Avenue "L" road, a better plan than the one suggested by Dr. Harriss would be to spread the "L" road pillars from the centre of the surface roadway, where they occupy on each side of the surface railways at least a space that would allow of an extra line of vehicles, to the outer edge of the sidewalks. This would more than provide for the "through traffic," which Dr. Harriss diagnoses as the cause of congestion, especially on Fifth Avenue between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets: would improve the business conditions on Sixth Avenue and, if carried out for the whole length of the avenue where practicable, would be equivalent to almost adding another north and south roadway to the city's thoroughfares. After this has been done and the traffic regulations referred to have been properly enforced, it will be time to think of building elevated roadways and sidewalks alongside of the present elevated tracks, not for a few blocks, but for the greatest distance feasible, and possibly then for tracks instead of automobiles, which in the final, if remote, analysis of street traffic should be divided into classes and confined to certain streets according to classification.

S. W. TAYLOR.

New York, March 1, 1918.

RAILROAD TRAGEDIES.

Disappearance of the Keen Enthusiasm of the Old Builders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your readers can, like the writer, remember the days of long ago when railroad building was one of the popular industries and diversions of the American people. Roads were not only projected from Punkville to Wild Cat Hollow, but also from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Of those actually built, many after a brief existence went into the hands of the bondholders, and from the bondholders into the hands of whoever would bid them in for a song.

These conditions bred many groups of shrewd promoters and captains of industry who absorbed such properties, connected insignificant short lines to make trunk lines, bought up competing lines to eliminate competition, sold out at big profits if they could, or if they could not, kept the properties and charged the public the highest traffic rates that could be exacted—in short they were a daring optimistic lot, who were ready to play the game whether they won or lost, and many of the (now) important trunk lines of the country are largely the result of their operations. There was no Sherman law in those days to limit their activities, and the extention of lines and development of terminals kept pace with the growth of the country and more. A party who wanted a thousand or so tons of coal could let two or three roads bid for the privilege of transporting it, and did not have to go to Mr. McAdoo for it.

During the civil war the roads met the exigencies of the four years' strain in a way that was to their everlasting credit.

Such process of development of the railroad business was not ideal, but it delivered the goods.

Now for twenty years or more we have, American fashion, swung to the other extreme, the United States, the individual States, courts, labor unions, wise theorists, and demagogues, all pounding the railroads at once. It is not many years since the United States Government disintegrated the New Haven Railroad and intimated that if terms offered were not accepted, the New Haven might be forced to give up the old New England Railroad. True, when the New Haven acquired the New England, the latter consisted mostly of the right of way and a lot of junk, which the New Haven developed into a modern railroad, but such consideration had little weight.

As the result of all this prosecution and persecution, the business of railroad building has for several years been about as dead as the manufacture of flint lock muskets or of two-horse Broadway stages; meanwhile, population and business have been growing as never before.

Result: a tragedy which is racking the whole country. Does it pay?

DOUBTING THOMAS.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1918.

NEW YORK HOUSE NUMBERS.

Our Old System a Source of Many Difficulties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York appears to me to suffer from a restive mental development since she clings to the haphazard method imposed on her by the city fathers of 1820, while Washington, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Philadelphia, and even her twin Brooklyn have adopted the lucid arrangement of combining street numbers so they harmonize, in this way relating at a glance an exact locality.

The avenues should be renumbered without delay, thus following the system in working vogue in other localities, for this would add greatly to the mind comfort of citizens and strangers. Because if the numbers of the houses of all the avenues corresponded at every street, even a person of little intelligence could find his way about without consulting a guide book, which at the present moment is the pocket companion of many.

For instance, ask the first person you meet to direct you to, say, 595 Fifth Avenue. Out comes a tattered leaflet and from it directions are given to Forty-eighth Street, facing the New York Liberty Bell in the old church at that corner.

Does it follow that at Broadway, Park Avenue, and the rest of the north and south bound streets, that the numbers of the houses correspond? By no means, for under existing laws we find at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street the number is 1,591, at Park Avenue it is 290, so no one could localize a given number of any avenue in the city without consulting a chart. Whereas, instead of this state of confusion, the numbers should be 48-1, or 4,801, as is customary in modern cities.

New York should adopt the simplified system common throughout the blessed country over which our banner waves, and number the avenues according to that of the streets, in which case even strangers could find their way about without a pocket guide.

Pinch the city fathers, and wake them to action so New York may no longer be in the rear of modern improvements. At present they confess by their inaction that they are as ignorant as their predecessors, the pundit Aldermen of 1820, who, when asked to spend the city money to buy Venetian gondolas for the lakes in the Central Park, suggested that only a male and a female be purchased, and as one man whispered confidingly to his mates, "And let us trust to time for the increase."

COLONIAL NEW YORK.

New York, March 5, 1918.

From the American Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The second batch of THE TIMES has just reached us, and the boys were hungry for them. Our troops are moving to the front. We are looking for a big drive from the Germans and we shall be ready to meet them. During the last two days we have had wet weather, but I have been able to collect some Spring flowers.

ROCHESTERIAN.

"With the Colors," Feb. 14, 1918.

Knitting Record of an Artists' Model.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time you have made mention in your columns of knitting records made by some of the great army of knitters.

May I add another—which I think may act as a spur to those who say they would gladly knit, but that they have "no time."

Since last October, a young Scotch girl, an artists' model, has made the following articles: Twelve sweaters, eight helmets, twenty pairs of socks, and four pairs of wristlets, while posing daily three hours each in the morning, afternoon, and evening, most of the Sundays inclusive.

Practically all of this posing was done in schools where the model poses for twenty-five minutes and then rests for five.

It was during these rest periods and on the cars going to and from work that the above named articles were made, in time which few of us would have put to such good purpose.

In addition to knitting, Miss D. has gone often, after 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, to give an hour to the Red Cross in folding bandages, having trained in Scotland.

She has also bought all her own wool, sending some garments to relatives and friends, and turning the rest over to the Red Cross.

There are many of us who have only recently learned to knit, who cannot hope to compete with Scottish fingers trained from childhood, but, by utilizing "rest" time, too often spent in idleness, perhaps some of us might "speed up" a little when we come to the realization of how these moments may be made to count.

C. T. F.

New York, March 4, 1918.

FAITH AMONG THE STATES.

A Section of the Constitution That Is Being Ignored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the persons who are eager to patch the Federal Constitution with amendments, boasting of their notions as modern progress, how many have carefully and thoughtfully read that Constitution as it stands? I am inclined to think very few of them have done so. Consider the first section of Article IV., which reads thus:

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State.

Then consider the fact that several of the States have, by large majorities, decided and declared that they do not want woman suffrage and will not have it—some of them so voting twice over, and one of them thrice.

Next, consider the fact that, while any State that wants such suffrage is at liberty to have it by State action alone, and that several States have thus adopted it, no one saying them nay, no other State presuming to prevent them. Yet there is a vast conspiracy—any scheme by which a minority attempts to control or thwart the will or the interests of a majority is essentially a conspiracy—of blind devotees, frightened legislators, office-hungry leaders, and superserviceable philanthropists to force woman suffrage upon the States where great majorities have determined and declared they do not want it and will not have it.

The article quoted above is one of the most vital to the Federal Constitution. Only so long as it is observed can the Union be held together. Yet here is a bold proposal to disregard and violate it by forcing an utterly unnecessary amendment to that Constitution. The conspirators think to take technical advantage of Article V. But it never was contemplated that the Constitution should have jurisdiction of any matters except such as must necessarily be uniform throughout the Union. This was evident enough even without the tenth amendment, which so plainly indicates it. That great instrument, like every legal document, must be consistent with itself or it avails nothing; and no such instrument can be interpreted as contemplating its own destruction. If the amendment now projected is carried through as proposed it will be a gross violation and defiance of the first section of Article IV. It will then become the duty of the Supreme Court to decide whether the amendment must not be annulled because it is inconsistent with a vital part of the Constitution.

To admit the assumption that any fool thing may be tacked upon the Federal Constitution if the necessary votes can be obtained through ignorance, misrepresentation, cajolery, intimidation, or widespread popular delusion would endanger the whole structure of the Republic.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, March 4, 1918.

MILITARY RANK FOR NURSES.

Their Present Position as Civil Employes Doesn't Please Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our nurses at the front in France are not content. Can we not make them satisfied?

They find themselves alone among the nurses of the Allies without military recognition, and in consequence, as was foreseen by every one with knowledge of human nature, they feel deeply humiliated.

Not only is injury done to esprit de corps, but to efficiency as well. As in our civil hospitals, so in our war hospitals, effective service requires that the nurse under the doctor should take command of patient and ward.

As soon as the United States entered the war, the attention of the Government was called to the danger of classing a trained nurse, as is done in our law, with "civil employes," thus placing her below the orderlies in war hospitals. The conferring of definite military rank was urged; but short-sighted councils prevailed, and the compromise experiment was made last Summer of issuing merely an instruction that nurses were to be considered as standing next after the medical staff.

This attempt to gloss over indignity and overcome the ill effects of bad organization by mere words was foredoomed to failure, for, if the Government did not give a tangible sign that the nurse ranked next to the doctor, why expect the orderly and the private to regard her as holding a position commanding their respect and obedience?

Individual women, leading women of the Red Cross and other organizations, have appealed to the Administration to set right this serious situation, but subterfuge and postponement have been the only harvest up to the present.

Meantime our nurses have become more discontented, more restive. Here is one complaint among many; it comes from a nurse who was the head of the staff at a large State hospital before she was called to serve abroad: "There is one thing your Nursing Committee needs to work for, and work hard, too, that is, to make for nurses the rank of Lieutenant. The Canadians and English have it, why not the Americans? You will find it will make a tremendous difference. You see there are no officers in our nursing personnel. One of our staff says we are the hired extras! It is really a great mistake."

The Canadian nurses, I am told, start with the rank of Second Lieutenant and rise to that of Captain. I am sure if Uncle Sam knew his skillful and devoted nurses were being discriminated against and shabbily treated, he would quickly set the matter right.

And any citizen who saw that stirring march of Red Cross nurses on Fifth Avenue, and realized what hardship and danger awaited them, would wish to accord to each and all full honor. Every mother, too, who knows the value of the nurse to the well-being of her wounded boy, would wish nothing omitted which adds to hospital efficiency.

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

For the Committee on Securing Military Rank for Nurses.

New York, March 4, 1918.

Sixth Avenue Improvements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before planning an elevated driveway on Sixth Avenue, as described in your issue of the 1st inst., the city authorities might consider the advantages which would result merely from moving the columns supporting the elevated railroad over to the curb. This would double the capacity of the avenue for vehicular traffic. Present capacity is one line of vehicles standing at each curb, one line of vehicles traveling in each direction, and a few vehicles dodging in and out among the street cars and columns. With these columns out of the way, there will be room for one line of standing vehicles and two lines of moving vehicles on each side without encroaching on the car tracks.

F. J. S. GRACE.

Ottawa, March 4, 1918.

MEN FIT FOR SOLDIERS

Draft's Showing Up of Physical Defects of Young Americans and the Remedy.

By D. A. SARGENT,
Director of Physical Training at Harvard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who has read Provost Marshal General Crowder's recent report and noted that from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. of our young men were exempted from military service on account of physical disability and preventable disease cannot help having some misgivings as to the future of our country.

If the object of education is to prepare one for life—and I think I may say in all seriousness for the "battle of life"—what an awful commentary upon our methods of preparation and our habits of working and living is this large percentage of physically incapacitated men!

One naturally asks, what are some of the causes of this stupendous waste and wreckage of American manhood?

The limited space that can be allowed for an open letter will admit only a brief summary of a few of the causes that have in the writer's opinion told so disastrously upon our national physique.

These are (1) a feeble inheritance on the part of many, and constitutional inability to meet climatic conditions and the changes due to immediate environment. Scientists have long maintained that no race of human kind has yet obtained a permanent foothold upon this continent. The main reasons being that our climate was so stimulating and exhilarating that most people wore themselves out simply by the speed at which they were driven in their efforts to live.

(2) Inability of many to meet the peculiar demands of their chosen occupation with its restrictions as to general activity, bodily posture, bad air, and poor sanitary environment. During the civil war the fewest exemptions from physical disability and disease occurred among sailors, boatmen, firemen, miners, previous soldiers, and the heavy iron workers. This indicates the direct influence of the use of the large muscles in maintaining health.

(3) Contrast with this effect the influence upon the physique of new inventions and the minute division of labor which now prevails. While dividing the field of man's efforts and encouraging specialization have greatly increased the total output of labor, and made it possible for the individual to earn a livelihood by the employment of a few muscles and faculties, it has greatly lessened the health-giving value of occupations.

(4) Many of the new discoveries and inventions have had an equally deleterious effect upon health. The telegraph, telephone, typewriting, printing, and other machines, with steam, electricity and inexhaustible motor forces behind them, have greatly quickened the pulses of human life. While they are saving labor in many ways they are narrowing and intensifying human activity to a high degree and are greatly increasing the nervous tension and consequent exhaustion.

In many occupations men are now brought into competition not only with each other but with tireless machinery that pushes them to the limit. Under such a strain many are breaking down with heart disease, kidney trouble, nervous exhaustion and other organic disturbances.

A man can no longer rely upon his occupation to keep him in health or good physical condition. He now must give what health he has to his occupation and trust to other agencies to keep himself physically fit to meet the strain of labor conditions.

(5) All the evils I have enumerated have been greatly intensified during the last fifty years by the increase of city life. At the time of the Revolution only 3 per cent. of our population lived in cities of more than eight thousand inhabitants. Now New York City alone has more people than were in the whole country at that time, and nearly 50 per cent. of the population of the United States are now city dwellers.

This means that one-half of our people are living under physical conditions as to air, sunlight, food, water, woods, open spaces, and other health agencies, which, so far as nature is concerned, should be available in the small villages and open country.

Although the best blood of the country is continually flowing into our great cities in the shape of stalwart youth and vigorous maidens, the stress and strain of living and working is so intense and exhausting that few survivors can be found in the third generation.

(6) But, notwithstanding the intense activity and wear and tear of city life with its crowded streets and working quarters, so much has been done during the last thirty years to improve the sanitary condition of the city that the amount of sickness and annual death rate are continually lessening.

Modern sewerage, lighting, heating, and ventilating systems, finely equipped hospitals and well-organized health boards, and systems of school and factory inspectors have kept the city tolerably free from infections or contagious diseases.

The hygiene of the individual, moreover, and the practice of preventive medicine among the community is perhaps better looked after in the city than in the country villages. The gymnasiums, playgrounds, and recreation halls in connection with schools, churches, Christian associations, and community centres, have been of immense benefit to growing youth and young men and women in the great cities.

It is largely due to the recent improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the city, the hygienic instruction in the schools, and the developmental value of the gymnasium, athletic fields, and recreative centres and playgrounds that the great cities like London, New York, and Chicago have often had a lower death rate than many of the smaller towns surrounding them. The country towns and villages have not begun to awaken to their possibilities in the prevention of disease, nor to their responsibility for the health education and physical development of their children.

(7) Hence another cause of the poor physical condition of such a large number of American youth is the wretched health conditions surrounding the home and school life of a large percentage of the children living in the country.

Let me quote from the admirable report of the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Council of the National Education Association and of the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, prepared by the Chairman, Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Columbia University:

"More than half (about 12,000,000 or three fifths) of the school children in the United States are attending rural schools. Country children attending rural schools are, on the average, less healthy and are handicapped by more physical defects than the children of the cities, including all the children of the slums. And this is true in general of all parts of the United States." This committee further states that "the present deplorable conditions may be attributed to lack of architectural and sanitary ideals and standards in rural regions, false economy of local school boards in failure to vote enough money to build and maintain suitable school buildings, and lack of health supervision or assistance by the State, which is usually necessary to maintain desirable standards of physical and mental efficiency."

Since this report was written the great State of New York has passed the Welch bill, which has provided for the city and country schools of the State physical training and health teaching as a part of the regular curriculum. Now just as other States in the Union are looking to New York for light and leading in this important educational movement, and the experiment is yet to be thoroughly tried out, another bill is introduced into the Legislature termed the "Lord bill," the object of which, as I understand it, is to exempt all rural schools from physical training.

If in the light of our present day knowledge of the physical unfitness of a large percentage of our young men, and of the woeful physical defects and imperfections of a large number of our country as well as our city youth, this bill is allowed to pass, it seems to me it will be an awful step backward for the State of New York, and through her a wretched example for the country at large.

It may not be generally known that most of the great movements that have made for the physical betterment of the American people started in New York City.

These pioneer efforts include the introduction of crew rowing and rowing regattas; baseball, the so-called national game; the German Turner societies, the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasiums, the Caledonian games and the American Amateur Athletic Union for the promotion of field, track, and water sports. Athletic games and sports have improved the physical condition of thousands of our youth throughout the country, but when compared with the millions of school children, who, as prospective citizens, need physical training, the number affected by our popular sports is almost infinitesimal.

Some of the wise men of New York State have seen this crying need of the children of the people, and have made efforts to supply it by making physical training an integral part of the regular school program.

England and France have come to the same conclusion in their hour of need for men, and the Minister of Education in England now pathetically declares that it shall never again be said that it is not until they are needed for the terrible uses of war that any care is taken of the mass of the youth of country.

Yet this is the condition of the United States today, where, as we have seen, over 50 per cent. of our young men have been rejected as unfit for military service, while the country is spending millions upon millions at the training camps in trying to get those who have been accepted in fit condition to perform the duties of a soldier.

I have no hesitation in saying that three-fourths of all that is now being done to fit our young men for service at the cantonments could have been done and should have been done at school during the growing and developing period, as a matter of daily routine in preparation for life.

Aside from the technical requirements of the soldier, which the best military authorities tell us may be attained in from three to six months, all the mental and physical ability a man can carry into the service is that which he has acquired through inheritance, or from years of schooling and training. To imagine that this ability can be acquired with all of the courage and fighting spirit that should accompany it, by attending school and reading about what some one else has done, or sitting on a bench and seeing some other fellow run, jump or play ball, is an awful mistake. A mistake from an educational point of view from which we shall have a rude awakening before the war is over.

Most of us have opened our hearts and our pocketbooks in aid of the many charitable organizations which are now seeking to make life more comfortable and enduring for those who are going over to the other side to meet the hardships of war.

While we should all rejoice to be able to make the soldier's life as "safe, soft, and easy" as possible, those of us whose business it has been to prepare men for athletic contests know that the first essentials are vital power, strength, hardihood, and endurance. These are the qualities that are going to enable a man to stand on his feet, bear his burdens, endure discomfiture, and finally "go over the top."

Moreover, if a man is stricken with disease or wounded in battle—it is not "cake, candy, or cigarettes," or even skilled medical attendance or tender nursing alone that is going to pull him through—these luxuries and kindly aids are indeed comforting and greatly assist nature—but the most potent factors that are going to bring back his health and strength and enable him to keep up the fight are the good rich blood in his veins and the vitality of his tissues, that have been acquired by correct habits of living and vigorous physical training.

D. A. SARGENT.

Harvard University, Feb. 28, 1918.

Prisoners and Convoys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a splendid suggestion of Major George Haven Putnam, in today's TIMES, that we relieve our allies from the burden of feeding our prisoners, and that they be used as ballast on the return trips of our ships. The room taken up by the transportation of the food for these could be more advantageously utilized. Would it not also be wholesome for our cause that we have on hand a hundred or two to mingle with the thousands of our boys on each of the eastern trips? Their presence may well enhance the efficacy of a convoy.

L. J. JACOVUS.

New York, Feb. 22, 1918.

ADVANCE GUARD OF YANKEES, WITH HUGGINS IN CHARGE, DEPARTS FOR TRAINING CAMP AT MACON

VANGUARD OF YANKS LEAVES FOR SOUTH

Huggins Heads Party Which Begins Trip to Training Quarters of Local Club.

CALDWELL AN OPTIMIST

Slim Pitcher Predicts New Manager Can Improve Hitting of Players.

Just as the bluebirds and the robins started north yesterday, Miller Huggins and a flock of Yankees began their flight to the South. The last message of the Yank pilot to New York fans before hopping onto the Pullman was that he had every confidence of finishing somewhere among the first eight clubs in the American League race. In the party with Huggins were Pitchers Ray Caldwell and Herb Thormahlen. Caldwell remarked that he had lost more games by one run than any other player alive, but he was optimistic and hinted that no ball club could hit forever as poorly as the Yankees during the last two seasons.

Two new folks in Huggins retinue were Doc Woods, the official bonesetter, and Paddy O'Connor, the new coach. The Yanks have been injured so often that they have worn out a couple of trainers, so Huggins had to get new one this year. Doc Woods is a keen individual, and whenever a Yank is ordered to pitch, and wants to beg off because of a sore arm, the Doc will look over the wing in question and tell "Hug" whether or not the pitcher is stalling. Doc Woods also has a new liniment of his own concoction, which he can rub on a glass pitching arm and make it as supple as a piece of rope. The trainer brought along an extra bag which he said contained his kit of tools.

Paddy O'Connor, the new coach, will pick out a nice shady spot under an old apple tree at the training camp in Macon where he will let the young pitchers throw the ball at him for several hours per day. Paddy's task will be to hold the pitchers in restraint, so that when they return north they will still have the pitching arms they brought south with them. Often young pitchers have a habit of throwing so hard that the arm is in danger of going along with the ball.

Has Argument for Plank.

Huggins left with eighteen players signed. Marsans, the Cuban; Lefty Mogridge, Derrill Pratt, and Eddie Plank have not signed yet. Huggins expects to whisper something in Plank's ear on the way South, and Plank is expected to be so pleased that he will whisper back: "Well, if you put it that way, sure I'll sign."

There is a great treat in store for Huggins when he gets to Macon, because he has never seen the Yankees play. "Hug" has seen an assortment of players in his day, but he is going to see some new styles of batting which will open his eyes. He is going to put the brakes on Ping Bodie, for he wants Ping to save a few of his hits until the season opens. Bodie cannot do much damage to the fences at the Macon park as a young tornado hit the park this Winter and removed many of the barriers which might ordinarily obstruct Bodie's drives.

Most of the recruits will join the party along the route and by the time the Yanks pull into Macon this evening, that is if the trains are on time, Huggins will have the pleasure of shaking hands with Hannah, McGraw, Monroe, Slim Love, Ward, Camp, and Vick. Joe Kelley, the Yankee scout, will be at Macon to welcome the party. Kelley has been sentenced to watch the recruits play, as he picked most of them out.

It is always a good plan to make the scouts watch the young players work out in the Spring to get thoroughly acquainted with them, for that prevents the scouts from picking them out again when they go back to the bushes. Bob Connery, the new Yankee scout, will also be at Macon to sympathize with Kelley when the young phenoms strike out.

Dodgers Leave Monday.

Early next week the advance guard of the Brooklyn Dodgers will leave for Hot Springs. This squad will include the pitchers and catchers, who will have a few days' sojourn at the vapor valley resort before the regular training season opens on March 16. In the first batch which starts for the Springs on Monday will be Manager Robinson, Cheney, Griner, Grimes, Heitman, Mamaux, Marquard, Mitchell, Plitt, Russell, Kreuger, Miller, Snyder and Mack Wheat.

The players who will report at the Springs on March 15 are Jack Coombs, Daubert, Hickman, Johnston, Myers, Olson, who signed his contract yesterday; O'Mara, O'Rourke, Schmandt, Ward and Zach Wheat. Wheat and Hi Myers have not signed their contracts yet, but Manager Robinson will meet them at Hot Springs and fix up their differences.

The Brooklyns will train at Hot Springs until April 1. In the meantime they will play exhibition games with the Boston Red Sox at the Springs on March 17, March 24 and March 31. On April 1 the Dodgers and Red Sox will start on their tour of exhibition games. Their route will be as follows: April 1, Little Rock; April 2, Dallas; April 3, Waco; April 4, Austin; April 5, Houston; April 6 and 7, New Orleans; April 8, Mobile; April 9, Birmingham; April 10, Chattanooga.

The Dodgers will arrive home on April 11, and on April 12 will play the Yankees at Ebbets Field, and again on April 13. On April 14 the Newport Naval Reserve team will play at Ebbets Field. The Dodgers will open the season with the Giants on April 16 at the Polo Grounds.

KILLIFER SIGNS WITH CUBS.

Former Phillie Leaves the Ranks of Holdouts.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8.—Bill Killifer, the catcher, who went to the Chicago Cubs in the famous Alexander $50,000 deal, left the ranks of the holdouts today when he signed his contract for the coming season. Killifer had refused to sign his contract until both he and his battery mate, Alexander, had received a bonus. Killifer's action is taken as an indication that Alexander will sign just as soon as he joins the Cubs to come to the coast on the Spring training trip. Alexander is now taking the baths at Hot Springs.

Senators at Training Camp.

MACON, Ga., March 8.—The advance guard of the Washington American League baseball squad arrived here today and will be followed next week by Manager Griffith and the other players, including Walter Johnson. Those arriving today were Trainer Mike Martin, First Baseman Joe Judge and Pitcher Harry Harper.

HUSTON GAINS CUE TITLE.

Defeats Heddon in Final of National Class A Tourney.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Ave.
C. Huston	5	1	74	12 12-24
C. Heddon	4	2	74	14 6-22
E. Milburn	4	2	49	8 20-35
D. McAndless	4	2	101	10 10-29
C. White	2	4	75	8 12-36
T. Clarkson	1	5	40	8 4-37
E. Elmslie	1	5	39	7 34-38

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—Corwin Huston of Detroit is the new Class A amateur 18.2 balk line billiard champion, winning the title tonight by defeating Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., runner up, by a score of 300 to 204 in thirty-six innings. The largest crowd of billiard fans that ever witnessed a billiard game in Detroit was at the Recreatin Billiard Theatre to see the match and cheered enthusiastically when Huston tallied the coveted point that made him the champion.

While all credit is due the winner, Heddon did not play up to his usual standard, scoring only 5 points in the first five innings. He started a spurt in the sixth and seventh with runs of 34 and 27, respectively. This gave him a big lead over Huston, but the latter played consistently and overcame his opponent's lead in the twenty-first inning with a run of 20.

Heddon could not get the ivories rolling properly after this stage and made many costly misses, while Huston's play continued to improve as the game progressed, and made a wonderful finish, piling up 124 points in the last seven innings.

Owing to a severe attack of rheumatism Heddon played under a handicap during the series, completing his schedule only through a great exhibition of nerve. McAandless of Chicago, Heddon and Milburn of Memphis tied for second place, but McAndless was awarded second place, Heddon third, and Milburn fourth, by virtue of the total number of billiards scored by each. The grand average of the tournament was 7.63.

The score by innings:

Huston.—1 0 4 3 9 4 0 1 1 22 0 20 2 87 0 0 1 4 1 0 20 9 4 5 8 2 0 1 8 27 30 2 25 38 0 6—300. High run—57. Innings—36. Average—8.33.

Heddon.—0 2 0 1 0 34 27 2 0 1 9 0 2 0 10 0 4 4 1 2 1 6 3 0 14 7 0 0 9 0 14 0 3 2 2—204. High run—41. Innings—36. Average—5.67.

David McAndless, Jr., of Chicago defeated T. Henry Clarkson of Boston in the afternoon game by a score of 300 to 250, and established a new high run record with a cluster of 101 in the second inning. The winner completed his string in thirty innings.

The score by innings:

McAndless—0 101 0 13 0 0 3 1 0 12 0 0 17 0 0 0 56 0 36 1 1 31 1 7 5 4 0 0 5 1 5. Total, 300; high run, 101; average, 9 21-31.

Clarkson—0 4 23 15 0 20 6 3 17 0 11 0 9 3 2 0 0 66 24 0 0 3 2 2 9 9 0 2 0. Total, 250; high run, 66; average, 8 10-30.

HUTCHISON LEADS AT GOLF.

Chicago Professional Scores 140 in Florida Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIRE, Fla., March 8.—Jock Hutchison of Glen View, with a total of 140, led the field of professionals in the West Coast championship which began here today. Hutchison got a big jump on the other stars when he went around in the morning in 67. Although Charles Hoffner of Philmont and George Bowden of Boston had a 69, they were not able to hold the pace in the afternoon. Jim Barnes tried hard to catch Hutchison in the afternoon, and succeeded in gaining two strokes.

FATHER VS. SON ON LINKS.

H. C. Fownes and C. B. Fownes in Pinehurst Golf Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 8.—Fifty semi-final matches in the thirteen divisions of the Spring tournament at Pinehurst were played on the championship course today. Henry C. Fownes, of Pittsburgh and his son, Charles B. Fownes, won their matches in the first sixteen and will oppose each other in the final contest for the President's trophy tomorrow.

H. C. Fownes played against Leslie Deane Pierce of Ekwanok, and was 1 up at the turn. He forged ahead rapidly on the inward journey and won the match by 4 up and 3 to play when he sank a long putt for a 3 on the fifteenth. Fownes was playing a decidedly good game when the match came to an end and had a medal score of 68 for the fifteen holes.

The other semi-final match between C. B. Fownes and Franklin H. Gates went to the seventeenth hole, where Fownes drove the green and sank a long putt for a 2, taking the match by 3 up and 1 to play.

TIGERS VICTORS IN TANK.

Defeat Penn Swimmers by One-Sided Score of 38 to 18.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.—Princeton swimmers took all but one first place in their Intercollegiate League meet with the University of Pennsylvania here this evening, easily winning the contest by the score of 38 to 15. Keiser of Pennsylvania was the only man on his team to win an event. He took the 220-yard swim.

The Tigers sprang a little surprise in the water polo contest by showing decided superiority over the Penn team, which had defeated them decisively earlier in the season. The score was 40 to 11.

Saratoga Vichy
Try It To-day!

The Nation says: "The greatest of the books that voice the new soul of France."
UNDER FIRE
By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)
For Sale Everywhere

DRESSER IS BEATEN IN QUAKER GAMES

Cornell Star Outrun in Feature Event of Meadowbrook Indoor Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Athletes, great and small, both as to stature and reputation, indoor track enthusiasts, and just plain spectators all jammed their way into the 2d Regiment Armory tonight for the opening events of the ninth annual indoor carnival of the Meadowbrook Club.

The first excitement of the program came when Demming, the Penn State flyer, outran A. C. Dresser, the Cornell star, in the "Dresser 1,000." Dresser did not even finish second, as he ran himself out in an effort to shake off Demming, and was nosed out for second place by Harvey Wigger of the Paulist A. C. Dresser ran from scratch, while Demming's handicap was twenty-two yards. The time was 2:20 4-5.

Meadowbrook scored heavily in the Speer 1,000" when Alfred Turner, well known as a cross-country runner, outran a fast field and won with ridiculous ease. Turner assumed the lead on the second lap and was never in danger. J. Bovard, of Pitt, was the only runner to challenge Turner, but he never came closer than four yards of the leader, whose time was 2:22 1-5.

The field events gave early promise of developing sensational performances. Early in the trials of the twelve-pound shotput D. C. Sinclair of Princeton threw the weight 51 feet 9¾ inches, bettering his own Middle Atlantic District and Meadowbrook record of 50 feet 9¾ inches. A moment or two later Sinclair improved this mark a trifle with a throw of 51 feet 9⅞ inches. He competed from the one-foot six-inch mark. The summaries:

800 Yard Dash (Novice.)—Won by T. P. Penfield, Princeton; second, Patrick J. Garey, Syracuse; third, H. J. W. Eyster, Penn State. Time, 2:07.

40 Yard Dash (Handicap.)—Won by W. Andrews, Baltimore Poly; second, W. Gransmueller, Penn State; third, Dorsey Griffith, Georgetown. Time, 0:04 1-5.

1,000 Yard Run (Handicap, "The Dresser Thousand.")—Won by Clinton F. Demming, Penn State; second, Harvey Wigger, Paulist A. C.; third, A. C. Dresser, Cornell. Time, 2:20 4-5.

1,000 Yard Run (Handicap, "The Speer Thousand.")—Won by Alfred Turner, Meadowbrook; second, James Bovard, Pittsburgh; third, James R. Beers, Lafayette. Time, 2:22 1-5.

Medley Relay Race for High and Preparatory Schools, (runners to go 220, 440, 880, and 1,760 yards in order.)—Won by Baltimore Polytechnic, (C. Andrews, Thompson, Wedom, Brown;) second, Central Philadelphia High School, (Sager, Stedem, Colville, Ziebis;) third, Northeast High School, (Washington, Middleton, Gronquist, Rodebaugh.) Time—8:22 2-5.

Mile Relay for Suburban High Schools.—Won by Lower Merion, (Sack, Heston, Parker, McGrady;) second, Cheltenham, (Golden, Dodds, Huffnagle, Steele;) third, Lansdowne, (Altemus, Satterthwaite, Gumpert, Wilcox.) Time—8:38 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap—Won by E. F. Jones, Meadowbrook Club, (2½ inches,) 21 feet 4½ inches; second, Charles G. Way, Penn State College, (6 inches,) 21 feet 2¾ inches; third, Charles D. Jefferies, Meadowbrook Club, (5 inches,) 20 feet 10⅝ inches.

Two-Mile Relay, Special—Won by Mercersburg Academy, (Tillman, Beattie, Stevenson, Swede;) second, Penn Fresh. (Downes, Granger, Kiviat, Rodgers.) Time—8:38 2-5.

400-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Fields, Baltimore A. A., (16 yards;) second, Feerick, New York A. C. (11 yards;) third, Barrett, Princeton, (6 yards.) Time—0:52 4-5.

One-Mile Relay, (Army, Aviation, Ambulance Corps Championship.)—Won by Camp Dix A team, (C. Anderson, William Anderson, Finch, Killey;) second, U. S. A. A. C.'s team, (Conn, Brean, Burke, Bliss;) third, Camp Dix B team, (Butterfield, Mt. Pleasant, DeKay, Versault.) Time—3:30 2-5.

One-Mile Navy Championship.—Won by First Naval District, Boston, (French, Tyler, Phillips, Halpin;) second, League Island, (J. Johnson, Greene, Trout, E. F. Johnson;) third, Pelham Station, New York, (Henry, Clark, Eastman, Gordon.) Time—3:40 4-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Myers, Dartmouth, 12 feet 3 inches, (handicap 8 inches;) second, Sweney, Yale, 12 feet 6 inches, (handicap 3 inches;) third, Lord, Yale, 12 feet, (handicap 7 inches.)

Twelve-Pound Shotput, Handicap.—Won by Sinclair, Princeton, 51 feet 9¾ inches, (handicap, 1 foot 6 inches;) second, Caughey, U. S. A. A. C.; third, Jacoby, Meadowbrook.

45-Yard High Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by Erdman, Princeton, (scratch;) second, Smith, Cornell, (scratch;) third, Reynolds, Lafayette, (handicap, 4 feet.)

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Leiberman, Meadowbrook, (handicap, 70 yards;) second, Raymond, Princeton, (handicap, 20 yards;) third, Brooke, Pennsylvania, (handicap, 75 yards.) Time—4:30 2-5.

One Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by Meadowbrook, (Esser, Essler, Taylor, Rodgers;) second, Knights of St. Antony, (Blush, McAuliey, Hutchinson, Reilly;) third, University of Pennsylvania, (Zutter, Clayton, Haymond, Stauffer.) Time—3:31 3-5.

600-Yard Junior A. A. U., National Championship.—Won by Thomas Campbell, University High School, Chicago; second, Joseph J. O'Brien, Victrix C. C.; third, W. Albright, University of Pittsburgh. Time—1:15.

Dartmouth Beaten Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 8.—Williams added another defeat to the Dartmouth five's long list today, 30 to 14. After the first few minutes of play Williams outclassed the visitors, and the latter were completely on the defensive thereafter. For Williams, Captain Dayton and Garrick played well, while Hutchinson showed up best for Dartmouth.

When a man takes time off to buy clothes — nine times out of ten he's in a hurry.

This business has been built up by pleasing just such men.

Great stocks, but no confusion. Four stores devoted solely to outfitting. The resources of all at the call of each.

A range of sizes—and a variety of styles in those sizes, only possible in handling volume.

Spring suits and overcoats.

Spring hats, shoes and fixings.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

UNION FIVE NEAR RECORD.

Beats Amherst for Fourteenth Victory of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 8.—By defeating Amherst here tonight 48 to 27 in the last home game of the season, Union made it fourteen victories to one defeat. Amherst relied entirely upon individual playing. Zink featured for the visiting team with six baskets, while J. Brucker, left forward of Union, tallied seven field goals.

The line-up:

Union (48.)	Position.	Amherst, (37.)
Collins	R.F.	Kennedy
J. Brucker	L.F.	Davidson
Jones	C.	Zink
Yavits	L.G.	Palmer
G. Brucker	R.G.	Maynard

Field goals—Amherst: Kennedy, (2.) Davidson, (2.) Zink, (2.) Maynard. Union: J. Brucker, (7.) Collins, (3.) Jones, (2.) Yavits, (4.) G. Brucker, (5.) Peaslee. Foul baskets—Kennedy, (5.) Collins, (3.) Yavits. Substitutions—Amherst: Stisser for J. Davidson, Lebrun for Stisser, Stisser for Zink. Union: Peaslee for Jones, Cassidy for Collins, Schwars for G. Brucker, Hanley for Yavits, Lyman for J. Brucker, Wilbur for Cassidy.

PRATT BEATS WORCESTER.

Brooklyn Five Takes Game in Convincing Fashion.

Pratt Institute's basket ball quintet trounced the Worcester Polytechnic Institute representatives on the Pratt court in Brooklyn last night by the score of 36 to 18. The Brooklyn five, playing one of the best games of its season, led throughout. Van Leyen, Escholz, and Fitelson were the mainstays of the victorious quintet, scoring practically all of Pratt's points.

The lineup:

Pratt. (36.)	Position.	Worcester. (18.)
Van Leyen	R.F.	Cushner
Fitelson	L.F.	Reaves
Escholz	C.	Lincoln
Meyer	R.G.	Reilly
Davis	L.G.	McCaffrey

Field goals—Ven Leyen, (5,) Fitelson, (3,) Escholz, (5,) Rogers, Cushner, (2,) Reaves, Lincoln, Reilly. Foul goals—Van Leyen, (6.) Fitelson, Cushner, (8.) Substitutions—Pratt Institute: Rogers for Van Leyen, Brown for Escholz, Le Barr for Meyer, Bogart for Davis. Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Steele for Lincoln. Referee—Ed. Thorp, De La Salle Institute. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

CRESCENTS BEAT RED TOPS.

Close Basket Ball Season with a 28-to-17 Victory.

The Crescent Athletic Club's basket ball team closed its season last night with a victory over the Fisk Red Tops of Chicopee Falls, Mass., by a score of 28 to 17. The contest was played on the New Mooners' court in Brooklyn, and throughout the Crescent players showed to the front.

Particularly in the opening half did the Crescents outclass their rivals. Snappy plays followed one another in quick succession, and the majority went through for tallies. At the end of the first half the Brooklyn men were leading by 21 to 10.

The second half was keenly waged, each team getting seven points. The visiting quintet seemed to "find" itself in this period, and broke up many of the Crescent offensive plays before they were well under way.

The lineup:

Crescent, (28.)	Position.	Red Tops, (17.)
Nicklas	R.F.	Allen
Swenson	L.F.	Guenther
Ashmead	C.	Muir
Butler	R.G.	Sheehan
Trenkman	L.G.	Lowry

Field goals—Nicklas, (2,) Swenson, Ashmead, (5,) Butler, (2,) Trenkman, (2,) Allen, Guenther, Muir, Sheehan, (2,) Lowry, Swift. Foul goals—Swenson, (4,) Allen, (3.) Substitutions—For Crescent A. C.: Heath for Nicklas, Colton for Butler. For Red Tops: Swift for Allen, Settle for Guenther. Referee—W. Dingee, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

Spear Plays Fast Billiards.

George Spear defeated John Low in the Metropolitan Class C amateur billiard championship tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night by a score of 150 to 54. Spear was playing in fine stroke, and with runs of 16 and 24 in the second and third innings, respectively, gained an early lead in the contest. His average was 5 10-28. Low, who is a skillful manipulator of the ivories, was decidedly off his game and fell to an average of just under 2.

This afternoon J. Jeager will play R. Howe, and A. Romberg will compete against A. Macy.

Schoolboy Shooters to Compete.

The second of the series of schoolboy rifle matches to decide the annual P. S. A. L. individual championship will be held this morning on the ranges of the Animated Target Company in West Forty-seventh Street. Today's event is the Peters match, and ten schools have entered teams.

POLY SEVEN VICTOR BY SPIRITED RALLY

Two Goals in Last Minute of Play Defeat Jamaica in Fast Hockey Game.

Standing of the Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Erasmus	5	0	1	11
Poly Prep	4	0	2	10
Flushing	3	1	2	8
Jamaica	3	2	1	7
Manual	2	2	1	5
New Utrecht	2	4	0	4
Commercial	1	4	1	3
Boys' High	0	6	0	0

Poly Prep's hockey seven won a sensational game from the Jamaica team at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night by a rally in the last minute of play, during which they scored two goals in quick succession, which brought a 3-to-1 victory. Up to the last minute of play the score was tied at 1 to 1. Jamaica put up a stubborn defense, and although the fast Poly skaters, Sherman and the Farah brothers, sent shot after shot at the Jamaica net, the disk was turned aside by the alert Jennings.

Poly was the first to score, B. Farah shooting a goal on a rebound from Sherman's shot. There was no more scoring in the first period, but in the second period Madden raced down the length of the rink and shot the goal which tied the score for Jamaica. The sevens were deadlocked nearly to the end. About two minutes before the end of the game Thompson of Jamaica was ruled off the ice, and the Poly Prep boys, realizing that a Jamaica victory would put them out of the running for the championship, started a spirited rally.

The forwards got together and swept down the ice in battle array. Just a minute before the end the Poly skaters got up speed, and after a pretty combination play, Sherman took the rubber in front of the Jamaica net and shot the goal which sent Poly to the front. The loss of Thompson counted heavily against Jamaica and gave Poly a decided advantage. Fifteen seconds after Sherman's goal F. Farah shot another, which gave Poly a safe lead.

In the other game, Erasmus, the league leaders, retained its slight advantage over Poly Prep in the standing by winning an easy victory from Boys' High by a score of 5 to 0. Boys' High has had the hardest luck of any team in the Interscholastic League and has not won a victory in the series this season.

Vincent Botting and Hall did good work for Erasmus, and Hall's work in feeding the puck to the wings enabled them to score most of their goals. He was the most effective scorer and made three of the five tallies. He scored the first goal in the opening period on a shot from scrimmage. Early in the second half MacPhee scored after taking a pass from Hall, and Hall then slipped the disk to V. Botting, who shot another goal. Hall then made the prettiest play of the game when he went down the rink at top speed and shot the rubber into the net past the surprised Ruch.

On account of the ruling of the State Ice Administrator it has been necessary to make a change in the league schedule. The games will be finished next week. On Wednesday, March 13, the games scheduled for Friday, March 15, will be played, and the final games, which were scheduled for March 22, will be played on Friday evening, March 15. On that date Erasmus and Poly Prep will be in the final engagement, which will probably decide the championship.

The lineups and summaries of both games:

Erasmus, (5.)	Position.	Boys' High, (0.)
Moller	G.	Ruch
Adams	P.	Doppee
Mohle	C. P.	Balsch
Hall	R.	Palmer
V. Botting	C.	Sanford
MacPhee	L. W.	MacSoud
H. Botting	R. W.	Conway

Goals—First period: V. Botting, in 6:05. Second period: MacPhee, in 4:10; V. Botting, in 4:55; V. Botting, in 12; Hall, in 14.30. Penalty—Palmer, 2 minutes for checking. Substitution—Pepper for MacSoud. Referee, John W. McGrath, International Skating Union. Timer—John Murray. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Poly Prep, (3.)	Position.	Jamaica, (1.)
Schelbler	G.	Jennings
H. Farah	P.	Bates
Stratton	C. P.	Bastress
F. Farah	R.	Madden
B. Farah	C.	Oakley
Sherman	L. W.	Thompson
Coller	R. W.	Schiffel

Goals—First period: B. Farah, in 7:40. Second period: Sherman, in 13; F. Farah, in 13:15. Penities—F. Farah, 2 minutes for tripping; Sherman, 2 minutes for hooking; Madden, 2 minutes for tripping; Stratton, 2 minutes for illegal checking; Bastress, 2 minutes for hooking. Referee—John W. McGrath, International Skating Union. Timer—John Murray. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Healthy Old Age

The best way to prevent premature old age is to keep the blood rich and red by the daily maintenance of the laws of right living. Even after you're advanced in years, right living will still keep your blood pure and good. When you begin to run down, try building up your blood with Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan helps to build the body by building the blood. It feeds the red blood cells with just the elements they need. Prescribed and recommended by thousands of physicians as a general blood tonic and appetizer for the feeble and ailing of all ages. It is exceedingly pleasant to taste, and easily digested.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—*"Gude's Pepto-Mangan."* For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

As an aid to perfect health flush the digestive tract periodically with

PLUTO WATER
America's Physic

This gentle saline laxative is bottled at French Lick Springs, Indiana. Look for the little Red Devil of good health on every bottle.

Large bottle 35c; smaller bottle 15c

Your Physician Prescribes It
(123)

BOSTON NET TEAM WINNER IN FLORIDA

Miss Sears and George Wightman Defeat Mrs. Wood and Fred Inman at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8.—Miss Eleanora Sears and George Wightman of Boston today won the mixed doubles invitation tennis tournament for the benefit of the war ambulance fund of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, by defeating Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Fred C. Inman of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—0. Mrs. Wood and Inman played well in the first set, but could not maintain the fast pace in the second. Inman lacked endurance and his play weakened greatly in the decisive clash.

An exhibition doubles match which developed some remarkably good tennis was played with Fred H. Harris of Boston, former New England champion, and George Agutter, the professional, competing against Inman and Wightman. The former team won at 6—2, 5—7, 7—5. The third set was the most interesting, Inman and Wightman leading at one time by 4—1.

Harris was particularly effective in smashing, while for the opposing side Wightman took the lead in generalship, and frequently found openings for slashing placements.

The tournament raised $1,600 for war charities.

PITTSBURGH SEVEN WINS.

Defeats Boston Navy Yard Team by 4 Goals to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 8.—The Pittsburgh Athletic Association hockey team again showed their championship class tonight by defeating the crack team from the Boston Navy Yard by a score of 4 goals to 1. The McCormick brothers and Drury, as usual, were the stars of the game, although several of the visitors played a splendid game, notably Skilton, Downing, and Hutchinson. Captain Skilton saved a shut-out just before time was called by getting the rubber past Fuller for a goal.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Final Disposal Men's Clothing

Today is a good day to look around if you have a little time to spare.

Many of today's opportunities will be gone forever tonight.

Men's Silk Lined Light Weight Overcoats
That were $25
$17.50

Chesterfield models, self-collar, full silk lined, in Oxford grey. Sizes 34 to 46. Regulars, stouts, longs and shorts.

Men's Spring and Winter Weight Suits
That were $22 & $25
$17.50

A group of suits made in the newest conservative styles that far outlast the season; blues, browns, greys, stripes and fancy mixtures.

$28.50 and $30.00 Men's Suits at $22.00
$30.00 Men's Spring Overcoats, silk lined, $21.50
$25.00 Men's Knitted Overcoats, one-quarter silk lined, $16.75
$32.00 Men's Silk Lined Overcoats, winter weights, $23.50
$50.00 and $60.00 Men's Silk Lined Overcoats, winter weights, $37.50
$37.50 Men's Fur Collared Overcoats, sizes 34 to 38, $19.50

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N.Y.

Judge for yourself—Compare "Murad" with any 25 Cent Cigarette

REMEMBER—There are no others like Murad.

Anargyros
A Corporation
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Everywhere—Why?

Essential

Public Utility companies supply the nerve force that is essential to the Nation's industries.

Their short term notes are peculiarly suited to meet the popular investment demand for safety, stability and income.

Write for Circular T describing such an investment to yield about

7½%

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Public Utility and Industrial Investments

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street

Canadian Paper Securities

In eight years Canadian exports pulp and newsprint paper increased nearly 1,000%. We are offering the mortgage securities of one of the largest pulp and paper companies to yield 7%.

Write for illustrated circular.

Wm. W. Baldwin & Co.
Bankers—Financial Agents
111 Broadway, New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	.6	Renewals	.5
Low	.5	LastLast	.6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	.6	Sixty days	.6
Ninety days	.6	Ninety days	.6
Four months	.6	Four months	.6
Five months	.6	Five months	.6
Six months	.6	Six months	.6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾%
Non-member and private bankers' eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¼%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5¼%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5%
4 to 6 months	6
The other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	....
Cables	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	+.00¾

Closing Exchange.

	Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand.	or Checks.	Cables
	4.8665	London	$4.75¼	4.76⅞
	5.1826	Paris	5.72½	5.70¾
		China—		
		Hongkong	71.25	71.50
		Peking	110.25	110.50
		Shanghai	103.25	103.50
	19.30	Greece	19.40	19.43
	40.20	Holland	44.75	45.25
	32.14	India—		
		Bombay	34.50	34.75
		Calcutta	34.50	34.75
	5.1826	Italy	8.71½	8.70
	49.85	Japan—		
		Kobe	51.75	51.875
		Yokohama	51.75	51.875
	50.00	Philippine Islands—		
		Manilla	49.875	50.00
	51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
	26.80	Scandinavia—		
		Stockholm	31.625	32.125
		Copenhagen	30.00	30.50
		Christiania	30.125	30.625
	19.30	Spain	24.51	24.60
		South America—		
	34.42	Rio	26.29	26.39
	42.64	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.10
	5.1826	Switzerland	4.49	4.47

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $510,712,494; balance, $47,341,153; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,304,713; Federal Reserve credit balance, $31,202,853.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $11.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¾d, up ¼d; in New York, 85¾c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 68c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8. — Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$3,865,913	$111,787,895
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	723,337	32,108,563
Individual income..	3,529,548	28,919,697
Excess profits	2,859,764	16,901,672
Miscellaneous	22,704,284	472,939,254
Miscellaneous rev....	1,475,687	141,268,638
Total receipts	$35,248,535	$803,925,722
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	141,043,682	3,183,922,761
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	88,422,794	22,397,317
Expenditures	176,292,217	3,987,848,483

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.40	7.55	7.45	7.62½
Spelter	8.05	8.25	8.05	8.25
Antimony	13.375	13.625	13.375	13.625
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminum	....	*32.00	....	*32.00
Iron, No.2X fy.	....	34.25	....	34.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	319	0	0	319	0	0
Tin, futures	316	0	0	316	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	51	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

National and State Banks and Trust Companies find Guaranty Collateral Trust Securities provide an ideal short-time investment for their funds. These securities are ABSOLUTELY SELF-LIQUIDATING, the maturities are choice and they are discounted at prevailing Commercial Paper Rates. Full information on request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of
GAGEN & BUTLER, INC.
To authorize preferred stock.

A special meeting of the stockholders of GAGEN & BUTLER, INC., will be held at Room 1010, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to classify the capital stock of the company into common and preferred stock, so that its present capital stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000), consisting of seventy (70) shares of preferred stock and four hundred and thirty (430) shares of common stock. Each share of the said common and preferred stock being of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, shall consist of eighty (80) shares of common stock and seventy (70) shares of first preferred stock and three hundred and fifty (350) shares of second preferred stock, all of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each, said preferred stock to have no voting power, said first preferred stock to be entitled to accumulative dividends at the rate of seven per cent (7%) and the same to share with the common stock in all dividends declared; second preferred stock to be entitled to accumulative dividends at the rate of seven per cent (7%). In the event of dissolution or liquidation, holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to receive par value of preferred stock before any money shall be paid to holders of common stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWIN C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

JAMES E. FINEGAN,
Attorney for Gagen & Butler, Inc.
Office and P. O. Address, 154 Nassau St.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 10, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 19, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 4, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Office of the
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., March 23, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 118 North Congress Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Tuesday, April 2d, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from March 2d to April 2d, 1918.

By order of the Board.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Spurt in the Rails Results from Agreement on New Law—Reading Leads.

A surprising burst of strength, accompanied by an increase of more than 100 per cent. in activity, carried prices forward rapidly on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with many railroad issues scoring net gains of from 2 to 6 points. The movement was led by Reading, which made a net advance of a full 6 points, but other standard rails moved upward easily on a smaller buying demand. Such strength as the industrials showed was mostly in issues associated in the public's mind with prosperity for the rails. It was the first session in weeks in which the railroad shares have demanded their old position as market leaders.

Yesterday's sudden reawakening of the market was based almost entirely upon the agreement in conference between House and Senate Committees on the railway control bill. The features of that measure as decided upon in the two houses of Congress were too well known to leave any doubt in traders' minds of the approximate form which the bill would finally assume, but until the last there was uncertainty as to the measure of authority which would be vested in the Administration to initiate rate changes. The compromise placing that power in the hands of the President, with the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized to review his decisions, was taken to mean an early readjustment of rates. It has been made manifestly plain by the receipt of recent earnings statements, if it was not sufficiently plain before, that the railroads must follow the now universal practice and advance prices. The immediate significance of a substantial increase has only an academic interest for the holders of railway securities, since the companies' return has been fixed on the basis of the average for the three years ended last June. At the same time, it is much more satisfactory from the stockholders' point to have the higher rates put into effect during the period of the Director General's incumbency than to have the Government make up an increasingly large operating deficit and hand over the rate readjustment problem along with the properties twenty-one months after the ending of war. Yesterday's advance emphasized how effective a piece of moderate good news can be made in a market which has tried to exhaust the possibilities of disaffection.

In the light of the publicity which the needs of the Allies for American foodstuffs has received the stocks of grain remaining on the farms on March 1, as reported by the Government yesterday, proved surprisingly large. The Department of Agriculture's estimate of wheat still on the farms is put at 111,272,000 bushels, which is 10 per cent. more than was being carried on March 1 last year. Of the big corn crop for 1917 it is estimated that 41 per cent. is still in the farmers' hands. Oats remaining unmarketed amount to 37½ per cent. of the 1917 crop. These figures, particularly those of wheat on hand, do not mean, of course, that efforts to economize in the consumption of foodstuffs in this country can be lessened.

Announcement from Washington yesterday of an increase of one-half per cent. in the rate, bringing it up to 5 per cent., which the Allies will pay the United States on loans, was accepted in the Street as further indication of the intention of Mr. McAdoo to issue a 4½ per cent. bond.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	589,444	761,286	589,945
Year to date	27,150,649	35,179,569	32,960,731

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
65	71	100	Adams Express	70½	70½	70½	70½	+½
12½	13½	100	Advance Rumely	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1¾	900	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1⅞	2	2,400	Alaska Juneau	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25½	26	900	Allis-Chalm Mfg.	26	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
80½	82	300	Am. Beet Sugar	81	81½	81	81½	+1½
40⅜	40⅝	2,400	American Can	40	41	39¾	40⅞	+1
94½	97	50	American Can pf	97	97	97	97	
78	78⅜	8,700	Am. Car & F'dry	78½	78⅞	77¾	78¼	+ ⅜
31	31⅞	100	Am. Cotton Oil	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
79¾	81½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+1⅝
80	85	300	American Express	80½	80	80	80	
59	59½	200	Am. H. & L. pf. x d	59½	59½	59¾	59⅞	+ ⅝
32⅜	33	3,100	American Linseed	32⅞	33⅜	32⅜	33	+ ½
74½	75	400	Am. Linseed pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	+1
66⅝	67	1,000	Am. Locomotive	66¾	66¾	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅛
99	99½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	10	500	American Malting	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
48	49	1,200	Am. Malting 1st pf	50¼	51¼	49	49	—2
81⅜	81⅞	2,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81	82	81	81⅞	+1½
93	94½	200	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	92	94½	92	94½	+2
		40	Do., s 50 f	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
66	67	700	Am. Steel F'dries	66	66½	65⅞	66⅛	+1¼
91⅝	92	3,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	90⅜	92⅜	90⅜	92	+⅝
106¼	106½	1,500	Am. Tel. & Teleg	106⅜	106⅞	105⅞	106½	—1⅛
55⅞	56	600	American Woolen	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
95	96½	100	Am. Woolen pf	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ⅛
26¼	27	1,300	Am. Wr. Paper pf	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
15	15½	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
63½	63¾	5,200	Anaconda Copper	63⅛	63⅞	62⅝	63⅜	+ ⅜
87⅝	88	3,600	At., Top. & S. F	84½	86	84¼	86	+1⅜
81½	82	300	At., Top. & S. F. pf	81¼	82	81½	82	+1½
91¼	91¾	500	Atl. Coast Line	91	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¼
113½	114	2,900	Atl. Gulf & W. I	112¾	113⅞	112¾	113⅞	+1⅞
77¼	77⅝	24,300	Baldwin Locomot	77¼	77⅞	76⅞	77¼	+ ⅜
54⅞	55	10,900	Balt. & Ohio	53½	55	53¾	55	+1¼
		8	Bank of Commerce	168	168	168	168	
100½	101¾	50	Barrett Co. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	
1⅛	1⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
81½	82½	100	Bethlehem Steel	82	82	82	82	+2½
80¼	80⅝	20,200	Beth. Steel Class B	79¾	80⅞	79½	80¾	+1⅝
101½	101⅝	600	Beth. St. 8 p. c. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	
24½	24⅝	100	Booth Fisheries	24½	24½	24½	24⅜	— ⅛
39¼	39¾	300	B'klyn Rapid Trans	39¼	40	39¼	40	+ ½
118	119	100	Burns Brothers	119	119	119	119	
9¾	9⅞	100	Butte Copper & Z	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
21½	21⅝	2,100	Butte & Superior	20	21⅝	20	21½	+2
40	40½	400	Cal. Packing	39¾	40	39¾	40	— ¼
146¼	147	2,900	Canadian Pacific	145⅞	146⅞	145½	146½	+1½
71⅜	71⅞	1,200	Cent. Leather Co	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71½	+⅜
104¼	108	100	Cent. L. Co. pf. x d	107	107	107	107	+2¾
30⅜	30⅝	800	Cerro de Pasco Cop	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
87½	88¼	500	Chandler Motor	87	87⅞	87	87½	+1½
56⅜	57¼	9,900	Chespeake & Ohio	55⅞	57¼	55¾	57¼	+1⅝
21⅛	·21⅝	525	Chi. Gt. Western pf	21½	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	5,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43¼	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	+ ⅜
76	76½	5,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74	76	73⅝	76	+1¼
92	92½	400	Chi. & Nor. W. pf	90⅝	92⅜	90⅞	92⅜	+1⅜
21¼	21⅝	2,450	Chi., R. I. & Pac	20½	21⅝	20½	21⅝	+ ⅞
60¼	60¾	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf	66	66¼	65½	66½	+1
56½	57	1,300	Chi., St. P., M. & O. P. 6 p. c. pf	56	56½	55⅞	56½	+ ½
70	80	100	Chi. St. P., M. & O.	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	+ ⅛
16½	16¾	300	Chile Copper	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
		700	Chino Copper cash	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
		400	Do., x d	41¼	41½	41¼	41⅜	
28	28	100	C., C., C. & St. L	28	28	28	28	+2
39	39¼	100	Colo. Fuel & Iron	39½	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¾
21	22	200	Colo. Southern	21½	21½	21	21½	
33	33½	400	Colum. Gas & Elec	33	33¼	33	33¼	— ⅛
88	88	100	Consolidated Gas	88	88	88	88	— ½
71	72	100	Continental Gas	71	72	71	72	+ ½
34⅞	35¼	3,400	Corn Products Ref	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+½
96¼	96¾	100	Corn. Prod. Ref. pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+½
64⅛	64½	7,700	Crucible Steel	63½	64⅝	63½	64½	+1½
31⅝	32¼	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	32¼	31½	32	+ ¾
82	82½	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	82	82½	82	82½	+ ¾
91	91	300	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ¾
95¾	96¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	— ⅛
110	110½	200	Delaware & Hudson	110	110½	110	110½	
8¾	9	400	Denver & Rio G. pf	8¾	9	8¾	9	+⅛
40	40¼	2,700	Distillers Securities	40	40¼	39¾	40	+ ⅛
8¼	8¼	300	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
49	49	100	Elec. Stor. Battery	49	49	49	49	+2
28	28	150	Elk Horn Coal	28	28	28	28	
14⅞	15⅜	6,100	Erie	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	
26	27½	3,200	Erie 1st pf	26	27½	26	27½	+1⅛
19	20	600	Erie 2d pf	19	20	19	20	+½
35	35	100	Gaston Wms. & W	35	35	35	35	
40	40	200	General Cigar	40	40	40	40	
139¼	140¼	200	General Elec. x d	139¼	140¼	139¼	140½	+1
126¾	126¾	6,000	General Motors	126¾	126¾	124½	125½	
83	83	100	General Motors pf	83	83	83	83	
44¼	44½	160	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	44¼	44½	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
91⅞	92¼	1,600	Great Northern pf	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92⅜	+ ¼
28½	28⅝	11,000	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	28½	28⅝	28	28⅜	+1¼
27	28	200	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	27	28	27	28	
41¾	42	400	Haskell & Barker	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
95	95	1	Havana El. R. & L	95	95	95	95	
45	45½	1,600	Inspiration Copper	45	45½	44¾	45	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	100	Interboro Consol.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	43¾	100	Interboro Consol. pf	43⅜	43¾	43⅜	43¾	+ ⅛
126	127	100	Inter. Harv., N. J.	126	126	126	126	+1
29	29¼	4,300	Inter. Mar.	29¼	29⅝	28¾	28⅞	
97¼	98⅜	15,300	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	97¼	98⅝	97¼	98⅜	+1½
29	29¼	5,200	Inter. Nickel	29	29¼	29	29¼	+⅛
32¾	32¾	10,400	Inter. Paper	32¾	34½	32¾	33¾	+⅛
62	62½	200	Int. Paper pf. stpd	62	62½	62	62½	+½
17	17½	1,200	Kan. City Southern	17	17½	17	17½	+1¼
31⅞	32¼	1,200	Kennecott Cop. x d	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
80⅞	81¼	3,300	Lackawanna Steel	80⅞	81¼	80⅝	81¼	+ ⅜
90	90	200	Laclede Gas	90	90	90	90	+5
59	60¼	3,500	Lehigh Valley	59	60¼	59	60¼	+1½
61½	61⅝	100	Mackay Cos. pf. x d	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝	
98	98	600	Manhattan Elev	98	98	97½	97⅞	— ⅝
96	96⅝	7,400	Mexican Petroleum	96	96⅝	95½	96	+ ¼
31⅛	31¼	300	Miami Copper	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ¼
45	45½	400	Midvale Steel	45	45½	45	45½	+ ¼
9	10⅜	2,700	Minn. & St. L. new	9	10⅜	9	10	+ ⅛
88⅝	88⅝	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+1⅝
8	8	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	8	8	8	
23	23⅜	2,200	Missouri Pacific pf	23	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
50⅞	52¼	1,400	Missouri Pacific pf	50⅞	52¼	50⅞	52¼	+1½
29⅝	29⅝	100	Nat. Acme	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+½
15	15½	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15	15½	15	15½	+½
49	49	1,500	Nat. Enam. & Stp	49	49½	49	49½	+½
54½	56	400	Nat. Lead x d	54½	56	54½	56	+1⅝
19	19	200	Nev. Con. Cop	19	19	19	19	+⅛
20	20	200	N. O. Tex. & Mex	20	20	20	20	+⅛
120¾	120¾	150	N. Y. Air Brake	120¾	120¾	120	120½	+5
72	73½	6,000	N. Y. Central	72	73½	72	73¼	+2
200	200½	200	N. Y. Dock. pf	200½	200½	200½	200½	—1½
285¾	289¼	4,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	285¾	289¼	285¾	287¼	+1
20½	21	1,160	N. Y., Ont. & West	20½	21	20½	21	+1
104	106¼	2,100	Norfolk & Western	104	106¼	104	106¼	+2
85½	86½	2,900	Northern Pacific	85½	86½	85¼	86½	+1½
64	64	100	Nova. Scotia S. & C	64	64	64	64	+1
39¾	39¾	3,400	Ohio Cities Gas	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	+½
67⅜	67⅝	2,900	Ontario Mining	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67½	—½
59	59	100	Owens Bottle Mach	59	59	59	59	
297⅜	297⅞	100	Pacific Mail	297⅜	297⅞	297⅜	297⅞	+½
45	45¼	7,270	Penn. R. R	45	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅛
12	12¼	800	Pere Marquette	12	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
25⅜	25⅝	500	Philadelphia Co	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
41	41⅜	600	Pierce-Arrow	41	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
55¼	55⅞	2,500	Pittsburgh Coal	55¼	55⅞	55	55½	+1
27½	29¼	9,300	Pitts. & West Va	27½	29¼	27½	29¼	+1⅞
67	68	700	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	67	68	67	68	+1⅞
63	64¾	700	Pressed Steel Car	63	64¾	63	64¾	+1⅝
95	95	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	95	95	95	95	+⅝
116	116	55	Pullman Co	116	116	116	116	+⅝
55¼	55¾	2,100	Railway Steel Sp	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	+⅛
23⅞	23⅞	1,100	Ray Con. Cop. x d	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
77⅞	78¾	123,700	Reading	77⅞	78¾	77⅞	78¾	+1⅛
37	37	100	Reading 2d pf	37	37	37	37	+1½
81	81	5,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	81	81	80	81	+⅛
79¼	79¼	3,900	Royal Dutch	79¼	79¼	77½	79¼	+1½
12	12¼	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
37	37	37	St. L. Southw. pf	37	37	37	37	+¼
8	8¼	300	Seaboard Air Line	8	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
18	18	200	Seab. Air Line pf	18	18	18	18	+⅛
33⅞	34½	1,600	Sinclair Oil Refin	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34¼	+⅝
52	52½	1,000	Sloss-S. Steel & I	52	52½	52	52½	+1
86	87½	4,500	Southern Pacific	86	87½	86	87½	+2
24	24⅝	7,500	Southern Railway	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅛
60	60⅜	1,400	Southern Ry. pf	60	60⅜	60	60⅜	+1
46⅜	46¾	15,300	Studebaker Co	46⅜	46¾	45¾	46¼	+ ¼
91	91	200	Studebaker Co. pf	91	91	91	91	—1
36½	36½	100	Superior Steel	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
16⅜	17¼	1,900	Tenn. C. & C	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅝
151¾	153¼	2,300	Texas Co	151¾	153¼	151	152⅞	+1⅞
19	19⅛	100	Texas & Pacific	19	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
17¼	17¼	200	Third Avenue	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
49½	51⅝	1,100	Tobacco Products	49½	51⅝	49½	51	+1¾
53	53	100	Toledo City Ry. pf	53	53	53	53	
121⅝	123¾	11,900	Union Pacific x d	121⅝	123¾	121	123½	+2⅝
88½	90¼	2,500	United Cigar Stores	88½	90¼	88½	90¼	+2½
128	129½	500	United Fruit	128	129½	128	129¼	+ ⅝
6⅝	6⅝	100	United Rys. Invest	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅛	14⅞	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ½
122	122⅜	900	U. S. Indus. Alco	122	122⅜	121½	122½	+ ½
56⅝	56⅞	100	U. S. Rubber	56⅝	56⅞	56	56	—1
100¼	100¼	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
46	46	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
91⅝	92⅜	80,600	U. S. Steel	91⅝	92⅜	91¼	92½	+1⅜
110	110	100	U. S. Steel pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
79¾	80⅞	1,400	Utah Copper x d	79¾	80⅞	79½	80⅝	+1⅛
13⅝	13⅝	200	Utah Securities	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
65	66	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	65	66	65	66	+2
84	84½	300	Wabash	84	84½	84	84½	+1½
42⅜	43¼	1,400	Wabash pf. A	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	43¼	+1½
23½	23⅞	200	Wabash pf. B	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	+1½
16¾	17⅛	1,500	Western Maryland	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¾
29	29	200	West. Md. 2d pf	29	29	29	29	
53⅜	54	200	Western Pacific pf	53⅜	54	50½	54	+1
90	90	300	Western Union Tel	90	90	90	90	+ ⅝
41¼	41⅞	1,300	Westingh. E. & M	41¼

PART OF 1917 CORN A LOSS TO FARMERS

Percentage of Record Crop That Is Merchantable Is Lowest Since 1883.

FED TO CATTLE AND HOGS

Done to Prevent Total Loss—Supply of Wheat on Hand, However, Is Larger Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Only about three-fifths of last year's record-breaking corn crop is merchantable, the Department of Agriculture's grain report today indicated. Not since 1883 has the percentage of the crop merchantable been so low.

Large quantities of the corn was so soft that it had to be fed to cattle and hogs at once to prevent total loss. About 1,905,723,000 bushels of the 3,159,494,000 bushels crop is all that could be offered for sale, placing the quantity lower than that available from the smaller 1915 and 1916 crops.

While the supply of wheat last year was 100,000,000 bushels less than the previous year, stocks held by farmers March 1 totaled 111,272,000 bushels, or 10,622,000 bushels more than held on March 1 last year.

Grain in farmers' hands on March 1 was: Corn, 1,292,905,000 bushels, or 40.9 per cent. of the 1917 crop; wheat, 111,272,000 bushels, or 17.1 per cent.; oats, 595,195,000 bushels, or 37.5 per cent.; barley, 43,404,000 bushels, or 20.8 per cent.

Stocks of corn on farms by important States (in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000's omitted,) follow: Ohio, 61,541; Indiana, 85,443; Illinois, 192,280; Iowa, 151,050; Missouri, 105,840; Nebraska, 139,709; Kansas, 35,892, and Kentucky, 55,282.

Of wheat: Ohio, 9,051; Indiana, 4,675; Illinois, 4,256; Minnesota, 13,912; North Dakota, 11,760; South Dakota, 11,986; Nebraska, 2,753; Kansas, 3,675; Oklahoma, 1,782; Montana, 2,615, and Washington, 5,506.

The percentage of the crops which will be shipped out of the counties where grown was announced as follows: Corn, 21.9; wheat, 51.2; oats, 32.0, and barley, 38.8.

Oats of the 1916 crop on farms March 1, 1917, amounted to 394,211,000 bushels, or 31.5 per cent. of the crop, and of the 1915 crop, 598,148,000 bushels, or 38.6 per cent., remained on farms March 1, 1916. About 28.4 per cent. of the 1916 crop was shipped out of the counties where grown and 30.1 per cent. of the 1915 crop was so shipped.

Barley of the 1916 crop on farms March 1, 1917, amounted to 33,244,000 bushels, or 18.2 per cent. of the crop, and of the 1915 crop, 58,301,000 bushels, or 25.8 per cent., of the crop was on farms March 1, 1916. About 43.5 per cent. of the 1916 crop was shipped out of the counties where grown and 43.2 per cent. of the 1915 crop was so shipped.

LESS FOOD SENT ABROAD.

Exports for January Below Those of a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Foodstuffs and manufactures exports fell off, while exports of raw materials showed an increase during January, compared with January a year ago, the Department of Commerce announced today. Imports of foodstuffs increased, but imports of raw materials and manufactured articles decreased.

The total exports for January were $506,282,358, against $613,324,582 in 1917. Imports were $233,949,081, compared with $241,793,282 last year.

Exports of foodstuffs in January amounted to $107,602,981; raw materials, $85,692,796, and manufactured articles, $300,759,055. Imports of foodstuffs were $64,232,642; raw materials, $99,343,282, and manufactured articles, $69,157,223.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.
Am. Oil	13	14
B. St. Gas.	8	10
Begole	75	85
Black Hawk		1½
Bohemia	90	1.00
Bos. Elv.	70	80
Bos. & Mont.	70	71
Butte & L.	11	14
Bos. & Ariz.	1	2
Calaveras	1	2
Crown Res.	15	25
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	2½
Cortez	10	15
Champ Con.	7	8
Chief Cons.	2	2½
Eagle & B.	2	2½
Earl-Eagle.	4	5
Fortuna	4	6
Gold Lake	2	5
Houghton	75	1.00
Homa Oil	60	62
Humboldt	60	75
Iron Blos.	45	55
Iron Cap.	17½	18⅝
Jer. Verde.	65	75
Jas. Rose.	30	33
Majestic	50	55
Mex. Metals	48	50
Moj. Tungs.	5	6
Nevada Utah	90	1.00
Nat. Z. & L.	27	30
New Corn.	16½	16⅝
Nev. Doug.	95	1.00
Nixon Nev.	1	1⅛
Onece	20	30
Onondaga	20	25
Pioneer Con.	57	60
Ray Here.	4⅛	4⅝
Rilla	2	3
S. W. Miami, part paid.	75	1.00
S. W. Miami, full paid.	80	1¼
Un. Verde Ex.	38	39
Victoria M.	1	1¼
Yukon Gold.	1.00	1¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Oil Trade Journal has published a directory of the oil and natural gas trades, entitled "The Petroleum and Natural Gas Register."

Thomas A. Conway has been elected Vice President of C. F. Childs & Co., Inc., specialists in Government bonds.

R. S. Hyney and Guy L. V. Emerson have established a new bond house in Chicago under the firm name of Hyney, Emerson & Co.

At the annual meeting of the S. S. Kresge Company, held yesterday, the following Directors were elected: S. S. Kresge, C. B. Van Dusen, C. B. Tuttle, R. R. Williams, E. C. Lynch, and George H. Burr. At the meeting of Directors held immediately after the old officers were elected for the ensuing year.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95½	8.25
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	95	95¾	7.50
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	94½	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95½	95⅝	8.35
Fr. Ch. Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	99¼	99½	8.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	94	97	6.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	101	5.75
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	41½	42½	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	37	39	..
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 14, '26	35	38	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.50

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99	99⅝	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	95½	96	7.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	92	98	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅝	98¾	7.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97¼	97½	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	5	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98⅜	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97½	97⅝	7.25
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94¾	95⅜	6.50
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	91¾	92¼	6.50
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅝	99	7.75
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99⅜	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98	98½	6.25
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	5	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75
Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	5	Jan., 1920	97⅜	98	7.10
Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	5	Jan., 1921	96¼	96⅝	7.20
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¾	98⅛	5.60
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1919	93	93½	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Sep., 1918	98¾	99⅛	6.05
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99½	6.05
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99⅜	6.05
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97¾	98½	10.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98¼	98⅝	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	93	94	6.50
Louis. & N.	6	Jan., 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	99	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	97¼	7.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	94½	95½	..
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	93¾	97	5.90
P. S. C. N. J.	5	May, 1919	95½	96⅛	4.90
Phi. Elec. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98	98¼	6.80
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89	91	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96⅝	97¼	7.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.25
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	87	..
W. Penn. P.	7	Feb., 1920	97¼	98.80	7.80
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	98¼	98½	7.50
Wis. R. Arms.	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	99¾	7.80
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94	96½	6.25

PLEA FOR HIGHER STEEL.

E. A. S. Clarke Says Reasonable Profit Will Aid Production.

Because costs have risen sharply, E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company, says in the pamphlet report that certain prices may have to be raised if production is to be maintained at a high level.

"A basis of prices which will permit the highest cost manufacturer to have a reasonable profit," he asserts, "will so essential for the winning of the war, and which cannot be had unless prices are such that every manufacturer will have at least a living profit. The final net profits of all will be leveled by the war excess profits tax."

The company bought during the year $3,436,000 of its first mortgage 5 per cent. convertible bonds and $1,000,500 of its first consolidated mortgage bonds, of which the greater part were canceled. At the end of the year orders on hand amounted to 731,536 tons. The prediction was made in the statement issued yesterday that the current year should show a fair profit on existing Government prices.

$26,000,000 Oil Dividends in Quarter.

The companies which comprise the Standard Oil Group have paid out in cash dividends $26,483,747 during the current quarter. This was the largest distribution for the first quarter of any year since the old Standard of New Jersey was dissolved, according to the records of Dow, Jones & Co., with the exception of 1913, when a special dividend of $40,000,000 by the Standard of New Jersey swelled the total to $55,632,423. The largest payment since Jan. 1, 1918, was $4,916,919, by the Standard of New Jersey. The Ohio Oil Company disbursed $3,600,000, the Prairie Pipe Line Company $2,700,000, the Standard of California, about $2,500,000, and the Standard of New York $2,250,000.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98	3s, conversion, 1947	88	88
2s, registered, 1936	97¼	98	4s, registered, 1925	104⅝	105¾
2s, coupon, '35, reg	97	97¼	4s, coupon, 1925	104⅝	105¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	97½
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1936	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	96¾	96¾	4½s May, 1954	77	79
4½s June, 1965	96¾	96¾	3½s Nov., 1955	80	..
4½s Mar., 1963	96¼	96¾	The following are quoted on a		
4½s Nov., 1957	96¼	97¼	percentage basis:		
4½s May, 1957	96¾	97¼	4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.90
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	91	4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60
4½s April, 1966	90¼	90¾	4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.90
4½s Mar., 1936	90¼	90¾	4½s 1918-1919	4.90	4.90
4½s May, 1962	90	90½	4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.60
4½s Sept., 1960	90	90¾	4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.90
4s May, 1959	89¾	87¾	4½s 1918	5.00	..
4s Nov., 1958	87¾	88¾	3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.70
4s May, 1957	88¾	87¾	3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70
4s Nov., 1956	85	86	3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70
4s Nov., 1955	85	85	3½s 1918-1921	4.90	4.70
4s May, 1951	..	..	3½s 1910-1953	5.00	4.70
4s May, 1919	98¼	..	3½s 1920-1930	5.00	4.70
4s Nov., 1918	..	..	3½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.70
3½s Nov., 1954	77	79			

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
40	Cities Service	203	202	201	204
245	Cities Service pf.	74¾	74¼	74⅜	74½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power.	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric.	89	92
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39½	42
Am. Light & Traction.	208	212
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	96	98
Am. Power & Light.	46	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	73	80
Am. Public Utilities.	23	36
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	57	62
Am. W. W. & E.	4½	5½
Am. W. W. & E. pf.	35	60
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	85	90
Colorado Power.	27	29
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	71	77
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	23½	25½
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	50	58
Consumers' Power.	81	86
Consumers' Power pf.	82	87
Dayton Power & L. pf.	79	80
Eastern Texas Electric.	23	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	74	79
El Paso Electric.	87	92
El Paso Electric pf.	86	91
Electric B. & S. pf.	91	93
Electric Properties.	57	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	14	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	68
Gas & Elec. Securities.	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Alabama Water 6s, '20	99½	..
Am. W. W. & El. 5s.	66	69
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32.	68	72
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	93½	96
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	77	81
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 5s, 1946.	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963.	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922.	85	90
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s.	87	92
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	70	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	84	88
Int.-M. Ry. L. & P. 6s	97¾	99¾
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38.	60	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25.	..	99
Miss. Ry. Pow. 1st 5s.	69½	71
Miss. W. G. E. 5s, '22	76	88
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	90	94
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	80	87
Omaha & C. B. 5s.	..	80
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19.	95½	96¾
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	85	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	..
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32.	77	82
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '28	85	90
United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	90	95
Utah Securities 6s.	83	86
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924.	88	92

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Am. H. L. & P.	59¾	59¾	59¾
30	Ala. Co. 2d pf.	50	50	50
24	Con. Coal	104	104	104
25	Con. Power.	98½	98¼	98¼
563	Consden	75	74	75
375	Do pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
495	M. & M. Bank	27	27	27

Bonds.

$5,000	City 3½s, '50	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Do 4s, '51	94	94	94
1,000	Do 4s, '54	94	94	94
10,000	Do 5s, '61	94	94	94
1,000	B. Tr. & N. B.	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Cent. Ry. 5s	99½	99½	99½
1,000	City & Sub. 5s	99	99	99

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Am. Zinc	15⅛	15	15⅛
40	Ahmeek	80½	80½	80½
10	Allouez	53½	53½	53½
110	Ariz. Com'l	13	13	13
230	Bingham	10½	10¼	10½
10	Butte & Sup	21	21	21
200	Butte & Bal.	30c	28c	28c
55	Cal. & Ariz.	68	67½	68
150	Cop. Range	45	45	45
50	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,835	Davis-Daly	6¾	6¼	6¾
120	East Butte	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Granby	77	77	77
10	Greene-Can	41½	41½	41½
100	Indiana	90c	90c	90c
350	Island Creek	62¼	61¾	62¼
	Do pf	84	84	84
65	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Keweenaw	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Mass Con	6	6	6
10	May.-O. C.	1¾	1¾	1¾

Railroads.

60	Boston Elev.	45	44½	44½
24	Boston & M.	24	23¾	23¾
10	Do pf	30	30	30
5	*Fitchb'g pf.	58	58	58
75	Mass. El. pf.	13½	13¼	13½
295	New Haven	29	28	28
85	West End	41½	41	41½

Miscellaneous.

41	Am. Agr. C.	87¼	87¼	87¼
41	Do pf	104	102¾	104
20	Am. Sugar	105½	105	105½
467	A. T. & T.	107	105½	106¾
100	Am. Woolen	56½	55¾	56½
112	Do pf	96½	95¾	96
150	A.-C. & W.	111¾	112⅝	114
75	East B. Land	5	5	5
75	Booth Fish.	24⅝	24⅜	24½
53	Mass. G. pf.	65	65	65
26	N. E. Tel.	95	94	94
25	Reece Fold'g	3	3	3

Bonds.

$2,000	A. T. & T. 5s	92½	92¼	92¾
1,000	Swift 5s	94	94	94
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	90	90	90
$2,200	Liberty 3½s	97.24	97.14	97.24

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
360	Am. Ship	97	97	97
95	Booth Fish.	24⅝	24½	24⅝
100	C. C. & Con.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
315	Do pf	18	16½	18
90	Chi. Pn. T.	83¼	83	83
380	Ch. Rys., Ser. 2	13½	13¼	13½
105	Cudahy	112	111	112
225	Com. Edison	107	106	106
168	Lindsay Lt.	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜
55	M. Ward pf.	104½	104	104½

Bonds.

$5,000	Chi. Ry. adj. - Inc. 4s	31½	31¼	31½
1,000	Wilson 1st 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	10 Edwin Leco.	76¾	76¾	76¾
100	Columbia Gas	33¼	33¼	33¼
143	Elec. Stor.	49¼	49¼	49¼
240	Erie R. R.	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	Gen. Asphalt	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
460	L. Sup. Corp.	16¾	16¼	16¾
125	Lehigh Nav.	64	63¾	64
147	Lehigh Val.	60	59	60
289	Pennsylvania	45¼	45	45¼
275	Phila. Elec.	25¾	25½	25¾

Bonds.

$31,000	Lib. 3½s	97.40	97.40	97.40
2,000	Do 2d 4s	96.20	96.10	96.20

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
Aetna pf	56	59	53
American Brass	233	238	233
Atlas Powder	165	175	165
Do pf	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	111½	112	111
Bliss	360	420	300
Do pf	78	..	..
Can. Found's F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	68	70	67
Du Pont	236	260	236
Hercules	243	249	247
Do pf	112	114	112½
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	122	125	122
Scovill Mfg	468	480	468
Winchester Arms.	700	850	700

THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Break Follows Early Strength, with Net Decline of 17 to 43 Points.

The local cotton market broke very sharply yesterday afternoon, after showing signs of strength in the morning, and wound up from 17 to 43 points off on the day, the close being steady and up from the lowest prices on covering and bargain buying by the trade. The break appeared to be due simply to a decrease in trade demand, somewhat freer offerings from the South—although Southern spot markets remained generally firm—and the rather oversold condition of the market following recent advances, all these factors being seized on by floor traders at the psychological moment for an aggressive selling campaign.

General opinion in the trade was that the break left the market in a healthier condition, owing to the elimination to a large extent of the speculative long interest and the reduction of outstanding contracts to the bona fide trading element. It was estimated that the relatively small speculative element remaining is rather short of the market than otherwise, and hence may act somewhat as a stabilizing influence.

The opening was firm, up from 10 to 21 points, and prices continued to rise somewhat in the early trading, with some trade buying and covering by those who had sold short late Thursday. The trade demand tapered off early, however, and, as has invariably been the case of late, the 32-cent level for May promptly brought increased offerings from the South. After a period of hesitation the floor traders saw their opportunity and began selling cotton in big blocks. Some of the spot houses sold also for a quick turnover. Some fairly good-sized stop orders on the long side were uncovered soon after prices began to go down, and the decline was only checked late in the day on renewed trade buying on a scale down and profit taking by the earlier sellers.

Some of the selling may have been due to the statistics, which show falling off both in export and domestic consumption which may soon more than counterbalance the short crop, as indicated by the relatively small decrease in visible supply. Exports yesterday were 12,162 bales, a total of 2,831,725 for the year.

Yesterday's quotations follow.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
March	32.55	32.55	32.00	32.18 bid	32.75
April	32.05	32.05	31.50	31.76 bid	32.10
May	32.00	32.04	31.50	31.66@31.68	31.89
June	....	....	....	31.46 bid	31.72
July	31.52	31.60	30.85	31.16@31.20	31.42
August	....	....	....	30.90 bid	31.15
September	....	....	....	30.22 bid	30.59
October	30.38	30.50	29.70	29.98@30.00	30.26
December	30.28	30.28	29.45	29.77@29.79	30.05
January	....	....	....	29.09@29.03	29.30

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points lower at 33.20c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.80c; New Orleans, 32.50c; Savannah, 34¼c; Augusta, 33c; Memphis, 32.50c; Houston, 32.50c; Little Rock, 32.38c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

Port receipts	26,627	14,492	12,774
Exports	12,162	.....	8,774
Exports season	2,831,725	2,786,581	4,133,839
Port stocks	1,502,437	1,568,429	1,249,088
Interior receipts	14,584	12,438	10,934
Interior shipm'ts	18,471	9,809	11,791
N. Y. arrivals	2,904	996	3,914
N. Y. stocks	135,423	141,200	144,321

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 183,475, against 138,592 last year, and for the season, 9,851,196, against 11,041,182. Visible supply, all kinds, 4,578,227, against 4,985,152; visible American, 3,272,227, against 3,772,152 last year; decrease in visible, all kinds, 25,482, against a decrease of 211,962 last year; decrease in American, 26,432, against 106,962 last year. Spinners' takings for the week, 192,592, against 245,554 last year, and for the season, 8,118,785, against 9,503,231 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in more demand; sales, 4,000; American, 3,000. Imports, 3,000, all American. Middling, old contract, 6 points lower, at 23.50; good middling, 5 points lower, at 22.97d. Futures opened irregular, at a decline of 2 points, to an advance of 3 points. Closed quiet, unchanged, to 5 points net lower. March, 24.17; April, 24.06; May, 23.98; June, 23.87; July, 23.76. Manchester: Yarns strong; cloths in moderate demand.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	6@4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chi. & Northwest.	1918-'22	4½	5.75	5.50
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Erie R. Rumson	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.20	5.70
Minn., St. Paul	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
New York Central	1918-'32	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.80	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Eqpt.	1918-'28	4 @4½	5.75	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'23	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'20	4½	5.70	5.40
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Reading's big advance made it a feature of the day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It helped to stimulate the whole list somewhat. With the House and Senate conferees agreed upon the Railroad bill and with definite progress made in Congress toward enactment of the War Finance Corporation bill, the market opened with trading sentiment optimistic. Reading early became prominent. The whole market gradually improved, tending to broaden out as prices rose. Commission houses handled a large business, with the dealings in odd lots a feature.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Jun.	2½	2½	2½
50	Allis-Chalm.	25½	25½	25½
10	Am. B. Sug.	81¾	81¾	81¾
350	Am. Can	40¾	40¾	40¾
400	Am. C. & F.	78⅝	77¾	78⅝
35	Am. Linseed	33⅓	33	33⅓
50	Am. Loco	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
230	Am. S. & R.	82	80½	81¾
80	Am. Sm. Tob.	92¼	90¾	92
10	Do pf	97¾	97¾	97¾
370	Anac. Cop	63⅞	62¾	62¾
40	A., T. & S. F.	86	84¾	85¾
290	A., G. & W. I.	114	113¾	113¾
3,080	Balt. & Ohio	77¼	76¼	77¼
650	Balt. & Ohio	55	53¾	55
1,980	Beth. St'l B.	80¾	79	80¾
20	Brklyn R. T.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
150	Butte & Sup.	22	22	22
80	Can. Pacific	146¾	146¼	146¾
120	Cent. Leather	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝
450	Ches. & Ohio	57½	56	57
390	C., M. & St. P.	44	42¾	43½
50	Do pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
50	C., R. I. & P.	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
50	Con. Gas	88¼	88¼	88

DIVIDENDS.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY AND PREFERENCE SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a Second Interim dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the year from the 1st October, 1917, to 30th September, 1918, of 6% (being 1s. 2 2-5d. per share), free of British Income Tax, payable on the 27th March, 1918.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Ordinary Shares will be entitled to be paid the said Interim Dividend on or after the said 27th day of March, 1918, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3. Coupon No. 66 must be left for examination at the office of the said Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, E. C., 3, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the Preference Shares for the half year from the 30th September, 1917, to 31st March, 1918. The said dividend (less British Income Tax at the rate of 5s. in the £), that is to say, 4½d. per share net, is payable on the 27th March, 1918. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Preference Shares will be entitled to be paid the said dividend on or after the said 27th March, 1918, at the office of the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, London, W. C., 2. Coupon No. 29 must be left for examination at the office of the said National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, W. C, 2, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Dated 22nd February, 1918.

By Order A. M. RICKARDS, Secretary.
Westminster House, 7 Milbank,
LONDON, S. W., 1.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, March 1, 1918.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 76.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 11, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, March 1, 1918.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 62.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable Monday, April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 11, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

Continental Refining Co.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) will be paid on the preferred stock of the Continental Refining Company on March 30, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1918. Transfer books do not close.

A. A. ROLLESTONE, President.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held February 28th, 1918, declared out of surplus net earnings a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable March 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 18th, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

March 5th, 1918.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, March 6th, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.
Nation, New York, March 6th, 1918.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 23.

The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company outstanding and of record March 20, 1918, payable March 30, 1918. Transfer books close March 20th and reopen March 30, 1918.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
Toledo, Ohio, March 6th, 1918.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company, held today, a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon the preferred stock, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1918.

ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2nd, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1918. Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Clearing House of New York (limited) will be held at the office of the Company, 36 Beaver St., New York, Tuesday, April 2, 1918, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. T. MARSH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, for Contract 194, for making, testing, and cleaning borings around the shafts of the City tunnel and the Catskill aqueduct in the City of New York, all as set forth in the specifications.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.—Washington, D. C., March 5, 1918.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, March 28, 1918, for making repairs to asphalt pavements for a one-year period, for a two-year period, and for a five-year period, beginning July 1, 1918. Forms of proposal, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room No. 427, District Building. Louis Brownlow, W. Gwynn Gardiner, J. J. Loving, Acting Commissioners, D. C.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to notify that the firm of FRIEDMAN & HASS at 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., has dissolved partnership. All claims to be sent within 3 days to Manuel Friedman at the same address.

FRIEDMAN & HASS.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25650.—In Bankruptcy. — GEORGETTE ALICE COURT, also known as ALICE COURT, GEORGIA COURT, and GEORGETTE COURT, Bankrupt.

Georgette Alice Court, also known as Alice Court, Georgia Court, and Georgette Court, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 7, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on March 19, 1918, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 25602.—In Bankruptcy.—GERMAN CUTLERY IMPORTING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

German Cutlery Importing Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on March 19, 1918, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SEES GAIN IN AIDING SUBWAY BUILDERS

Service Board Tells Mayor Interest Due to Delay Will Exceed Compensation Asked.

CHARGES RUN INTO MILLIONS

Demand for Relief of Congestion Offered as Another Argument for Legislation.

Additional reasons were offered yesterday by the Public Service Commission for legislation which would permit the city to relieve the subway contractors of the burden of paying the high prices for labor and material caused by the war, to the end that the work might go on. A statement made by Commissioner Whitney embraced a table of figures showing the loss which threatens the city through delay in the work.

Summarized, the figures show that interest charges on all monies spent on subway work, as of Jan. 1, 1918, in the case of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, amount to $8,220,000, and in the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system to $6,740,000. During the period of construction this interest charge is made part of the cost of construction, and consequently does not come out of taxes, although city bonds must be issued to secure the money necessary to pay it.

At the beginning of the year lines of the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems were in operation on which the interest on their cost amounted to $1,630,000 and $5,200,000, respectively. Deducting these two sums from the total amount given above, the interest charges on expenditures on work not yet in operation amount to $8,100,000. Of this total $6,560,000 is on Interborough work and $1,540,000 in that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Included in the lines not yet in operation are the Lexington Avenue and the Seventh Avenue subways, known as the "H" lines. That the work on these two very important lines is almost finished is shown by the fact that the interest charges on the expenditures so far made on them amount to $3,970,000, with an estimated interest charge on the work remaining to be done of only $340,000.

Asks Mayor's Consideration.

Commissioner Whitney sent a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday in which attention was called to the critical situation confronting the city in the possible postponement of the subway work until the war was over. He asked the Mayor to study the figures in the table which accompanied the letter and said that other data was being prepared for the information of the Board of Estimate to the end that an agreement might be reached to save the city from the evils of the constant growth of congestion on the rapid transit lines and to protect the city from heavy interest charges. Part of the letter ran:

"New subways cannot be completed without labor; labor cannot be hired or adequately compensated under past contract prices; many or most of the contractors now engaged in subway work have already lost heavily in attempting to pay even the present scale of wages. Already the force of employes has dwindled from 12,000 to 7,000 men. The remaining 7,000 men, if they leave subway construction, will take places offered to them at higher wages in Governmental and other lines of work, and it must be frankly recognized that the cost of living, according to decent, comfortable, healthful standards, has increased from the time, in 1914, 1915, and 1916, when these contracts were made.

"Although these contractors, of course, assumed the risk of loss through any ordinary change in conditions or increased costs due to usual factors, the war has brought unusual and extraordinary increases far beyond any contemplation of the contracting parties, and beyond their ability to withstand much longer. There would seem to be a need for a direct, businesslike adjustment which will recognize the actualities and enable the labor situation to be promptly met, on the basis, of course, that the contractors shall forego all profits under their contracts, past or future, and finish the work on a basis of actual cost.

Would Continue Congestion.

"The urgency of this, from a city point of view, becomes especially clear when it is considered that failure to complete these transit lines promptly will mean that not only the existing congestion on lines now in use will be perpetual for the period of the war, but also that the city, during that period, will have to carry a 'dead loss' of many millions of dollars, through the fact that lines under construction have not been brought to the stage where operation can be begun."

Mr. Whitney says that the bill now pending in Albany, and which was drawn by counsel for the organization of contractors, does not deal with the situation in a practical way, because the problem is not essentially one of relieving or reimbursing the contractors. He thinks that a bill can be drawn which would enable the city authorities to deal with the matter so that operation of the lines under construction would not be greatly delayed.

"The commission is strongly of the view," Mr. Whitney's letter said, "that exceptional means must be taken to meet the altogether exceptional situation, and in devising ways and means desires the benefit of the views of the Board of Estimate in behalf of the city, and as custodian of its funds, as to what shall or shall not be done to prevent the scattering of these labor forces through insistence on the maintenance of an adequate wage, and to expedite the completion of these new and greatly needed transit lines."

DRY GOODS SALES HEAVIER.

Wholesale Distribution and Road Sales Far Ahead of Last Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The current wholesale distribution of dry goods is greatly ahead of the heavy volume of the corresponding period a year ago. The volume of road sales for both immediate and future deliveries is much larger than in the same week 1917. Customers have been in the market in greater numbers. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are excellent."

Bucyrus Company Earns $854,281.

The annual report of the Bucyrus Company for the year 1917 shows net earnings, after deducting all fixed charges and reserve for all taxes, of $854,281. Adding the previous surplus of $627,374, and deducting dividend payments totalling $160,000, the surplus at the end of the year stood at $1,321,655. Shipments during the year increased by more than 60 per cent. over those for the previous year, the company having a great deal of war business. "The company," the report says, "has entered into several contracts for material used directly in the prosecution of the war, the nature of which we are requested not to divulge at this time."

Another Varnish Company Accused.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Complaint was issued today by the Federal Trade Commission against the Moller & Shuman Company, New York varnish manufacturers, charging unfair methods of competition. The complaint is practically identical with those issued recently against thirty-eight other companies in the same business.

FOR LARGER USE OF TRUCKS.

Owners Confer on Better Means for Freight Transport.

Nearly one hundred motor truck owners and others interested in the industry attended the third National Truck Owners' Conference, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Astor. Among the speakers were Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakeslee, who outlined plans for using additional motor vehicles for postal delivery.

Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Highway Transportation Committee of the Council of National Defense, told of the work his committee had done in keeping the main highways open from many western centres so that army transport trucks could be driven during the Winter to Atlantic seaports. He also urged more general establishment of the return load system as an efficient aid toward relieving railroad congestion and assisting the quick transportation of goods.

Mr. Chapin will leave for Washington today, but before he goes he will have a conference with some of the officials of the Merchants Association on the subject of establishing the return loads system on effective lines in this city.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

In Those of Foodstuffs More of Them Went Down Than Up.

Wholesale prices, as reflected by Dun's list, were even more unsettled this week than last, but the excess of advances over declines was slightly less. One of the features was that, though the trend of the general list was upward, the foodstuffs for the first time in quite a while showed more downward revisions than advances. The sharp rise in cotton goods was also a feature. This week's changes totaled 75 in a list of 325 articles, and forty-three were advances. Last week there were forty advances in sixty-seven chages.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$15.50	$15.50	$13.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb..	.08⅞	.08¼	.09⅞
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	.10⅞	.10⅝	.10½
Sland. Brown sheet., yd	.24	.22	.11½
F'cloths, 28¼ in., 64x90.	..	.14½	.07½
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.45¾	.45¾	.40½
Cheese, f.c., held, sp., lb.	.28¾	.26¼	.27
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz..	.39	.41½	.32
Apples, ev., ch., lb.....	.15½	.15½	.08¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.11½	.11½	.08½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb..	.14¾	.14¾	.10
Raisins, lb.	.10½	.10½	..
Flour, Spg., 196 lbs....	10.75	10.55	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush	2.25	2.25	2.11⅜
Corn, bush	1.08½	1.91½	1.22⅝
Oats, No. 3 white, bush	1.06⅜	1.05	.74⅜
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs..	2.00	2.00	1.15
Hides, Chi., pack., No. 1, lb	.26	.20	.30
Hides, Chi., cow s, na., lb..	.24	.23	.30
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.43	.45	..
Leather, union backs, lb	.60	.60	..
Iron, pig, f.o.b., Phil., ton	34.25	34.25	34.75
Steel bil., Phila., ton..	47.50	47.50	70.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb	.23¼	.23¼	.37
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb	.23½	.23½	.37
Lead, N. Y., lb.....	.07¾	.07¾	.10⅞
Tin, St. L. & N. Y., lb..	.85	.85	.54½
Petroleum, ref. gal. in bbl.	.16	.16	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.60	8.85	8.50
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	16.75	16.75	14.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	10.75	10.25	10.00
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs	26.22	26.00	19.65
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs	24.25	24.15	16.87
Mess pork, Chi., bbl...	50.00	50.00	33.25
Rice, fancy head, lb....	.08¾	.05¾	.05½
Rubber, up-Riv. Para, lb	.56	.57	.78
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs	7.45	7.45	7.00
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb..	.28	.28	.19
Tea, Japan, gr., lb.....	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, 100 lbs.....	1.80	2.22	5.00
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb		75.4	37.9

†Government basis.

Twelve of the twenty-two revisions in foodstuffs prices were downward, the weakness in dairy products again being one of the features. The only advance in the whole list was shown by near-by fancy eggs, which moved up 2 cents a dozen to a point still well above the corresponding price last year. Fine Western were down, but are also still higher than last year. All of the listed grades of butter were cheaper, and the same was true of cheese. Prices on the latter are now lower than at this time in 1917.

Mess pork showed no change at Chicago, but the changes shown there by the other major provisions included advances in live sheep and short ribs and declines in live beef and hogs and in prime lard. At this city lard was quoted higher. In the vegetables, declines took place in turnips and cabbage, while choice pea and choice red kidney beans went up. Scotch peas advanced again. Neither the fresh nor the dried fruits showed changes either way. Common syrup was higher at New Orleans, and higher prices were quoted on the basic grades of Brazilian coffee. There were no changes in teas and sugar, and for the first time in several weeks the spices showed neither advances nor declines. The changes in the grains, all upward, took place in corn, oats, rye, and long rye straw.

Hemlock sole leather was quoted lower this week, but it was the only item in that part of the general list to go down. Hides continued weak in price, and declines were registered by No. 1 Texas, No. 1 country steers, No. 1 heavy cows, No. 1 bull, No. 1 kip, and Nos. 1 hairskins. Only four of the sixteen revisions shown in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were declines. About the only feature was the rise of $10 a barrel in Norwegian cod liver oil. It is now $20 a barrel higher than at this time last year. In the naval stores, declines were shown in pitch, resin, and turpentine. Chinese raw silk went up, but crude rubber and English vermillion went down.

In the metals, a rise in spelter was offset by declines in pig aluminium to the fixed Government price and in ordinary antimony. Yellow pine showed the week's only decline in lumber, but advances took place in plain and quartered oak, cypress, poplar, and cherry. Cotton goods again dominated the textile field, new high-record prices being established in practically all, if not all, branches of the trade. Particularly sharp were the advances in unfinished printcloths. Burlap prices were well sustained, with a visible improvement in the general tone of the market apparent.

Justice Carr Left $21,779.

An appraisal of the estate of Justice William J. Carr of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, filed yesterday at the office of Surrogate Herbert Ketcham, shows that he left $21,779. The principal asset was an insurance policy of $20,000. His six children share equally in the estate. Justice Carr died Aug. 5, 1917.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Forecast:

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Sat. and Sun.

Tenn.—Cloudy and warmer Sat., rain and colder Sun.

N. C., Ga., and S. C.—Fair and warmer Sat., rain and warmer Sun.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Sat., clearing and colder Sun.

Ind.—Rain Sat., clearing and colder Sun.

Mich.—Snow or rain Sat., snow and colder Sun.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat., rain or snow Sun.

La.—Cloudy and warm Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Showers and cooler Sat., fair and colder Sun.

Okla.—Fair and colder Sat. and Sun.

Tex.—Cloudy and warm Sat., fair and colder Sun.

Ill.—Snow or rain Sat. and Sun.

Mo.—Rain Sat.; rain or snow Sun.

Wis.—Snow Sat., and Sun.

Minn.—Snow and colder Sat.; unsettled and cold Sun.

Ia.—Snow or rain Sat.; snow and colder Sun.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Snow and colder Sat.; cloudy and cold Sun.

Kan.—Rain or snow and colder Sat.; cloudy and colder Sun.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The next sales of Australian wool in Boston have been arranged to take place on March 27 and 28, instead of on March 28 and 29, as originally planned, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Textile Alliance, Inc. The wools to be offered at these sales will be placed on show on Monday, March 25.

Dutiable silk imports at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco for the three months ended Dec. 31 totaled $6,887,880, according to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America. The same report shows similar imports for the corresponding period of 1916 to have been $8,746,926.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for evora cloth, Worumbo crystal cloth, all shades. Posner Marinace Co., Inc., 31 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Cash for immediate delivery; also looking at Winter coats. Call 8 to 10 A. M. all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at plush and cloth coats; will also place stock orders on good numbers. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall plush and cloth coats. Ninth floor, 28 West 25th St.

COTTON GINGHAMS Wanted.—30 cents a yard. Telephone Madison Square 5465.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for pretty wash gingham; net dresses. Call with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Will exchange gray and Copenhagen gabardine for navy and tan. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Plaids and checks, for cash. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Cotton and plaids. Monarch Dress Co., 6 West 32d St.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Fiber, 13 and 15 inch, large quantities, all colors. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 226.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Can use 50 pieces wool persey at a price, rose, Copen. Harry A. Roman Co., 11 West 32d St. Telephone Madison Square 6719.

LINENS Wanted.—Trouville Linenes, all shades; any quantity. Farragut 3990.

POMPONS Wanted.—Liberal cash price paid for 0816-11. Gramercy 1660.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, Peacock, W. & L., 651; all colors. Farragut 2986.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036D, 234, 6234, Whitman 104, Newport; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES Wanted. — 7614, 7301, 2004, and shepherd check. Phone Spring 7730.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange 0936 navy for clay serge. Chelsea 7834.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, navy, color 52. Farragut 3290.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price, Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 1544 Greeley.

SUITS Wanted.—Wool jersey; quantity no object. Litt & Kunsberg, 30 West 32d.

SUITINGS Wanted.—Oxford, good quality; pay cash. Chelsea 4571.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Quantity evening shades at a price. Ruby 116 West 29th. Farragut 3194.

TRICONETS Wanted. — American 06062 and Silvertone; 7 shades and Oxford suitings and pom poms. Orchard 4278.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy American heavyweight velours. Flashberg & Glekel, 142 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—American and Stevens high shades. Madison Square 8777.

WASHABLE SKIRTS Wanted.—Call between 10 and 12, 43 West 27th. Packales & Sons.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BURELLA.—High shades Delhi, chèviots, poplins, velours, Buckley-Cohen 7M. Farragut 9812.

COATS AND SUITS.—Good selling numbers on the racks in all wool jerseys, poplins, serges, and velours. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th St.

COATS, Spring, and Suits, for immediate delivery; also jobs. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS. — Flappers for hard - to - fit girls, Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS to close out. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th St.

COVERT.—10 pieces Deering-Milliken; special price. 3176 Farragut.

DELHI.—610 Dobson's, all shades; $1.95. Madison Square 589.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Close out all-wool jersey, all-wool serge, and silk dresses. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Seventy-five better kind taffeta, to close out. 43 East 20th, second floor.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

EVORA.—Forstman and Hoffman 8252, 739 spruce green for exchange or will sell. Madison Square 4152.

GINGHAMS.—Three cases Amoskeag plaids, ten patterns; for cash only; immediate delivery. Phone Farragut 2420.

GINGHAM.—Plaid and checks. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

KHAKI CLOTH.—Deering-Millikens, cheap; also Buckley-Cohen 714; poplins. Farragut 9811.

PANAMAS, SERGES.—B. & W. checks; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PLAID, Spring, and velour check, reasonable. 115 West 29th, sixth floor.

POPLINS.—High shades, velours, burella, Buckley-Cohen 711, Delhi, cheviots. Farragut 9811.

POPLINS for Sale.—Gray, clay, Pekin, rose, and navy. Chelsea 9784.

SERGES.—American 6234, black and navy, at $2.05. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

SERGES.—54289, W. S. X. 6120, 528, 9909, 1210, 87. Call 1064 Gramercy.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

TAFFETA, charmeuse, satin Duchess, wash satin, silk jersey, and crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Waist manufacturer wishes to dispose of evening shades, good quality, at 85c.; also light ground plaid effects, at 97½c. Phone Gramercy 5343.

VELOURS. — Light weight, Spring and Fall; all shades; also cotton warp serge, 50 inches. Farragut 9930.

VELOURS.—0360, tan, gray, and peacock. Madison Square 3149.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors; serges, 7008; poplin, foulard. Farragut 3190.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray, blue, and heather; ask us to quote prices; immediate delivery. Grant S. Kelley, 354 4th Av. Tel. 5525 Madison Square.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk waists; big lots; steady work. Emporium Waist Co., 38 and 40 West 32d St.

Help Wanted.

BOYS, 16 years or over; permanent positions with opportunity for advancement, in office of large chemical and dyestuff concern. Call A. K. & Co., 644 Greenwich St., near Christopher.

JUNIOR CLERKS in office of large chemical house, with opportunity for advancement, for elementary school graduates; must be over 16 years; state nationality, schooling, references; salary, $8. P 310 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, trimmers and repairers wanted; all year around position. Ideal Millinery Store, 691 East Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Thursday .....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Evening Gowns Gaining Favor.

The demand that arose a few weeks ago for formal evening gowns, which were more or less frowned on during the earlier part of the Winter, seems to be gaining in intensity. Soft but bright colors and very decidedly décolleté styles are proving very popular in these gowns, and straight flowing lines seem to be preferred to any elaborately draped effects. Tulle and lace are extensively used as tunics and for trimmings, in shades contrasting but harmonizing with the body of the garment.

Furs Are Coming In Well.

In spite of the shortage in several kinds of furs, shipments received by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation for disposition at the Spring sale, which will begin here on April 8, are coming in well. From present indications one of the largest shortages will be in muskrats, the catch of which is estimated in various parts of the market up to as much as 40 per cent. below normal. The prolonged cold weather and heavy snows this Winter are expected to have a detrimental effect on the quality of the skins of land animals because of their difficulty in getting food. The pelts of the water animals, however, are expected to be of particularly good quality as a result of the extra protection they have required and which nature supplies. March 23 is the last day on which shipments for the coming sale can be accepted, and show day will be April 3.

Women Like New Styles.

Local coat and suit manufacturers are beginning to hear from some of their customers on the way the new Spring styles are taking with the general public. In nearly every case the report is said to be favorable. Fitted tailor-made effects are apparently the most popular. Among these the Eton jacket suit seems to have attracted a large following in all sections where it has been shown. Narrow skirts are liked, and more or less plain effects are usually preferred. Only the most modified military effects are gaining any general acceptance.

Sleeveless Coats Big Feature.

The sleeveless coat is destined to be one of the outstanding features in styles for women during the coming season, in the opinion of several local manufacturers. Both for sports wear and for more formal usage, it seems to be attracting a great deal of attention. It is made up in some instances to match the skirt that goes with it. In other cases the skirt is of a contrasting color, and sometimes even a different material is used. Reorders have already come in from some sections, and those buyers who were most skeptical at first are now said to be entirely converted.

Glazed Kid Prices Hold Firm.

Though there is little activity in the local market for glazed kid, prices are said to be holding firm. It is pointed out that this leather has been given quite some prominence in the Spring styles for women's shoes, and that sellers are therefore not inclined to sacrifice prices for business which they believe will come to them anyway later on. Though black is reported to be fairly plentiful, there does not seem to be an oversupply of the popular gray shades. Pearl gray seems to be particularly hard to find in some quarters.

Men's Shoe Market Quiet.

For the last week or ten days there seems to have been comparative quiet in the market for men's shoes. It is said that retailers in many sections of the country have had rather a dull Winter, and that in spite of extensive clearance sales many of them still have some stock left on their hands. Tan shoes in the medium-priced lines are selling the best of any, it is said, but rumors of price concessions seem to have rather upset things, as buyers are holding off waiting for lower prices, and for the present at least the markets seem to be pretty much at a standstill.

Thinks Well of Eton Jackets.

As the Spring season advances, Eton jacket suits are taking a firmer and firmer hold, and more than one manufacturer is of the opinion that they will stay in vogue for some time. "They have a youth-giving quality that is peculiarly their own," said one of them yesterday, "and what more can any woman ask of a suit than that it make her look young? To my mind these jackets are doing in a more genteel way what short skirts have done in the last several seasons. As a result, to quote the popular song, 'You Can't Tell the Mothers from the Daughters,' at least from behind. That they are not just the thing for stout figures will not hamper them any. In my opinion the Eton jacket will stay for a while."

Gray Goods Sellers Mark Time.

Trading was again hampered in the local gray goods market yesterday by the unwillingness of sellers to dispose of their goods. Everything seems to be waiting on the apportionment of the 70,000,000 yards of bandage cloths that must be supplied to the Government by the Southern mills. Until this is completed, prices will continue in a more or less withdrawn state. Coarse goods were no more active than printcloths, though prices were high and very firm on both where they were quoted at all. Among the day's printcloth business were sales of 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s at 17¾ and 16 cents, respectively, for delivery in the next thirty to ninety days. This is the average run of printcloth prices here:

39-inch, 80-80s...*21c	38½-inch, 64-60s.*16c
39-inch, 72-76s...†19c	38½-inch, 64-56s..15½c
39-inch, 68-72s...17½c	38½-inch, 60-52s.*14½c
38½-inch, 72-68s..†16½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..14c
38½-inch, 64-64s..16½c	27-inch, 64-60s....11½c

*Asked. †Nominal.

Says Returns Are Necessary.

While asserting that every store should do all it can to keep returns at a minimum, an executive of a local retail establishment said yesterday that the arbitrary abolishing of the return privilege in the case of women's ready-to-wear garments would do more to kill business in those lines than anything else he can think of. "If a store can hold its garment returns down to 20 per cent. of the total sales," he said, "it has no reason for complaint. The present troubles is that the pefcentage of returns in most places that do a large garment business is higher than that. However, it is something that the merchants must grin and bear, for to abolish garment returns would mean a figurative killing of the goose that lays the golden eggs. What the stores should do is not to try to abolish returns in these departments, but to do their business so that at least four sales out of every five will stick."

Burlap Prices Too Low Here.

The local market is the poorest in the world for burlap traders at the present time, according to an executive of a well-known importing house. Not only are prices considerably higher in Calcutta than here, but they are relatively higher in the West coast markets of this country. Local prices are also quite a little under the figures prevailing in the leading South American trading centres, and it is said that a very profitable export business in burlaps could now be done there by American sellers if it were possible to get shipping permits for the goods.

$3,500,000 FOR REPAVING.

75 Manhattan Thoroughfares Included in Estimate Board's Program

The Board of Estimate yesterday made appropriations aggregating $3,500,000 for the repaving of streets in the various boroughs in the current year. Of the total amount $2,000,000 was allotted to Manhattan, $600,000 to Brooklyn, $400,000 to the Bronx, $300,000 to Queens, and $200,000 to Richmond.

Manhattan's appropriation for repaving work, which is much larger than it has been in recent years, was urged by Borough President Frank Dowling because of the condition of the pavements throughout the borough.

With the money appropriated yesterday President Dowling said that portions of seventy-five of the principal thoroughfares of the borough would be repaved. Twenty-seven of the streets and avenues leading to ferries and steamship piers will be repaved with granite block of the most modern type and forty-eight will be restored with sheet asphalt. In nearly every case the pavement will be laid on concrete foundation. No wood block or asphalt block will be used in the work to be undertaken this year.

Seven of the thoroughfares under which new subway tunnels have been constructed are included in President Dowling's repaving program. These will include many parts of Lexington Avenue, between Thirty-second and 131st Streets; Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-first and Forty-second Streets; Varick Street from Leonard to Carmine Street, Broadway from Seventeenth to Twenty-sixth Street, and portions of Canal, William, and Church Streets. It is expected that most of the work will be under way before May 1.

STATE RECEIPTS GROWING.

Increase of Nearly $6,000,000 in the Last Eight Months.

ALBANY, March 8.—An increase of nearly $6,000,000 in the general fund receipts for the last eight months of the current fiscal year is shown in State Controller Travis's financial report made public tonight. The total receipts, according to the Controller's statement, aggregated $48,606,089.20, or $5,899,852.10 over the same period of last year.

The principal increases were: Direct taxes, $2,636,573.14; corporation tax, $6,606,681.23; motor vehicles, $302,676.58; investment tax, (secured debt tax last year,) $546,084.53; miscellaneous receipts from departments, institutions, &c., $956,290.43, while decreases were shown in excise tax, $2,250,307.81; organization of corporations, $211,285.67; inheritance tax, $822,485.25; stock transfer tax, $1,753,532.98; mortgage tax, $108,174.43, and motor cycles, $607.61.

War conditions are strikingly reflected on the expenditure side, the expenses for this period aggregating $43,581,-763.10, an increase of $9,774,077.87 over last year. The daily average of these expenditures has been $179,348.84, compared with $139,126.30 for last year. Included, however, in the expenditures for 1918 is an increase of $2,628,829.78 in the sinking funds and for the redemption

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central
A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Full Train Schedule. Special rates for 6 months or more.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal for Spring—Special Rates.
Fallkill, Westchester Co., N. Y., 45 min. from 42d St., 10 min. from station. Open fires and home comforts—plenty of coal—no heatless days. Capacity 150. Rates $10 up. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

PASSOVER ANNOUNCEMENT.
Holiday term beginning March 27th.
EISENBERG'S
Wave Crest Manor
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eisenberg presiding as usual at
PASSOVER SEDER SERVICES.
Communicate: 268 West 94th. Riverside 6023.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"On the Ocean Front"
Always Open Fireproof Capacity 600
Offers You Every Comfort
Orchestra of soloists. Sea water baths. 300 delightful rooms, all outside, with private bath. Private garage on the premises. Illustrated literature.
Phone Atlantic City 1455.
Ownership Management

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire Block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water.) High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and Spring Seasons.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Luxurious lobbies, spacious sun parlors, enclosed verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the ocean and thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. A select residence for those seeking

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicidal Gulf-Stream-tempered Climate
No Slush. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
ORCHESTRA CAR 600
Stanstein Photo

ON THE BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE - HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

Write Now for Easter Holiday Reservations
ALBEMARLE VIRGINIA AVENUE, NEAR BEACH. NOW OPEN.
Modern high-class family hotel; capacity 300. Every convenience, steam heat, elevator, large sunny rooms, private and public baths, spacious exchange, sun parlors. Excellent cooking, abundance of fresh sea-food. Appetizing and satisfying meals on "Fast and Food Conservation Days." American plan. Special spring rates, $2.50 up Daily, $12.50 up Weekly. Booklet. J. F. COPE.

HOTEL ABSECON
Virginia Ave., near Beach. FIREPROOF.
Steam heat, private baths, running water. Elevator to street level. $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. O. D. PAINTER.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 300. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3.00 up daily, special weekly. Am. plan Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL ARLINGTON
Michigan Avenue, Near Beach.
Open all year. Capacity 250. Winter rates. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

PIERREPONT
Atlantic City. Homelike; no advance in rates. Free sea water baths. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

HOTEL SHOREHAM
Virginia Ave., nr. beach. Elevator, private baths, open surroundings. $2.50 up daily; $12.50 up weekly. Cap., 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES,
ON THE OCEAN FRONT,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
A modern hotel in a Winter Resort where out-of-door sports are possible the entire year.
BRANCH OFFICE OF GEO. A. HUHN & SONS, STOCK BROKERS.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES Lakewood, N. J.
24th season; private baths; running water in rooms. Booklet. JAMES I. WOEHR.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water. Private Baths; moderate rates.

SOUTHERN STATES.
Train service as far south as Old Point Comfort was never better.
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
Swimming Pool, Golf, Sea-Food Cuisine, Every Luxurious Bath and Treatment. Write
GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager
Fortress Monroe, Va.,
or Cook's Tours, 245 Broadway, 561 5th Ave., Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave., Penn. R. R., 5th Ave. & 29th St. Ask Mr. Foster at 220 W. 42nd St. or at Lord & Taylor's and Bertha Ruff-ner's Information Bureau, McAlpin Hotel; Frank's, 398 Broadway and 489 Fifth Avenue; O. D. S. & Co., Pier 25, North River.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25654.—In Bankruptcy.—LORENZO SILVESTRI, Bankrupt.
Lorenzo Silvestri was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 5, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 20, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 25529. Notice is given that IRVING BLOOM, trading as IRVING BLOOM & CO., bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on March 18, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
NO. 25656.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—CARLISLE MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on March 6th, 1918, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on March 21st, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(v) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Samuel A. Gluck, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Edward V. Connell of New York City were admitted to practice.

371—The Toledo Newspaper Co. et al., plain., v. the U. S.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plain.

29—The Salt Lake Investment Co., plain., v. Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.—Argued. Adjourned until Monday.

Call for March 11: Nos. 176, 177, 178, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, and 70.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity Argument.

General Elec Co<Continental Fibre Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.

US<Saleni. Same<Blake.
Same<Hoffman. Same<Smyth.
Same<Jones. Same<Irving.
Same<Fortune. Same<De Bevoise.
Same<Steyert. Same<Russ Monopol.
Same<Cody. Same<Zobel Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Decisions:

Louis Cohen, respt., v. Morris Rothschild et al, aplts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, and judgment ordered for defendants on their counterclaim as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Hector F. Hitchings, plaintiff, respt., v. Central Electrical Supply Co., aplt.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant as stated in opinion, with costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Charles P. Goldsmith, aplt., v. Isaac Loeb, respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Winifred McCarthy, as committee, &c., respt., v. Bowling Green Storage and Van Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin and Shearn, JJ. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Harry Fisher, aplt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinions by Laughlin and Shearn, JJ. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Greef Eng. & Mfg. Co., respt., v. Scourene Mfg. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to aplt. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Standish Chard, as receiver, respt., v. Ryan Parker Contracting Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. Opinion by Shearn, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Clark Viertels, respt., v. New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Frank H. Davis et al., pltfs., v. James M. Gifford et al., defts.—Motion denied, exceptions overruled and judgment ordered on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

William E. Hanna, respt., v. Louis Lichtenstein et al, aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Guy L. Nelson, respt., v. M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., aplt.—Determination and judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant as stated in opinion, with costs in all courts. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Times Square Imp. Co., respt.-aplt, v. James McCreery Realty Corp., aplt.; Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery, respt.; Reuben Sadowsky, aplt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in this court and at Special Term to the McCreery Corp. only. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

C. E. Harms Co., aplt., v. Leonhard Michel Brewing Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on 176 App. Div., 235. Smith and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Clara Winkler, aplt., v. Eleanor Gottschald, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Eugene L. Richards, as trustee, respt., v. London and Lancaster Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mamie Bénesch, respt., v. William F. Benesch, aplt.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Frank Hasbrouck, Sunt., &c., aplt., v. Henry Krakower, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Maria S. Dunkin, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary M. Murtha, respt., v. N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, aplts.; James H. Murtha v. same.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Scott and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Orders filed.

Celia Schiff, an infant, respt., v. N. Y. Telephone Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry Schiff v. same.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt., unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $100, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Caroline H. Johnston, aplt., v. J. Willis Flickinger, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William R. Montgomery, respt., v. Wilson M. Shear, impld., aplt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Sundel Saland, respt., v. Hebrew Pub. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Bankers' Service Corp., respt., v. Mutual Trust Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fannie Blum, aplt., v. Harry Grumpelt, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles W. Cook, respt., v. C. C. Cook Pub. Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Malvina F. Cohn et al., aplts., v. Margaret C. Westcott, individually, &c., impld., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and receiver reinstated as stated in opinion. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

Elise C. McCallum, as exx, aplt., v. The Beau-Site Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Scott and Shearn, JJ. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Warner Quinlan Asphalt Co., aplt., v. American Asphalt Paint Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Volk House Wrecking Co.—Order modifying final order modified as stated in opinion; order limiting papers on appeal affirmed. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle orders on notice.

Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., respt., v. J. F. Stukey & Co., aplt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to aplt. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice. Motion for stay denied and stay vacated. Order filed.

In the matter of Samuel S. Field et al.—Motions denied. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Charles J Follmer,
James J Hickey.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Walsh, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Barber< Katzbrook<Thomas O'Callaghan.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Silberberg—Charles S Guggenheimer.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger J.—Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis — Hon. Charles E. Hughes. Oliver<Oliver—James A Foley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Carrie R Helden<St. Edward Downey—Charles Frellochr. Smith & Levy, Inc<Charles G Harris—Alfred Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Grant< Doyle et al.—Charles M. O'Keeffe.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, &c.<Hinkelman et al.—John J. Mackin.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Samuel Berman<Arklin Realty Co., Inc.—Samuel Cowan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—DECISIONS.

D. Allen, aplt., v. H. Wolkof and Aetna Accident and Liability Co., respts.—Order of the Appellate Term reversed, with costs in all three courts and deft's motion for judgment denied.

E. E. Babcock, respt., v. Rogers Peet Co., aplt.—Order modified and affirmed, without costs.

M. Farrell, respt., v. H. Heumann, aplt.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with one bill of costs to respt.

B. J. Farrell v. same.—Interlocutory judgment overruling demurrer affirmed, without costs.

C. P. Hart, respt., v. R. J. Collier, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Hindley & Pendleton Co., respts., v. Newman & Carey Subway Const. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Lincoln Trust Co., trustee, respt., v. Knight Realty Co. et al., defts., Woodland Estates, Inc., purchaser aplt.—Order reversed and motion that referee pay the tax granted, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. O'Connor, respt., v. Nitro Powder Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The People, &c., respt., v. F. G. Gartenbach, aplt.—Appeal dismissed on default.

The People, &c., respt., v. J. Vitallano, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, &c., respt., v. A. J. Namm, respt., v. P. J. Carlin, &c., aplt.—Order granting application for a peremptory writ of mandamus reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs.

J. Schoenbaum et al., as Trustees, respts., v. R. Reimer, Jr., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The Title Guarantee & Trust Co., v. G. L. Lewis and W. B. Putney, Jr., respts., and L. J. Luce, as admr., &c., and K. B. Clark, as exec., &c., aplts.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion and affirmed.

E. C. and A. I. Vanderhoef, aplts., v. H. B. Vanderhoef, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Signs Soldiers' Moratorium Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson today signed the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Bill, practically creating a moratorium for men in the military service.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of LUCIEN BILQUIST, Bankrupt.
Please take notice that EDWARD J. DOWLING, Trustee herein, will sell at Public Auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at his place, Nos. 535-9 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward J. Dowling, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Lucien Bilquez, in and to the following described real estate, situated at Good Ground, Suffolk County, L. I. The following is a description of the property to be sold:

PARCEL 1.

All that tract, or parcel of land, situate in the Village of Springville, County of Suffolk and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the Easterly side line of Seabreeze Avenue, and the Northerly line of the Highway leading from Seabreeze Avenue to Ponquoque, and running thence by and along Easterly side line of Seabreeze Avenue, North, 23 degrees 18' East (North, Twenty-three degrees and eighteen minutes East) 394.35 feet (Three hundred ninety-four and thirty-five-hundredths feet); thence by and along the said Easterly side line of the said Avenue North, 12 degrees 40' East (North, twelve degrees and forty-minutes east) 289 feet (two hundred eighty-nine feet) to a stone at the intersection of the south side line of the Highway leading from Seabreeze Avenue to Bay View Avenue; thence by and along the South side line of said Highway South, 70 degrees 6' East (South, seventy degrees and six minutes East) 273.45 feet (two hundred seventy-three and forty-five-hundredths feet) to the land of Mrs. Marie Hirschi; thence by and along the lands of Mrs. Marie Hirschi and S. I. Hulse South, 12 degrees 30' West (South, twelve degrees and thirty-nine minutes West) 501.4 feet (Five hundred and ninety-one and four-tenths feet) to the land of E. C. Bellows; thence by and along the land of E. C. Bellows South, 87 degrees 18' West (South, eighty-seven degrees and eighteen minutes west) 232.75 feet (two hundred thirty-two and seventy-five-hundredths feet) to the North line of the Highway leading from Seabreeze Avenue to Ponquoque; thence by and along the Northerly side line of said Highway North, 72 degrees 8' West (North, seventy-two degrees and eight minutes West) 121.2 feet (one hundred twenty-one and two-tenths feet), to the point or place of beginning. The same containing an area of 4 12384 acres.
43560

Subject to a right of way to Seymour Hulse to pass and re-pass. Beginning at the southeast corner of the plot conveyed and extending west to the bridge on Springville Road. The said right of way to be one rod in width.

Being the same premises conveyed by John H. Conklin and Clara M. Conklin, his wife, to Lucien Bilques, by deed dated the 11th day of April, 1913, and recorded in the office of the Clerk's County of Suffolk on the 12th day of April, 1913, in Liber 841 of Deeds, page 443.

PARCEL 2.

All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the Town of Southampton, County of Suffolk, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone representing the northwest corner of the property conveyed by Marie Hirschi to Antonio M. J. Wells by deed dated May 21st, 1910, and recorded on the 2nd day of June, 1910, in Suffolk County Clerk's office in Liber 725 of deeds at page 443, and extending southerly parallel with the property line of John Raynor the distance of five hundred fifty-three (553) feet to a stone on the north side of the highway leading from Springville Highway to the Ponquoque Highway; thence extending easterly the distance of two hundred (200) feet to a stone; thence extending northerly parallel with the westerly boundary herein described to a stone; thence extending westerly to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all building and improvements situated on either of the above described properties.

Subject, however, to all liens or encumbrances now existing thereon, with taxes, water rents and all other charges.

Dated, March 8, 1918.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee.
EDWARD J. DOWLING, Trustee.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE UNSUPPRESSED PAPER.

The file of La Libre Belgique, the only one in America and which has been acquired by a well-known banker, will be described and illustrated in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia.
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY SAILINGS
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.
SAILING MARCH 16
COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 30 BROADWAY.
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines — Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines.
Tours to Florida, Texas and the Southwest, Havana, Cuba, Nassau-Bahamas and Porto Rico. Tickets, reservations and literature at 489 5th Av., New York.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 8481.

LOAN DRIVE FOR FARMERS.

Country Schools to be Made Centers of a Nation-Wide Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A new feature of campaigning for the sale of Liberty bonds will be worked out in the drive to be made for the third issue, the appeal this time being addressed to farmers and country folk, who were not directly approached in the campaign for the first and second issues. It is the plan to conduct patriotic meetings in more than 100,000 schoolhouses in the country districts from Maine to California.

Secretary McAdoo today prepared a letter to every school director in the United States bespeaking hearty support of the campaign. It is expected that school authorities will co-operate with the Liberty Loan organization in conducting rallies throughout the land on the night of April 12. Educational officialst in every State who have been approached in the interest of the plan have generally expressed full accord with the idea and promised their time and services in co-operation. Many have written letters to Secretary McAdoo, assuring him of their help and suggesting features of the rally night program of exercises. The local Liberty Loan Committees will work with School Trustees in planning the meetings that are to be held. There will be patriotic declamations by boys and girls, speeches by public men, and singing to the limit. The schoolhouse bells will be rung, bonfires will be lighted in the school yards, and in many places powder will be burned to lend emphasis to the occasion.

At all meetings posters and all sorts of campaign literature will be distributed in abundance to make known the meaning and character of the loan.

Among those who today accepted invitations to campaign in behalf of the coming Third Liberty Loan were William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Gaylord Saltzgaber, United States Commissioner of Pensions; Charlie Chaplin and William S. Hart, motion picture stars; Miss Katherine Synon and Mrs. Hallie Linn Hill of the Woman's Liberty Loan oCmmittee, and Mrs. Cora C. Lewis of Kinsley, Kan., who was formerly a member of the Kansas State Board of Administration of Public Schools.

Mr. Bryan will open the campaign at Little Rock, Ark., on April 6. He will fill other speaking engagements in behalf of the loan at dates still to be selected. Dr. Rowe will speak in the South for a week, beginning April 8 his initial address being at Asheville, N. C.

Charlie Chaplin will campaign in the South for two weeks, beginning April 15. Hart will devote his time to touring the Pacific Coast States. Both men have aided in the earlier Liberty Loan campaigns, but they will give more time to the Government work during the coming drive than they ever have heretofore.

Miss Synon and Mrs. Hill will devote most of their time to the South.

Commissioner Saltzgaber will head a party that is to speak from March 18 to April 13 exclusively in Iowa. With this party will be Mrs. Lewis, a soldier speaker, and a representative of the Federal Reserve District.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, mtg $16,000; Girard Trust Co. and another, executors, to Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Penn., and another, trustees; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 23 and 25; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Sarah Switzer, 315 Central Park West; attorney, Louis H. Hasbrouck, 256 Broadway $16,000

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Switzer to Margaret and Sarah Switzer Institute and Home, 27 Christopher St; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; mtg $6,500; same to same; attorney, same $1

MADISON ST, 352, mtg $14,000; Adelaide Heekman and another, trustees, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $13,000

RIDGE ST 112 and 114, mtg $50,000, reduced to $12,000; Sarah A. Vedder to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

WHITEHALL ST, 43; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Broadway Savings Bnak, 5 and 7 Park Place; address, 176 Broadway.

2D AV, 760, mtg $16,000; Sadie E. and Ida Adams to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

6TH ST, 636 West, mtg $135,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Van Dyck Estate, 331 Madison Av; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 40 Cedar St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Van Dyck Estate to Edward S. Avery, at East Hampton, L. I.; attorney, same $1

117TH ST, 68 East; Frank Wolf, trustee, to Hy L. Sherman and another, 525 West End Av; attorneys, Hirsch, S. & L., 100 Broadway ..... Court order

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 1,921; John P. Dauth to Gustav P. Helfrich, 2,871 Grand Concourse; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $1

BELMONT AV, 2,314; Adolph Tischler to Bettie M. Tischler, 1,392 Madison Av; attorney, Louis Fabricant, 115 Broadway. $3,750

SAME PROPERTY; same to same; attorney, same $1,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 167 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x98.4; Harris Ratner, 779 Crotona Park North, to Gussie Held, same address; attorney, W. Held, same address $3,000

GLEBE AV, 2,122; Clara S. Dean to Simira Macela, 762 South Oak Drive; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $292

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 125 ft n of 156th St; New York Investors' Corporation to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $33,000

PARK AV, n e corner of Tremont Av, 50.6x111.1; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Bankers Trust Co; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 532.7 ft n of Freeman St, 52.3x100.1; Charles Myers, executor, &c., to John Davenport, at Sound Beach, Conn.; attorneys, Swan M. & D., 29 Liberty St. $1

WEST BURNSIDE AV, s e corner of Davidson Av, 102.4x36.4x irregular; Louis F. Levy to Emco Improvement Co., 182 Nassau St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,534, ground floor and part of basement; C. & L. Lunch Co. to Asiatic Restaurant Co., 2,534 Broadway, and Yuan Y. Chen, 3,120 Broadway, 9 5-12 years, from April 1, 1918; attorney, Abraham C. Cohen, 63 Park Row $4,500

FRONT ST, 142 and 144, corner of Depeyster St, all; Ray Estate Corporation to G. Amsinck & Co., 5 years, from May 1, 1918; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.... $4,500

SUMMONSES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED States of America, to VINCENZO SCOCO, Greting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit, upon the penalty on you of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, Honorable LEARNED HAND, [Seal.] United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 5th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. VINCENZO SCOCO, Defendant.

To Vincenzo Scoco, the defendant above named: The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1918, and on that day filed with the writ of subpoena and bill in equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated February 14, 1918.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address: U. S. Court House & P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Manhattan and Bronx Holdings in $150,000 Exchange—Deal in West Harlem.

The sale of a Washington Heights apartment house to an investor who gave Bronx property in part payment was a feature of the real estate market yesterday.

W. R. Rich purchased from John W. Scott the five-story apartment house known as the "Gertrude," at the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 174th Street, covering a plot 63 by 100. The house is fully tenanted, and shows an annual rent roll of about $12,000. The buyer gave in part payment several parcels in the Bronx. The transaction, which involved about $150,000, was negotiated by the Nehring Company.

Sales in West Harlem.

John J. Murphy sold to the Hudson P. Rose Company 217 West 134th Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100. Kurz & Wren, Inc., negotiated the sale.

Tenement Deal.

Jacob Schroeder resold to an investor 241 and 243 West 111th Street, a six-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100.11, located near Eighth Avenue.

Reported Sale on Crosby Street.

Daniel H. Jackson is reported to have resold the seven-story loft building at 97 Crosby Street, on a lot 25 by 68, which he acquired several months ago from the Central Trust Company and George F. Johnson, Jr., as trustees.

Bronx Sales.

Max Marx purchased from the Freeman Street Company a plot, 120.9 by 246.11, at the northeast corner of Bailey Avenue and 229th Street.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for the Hudson P. Rose Company a vacent plot, 50 by 100, on the easterly side of Stanley Avenue, near the Mount Hope Station on the Putnam Division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of the McInerney-Klinck Realty Company bought from Lizzie Goosen the three-story business and apartment building at 1,050 Flatbush Avenue, on a lot 20 by 92.7.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Elizabeth McCormack, to a client for occupancy, the two-story brown-stone dwelling at 441 Fifty-first Street.

Meister Builders, Inc., purchased from the Ellanar Realty Company the six one-family cottages at 8,403 to 8,413 Seventeenth Avenue, on a plot 115 by 78, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Streets.

The Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title & Mortgage Company, sold to an investor, 1,845 Sterling Place, a sixteen-family apartment house, on a plot 38.6 by 148.2 by irregular.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Auto Press Company's plant on Twenty-second Street, College Point, has been purchased by the Victor R. Browning Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The plant is on the Whitestone branch of the Long Island Railroad, and contains about 210,000 square feet of factory space, but it is understood that the new owners will build a large addition.

J. F. Tobin sold to N. H. Bachmann the plot, 80 by 130 feet, on the east side of Regatta Place, 120 feet south of Bay Avenue, Douglaston.

C. H. Harnden sold to K. M. Howell the dwelling and plot, 50 by 125 feet, on the southwest corner of Warburton Avenue and Second Street, Bayside.

The Laurelton Development Company sold to F. H. Erickson the dwelling and plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the southeast side of Gramercy Street, 160 feet southwest of Whitney Boulevard, Laurelton.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold for Edward F. Sweeney his residence on Midland Avenue, in the Ridgeview Tract, at White Plains. The purchaser is George S. Dalgerty, manager of the Redpath Chautauqua.

Julian L. Franck bought from Samuel C. Ryer his house on Hickory Grove Drive, Larchmont Gardens. George Howe was the broker.

Nash & Marvin sold for Francis J. Walker, Jr., his colonial residence on Clifford Avenue, Pelham, to John Davenport, of South Bend, Conn. The property was held at $12,500.

Connecticut.

Kenneth Ives & Co. sold for Henry Cape his country place at Stamford-on-Sound, a shore-front property of five acres, with a modern residence and garage, to E. T. Simondetti of John W. Thorne & Co. It was held at $25,000.

Hotel Alliance Lease Sold.

William H. McDonald sold the lease of the Hotel Alliance, at 258 to 260 West Forty-fourth Street, for the 258 to 260 West Forty-fourth Street Corporation, to James Emmett Carroll. The same broker also arranged for an extension of the present lease.

Lease on Day's Notice.

The Van Camp Products Company has taken a lease, through William A. White & Sons, of the six-story and basement building at 11 Vestry Street, between Varick and Hudson Streets. The brokers report that the rental was made within twenty-four hours after notice of the lessee's desire, Corning & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, to sublet. This is another case of a concern being forced to lease a building for storage purposes owing to the lack of space in public warehouses.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company leased to B. T. Babbitt the store, basement and two lofts at 124 West Eighteenth Street for a term of years.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, for the last thirty-five years in the Tribune Building, leased through Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co., a large section of the fifth floor in 381 Fourth Avenue, for a long term. The Beckwith Agency represents thirty or more

The new Harlem office of The New York Times is at 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Advertisements and subscriptions are received there for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

95TH, 325 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Eleven rooms and bath, $125.

New Jersey.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, $35 and $36. Ten and seven rooms, large grounds, garage; Orchard and Teaneck Avs.; apply half on price $5,500, and $4,000 improvements made; River Edge, seven rooms, half acre, ten minutes to station Cedar Road. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

Houses Wanted.

Modern suburban house, 6-7 rooms, electricity, steam heat, fireplace. 38 West 68th St. Phone 7747 Columbus.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, 6-room house, 3½ acres, fertile, cultivated land, 100 fruit trees, chicken houses, incubator, &c.; $2,100 complete, on easy terms, to a responsible party. "Wachek," 15 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield, Conn.—134 acres, 95 tillable; good soil, smooth, level fields; 10 acres fruit, 10-room house, 5 barns; on main road, near village; good markets. For particulars address Borgeson, 267 Main St., Bristol, Conn. Two farms for sale; also small place in village. L. W. Hopkins, Scotland, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BUSH TERMINAL SECTION.

Along 1st Av., Twenty Eight Line, close to Pennsylvania R. R. to 65th St. car floats, 39th St. Ferry to Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs, convenient to 4th Av. subway, all trolleys and elevated. For space of any kind for sale or rent

SEE SEAVER,
6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

49th St., 28 West.—TWO STORES; one 1,900 sq. ft.; other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Several good large, light lofts in corner building located corner 3d and Lewis; suitable any business or storage; rent reasonable. Inquire Hassel, 21 13th Av., West Washington Market. Tel. Chelsea 5220.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

37th St., 58 West.—BACK PARLOR with extension; suitable tailor, milliner, any light business; reasonable rent; good lease. BRETT, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

FOR RENT—Garages, 122d St., Park Av., fireproof individual garages, rent $12 monthly; two or more garages, $10 monthly. Inquire SCHWARTZ, 78 East 96.h; telephone 3596 Lenox.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

First corner loft, 75x100; light on three sides; elevator service; with or without power, live steam. Apply Laundry, corner 58th St. and 1st Av.

Private office, with loft storage space; one minute from Canal station of new B. R. T. subway, fourth floor, 441 Broadway.

Furnished offices and deskroom, with stenographic service; newly furnished. Apply Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Building, 60 Cortland St., near Greenwich St., for rent, cheap. Apply to J. Charmatz, 111 Washington St., New York City.

To Sublet.—Parlor floor on Broadway, below Fulton St. Inquire W. J. Swift, 175 Broadway, one flight up.

260 WEST 218T ST.

Three-story English basement dwelling; 18 rooms; suitable doctor, dentist; $300.

Store and basement, 1,268 Lexington Av., 186th) express subway station on block.

2 lofts, 45x78; elevator, steam heat. 680 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, outside private office. Apply Hassell, 80 Maiden Lane.

Desk space to rent. Room 920, 1,133 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED FOR TERM OF YEARS, OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE SPACE, SOUTH OF 8TH ST.; LOFT WITH FREIGHT ELEVATOR OR GROUND FLOOR AND BASEMENT; AT LEAST 2,500 SQUARE FEET REQUIRED; NO MANUFACTURING; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. ROOM 46, 138 FRONT ST., TELEPHONE JOHN 3939.

WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; 50,000 to 100,000 SQUARE FEET OF WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY SPACE; LARGE ELEVATOR CAPACITY AND LOADING FACILITIES; BROOKLYN OR LONG ISLAND CITY VICINITY PREFERRED. A. B., BOX 229, NEW YORK.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

45TH, 137 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 a month. Vanderbilt 6289.

57TH, 21 EAST.—Sublet elegantly furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

84TH, EAST.—Attractively furnished front apartment, six rooms, three baths; bargain. Lenox 4843.

94TH ST., 138 EAST.—Modern six-room elevator apartment, all light; rent $85 month.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1454.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelors in private house. Telephone Plaza 2300.

EAST EIGHTIES.—Exclusively furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; 11th floor; linen, silver, grand piano; excellent cook; immediate possession; long, short lease. Z 334 Times Annex.

LIVING ROOM, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, private hall, furnished, on lease. Plaza 6958.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms and bath, reasonable; special monthly rates; American, European plan.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful small suite, suitable two; $25 weekly; refined.

54TH, 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private bath.

55TH ST., 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, for six months, $200. Phone 3354 Circle.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—An unusually handsome 4-room apartment with bath in one of the finest buildings in the city; every modern convenience; silver and linens included; $300 per month for three months, $250 per month for six months. Call Miss Hinton, Murray Hill 6632.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Sublet at sacrifice, two rooms, kitchenette; overlooking park, Mason.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Two newly furnished apartments, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100-$125.

60TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptional high-class three rooms, bath; suitable dentist, physician; breakfast optional; also large room; private house.

72D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, AND BATH; at subway express station; rent reasonable for balance of lease. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St. Columbus 8300.

72D ST., 344 WEST.—10 rooms and three baths; rent $350 per month. Apply Apartment 2A.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Sublet, two sunny rooms, kitchen, bath; electricity, maid service.

84TH ST. and West End Av.—Well-furnished and homelike apartment until Oct. 1; 6 rooms and 2 baths; $175 per month. Miss Hinton, Murray Hill 6632.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Eight-room elevator apartment; all conveniences; near subway; $100.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms, piano, electricity; all cars convenient. Garrett.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room; running water; gentleman.

36TH, 39 EAST.—Small rooms, well heated, attractively, newly furnished; bath; telephone.

40TH, 339 WEST.—Owner's home; have large, well-furnished bedroom to spare; all conveniences; no other roomers. Tel. 8883 Bryant.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private baths; suites; electricity; southern exposure; elevator.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Single room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

51ST, 245 WEST.—One large, one medium beautifully furnished room; elevator; private.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, two flights up; bath adjoining.

52D, 61 WEST.—Back parlor, kitchenette, bath, toilet, $12; double room, $6.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; also front basement; private bath and every convenience.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Heated, well-kept front room, running water; $6; references.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Small front room; electric light, steam heat; permanent; gentleman.

56TH ST., 40 WEST.
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

58TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bathroom; select, quiet house.

65TH, 12 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, steam heat, hot water. Third bell. Columbus 6312.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms and front basement for light housekeeping; references. Columbus 8826.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms in private family.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant, sunny room; refined people. Near park.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Large parlor; southern exposure; new mahogany furniture; twin beds; private bath; heat; telephone; $12 per week.

70TH, 145 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; hot water, electricity; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Room for gentleman. Cojjins, Apt. 20.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; two connecting rooms; apartment; gentlemen. Columbus 1265.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, suitable for studio; other rooms; running water.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, breakfast; reference.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; references.

75D, 121 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable business couple; kitchenette; homelike; refined house; $8.50.

73D, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences; refinement; excellent location; reference.

75D, 111 WEST.—Opening newly furnished, decorated house; large, small rooms; kitchenette.

73D, 160 WEST.—South room, newly painted; gas, electricity, running water; gentlemen.

73D, 156 WEST.—Large, south room; private bath, electricity. Telephone Columbus 4135.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

74TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, NIGHT AND DAY; PRIVATE HOME.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Bachelor suite, 3 rooms, bath; suitable 3; conveniences; will divide.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cheerful, neatly furnished large and small rooms.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, electricity, bath; also front basement, unfurnished.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Large, sunny, southern room; kitchenette; also front medium room.

76TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two large rooms with, without kitchenette privileges; running water in rooms; southern and northern exposure.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, sunny front ground floor room; small room; electricity.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room, electricity; exclusive house; subway; single room; reference.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with, without private baths; also floor consisting 2 large connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette.

78TH, 228 WEST.—Large room and extension with running water; newly decorated; furnished or unfurnished.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with baths, kitchenette; small rooms; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms, every convenience.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, clean, sunny room, private bath; electric light, telephone.

79TH, 225 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—Nice, large rooms; electricity; private house.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful newly furnished sunny room; all conveniences; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant, large front, southern exposure; steam; porch; private bath; maid service; modern private house. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L;" references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny suite; also single rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large room; conveniences; business people preferred; references.

82D, 57 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; constant hot water; electricity; small room.

85TH, 201 WEST, (near B'way.)—Sunny outside room; near bath; elevator. Apt. 5E.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large room, with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone Schuyler 3460.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room, twin beds, private bath, electricity; also other rooms, hall rooms. Telephone.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant second floor sunny front room, private bath; breakfast; also medium room; high-class house.

86TH, 121 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast if desired.

87TH, 205 WEST.—Pleasant room, comfortably furnished, running water, suitable for one; private family. Schuyler 2303.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Uniquely furnished double room, with sleeping porch; Christian house; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings, near Riverside; rooms, $5, $10; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; light housekeeping. Riverside 7792, Davis.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; phone and bath on floor; reasonable.

808.—Beautifully furnished room in private family, for gentlemen, in 80s, overlooking Hudson. Schuyler 5990, Apartment 3 South.

80'S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths. Columbus 3974.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Large, light room, private bath; every convenience. Riverside 5863.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High class furnished one room, maid service, $30; references necessary.

91ST, 5 WEST, (Apt. 1 West.)—Comfortable room; electric lights; board optional.

93D, 146 WEST.—Suite two handsome rooms, private bath; every convenience; private house.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; continuous hot water, all conveniences; reference; phone.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large front room; bath adjoining; electricity, telephone; private house; $8.

95TH, 31d WEST.—Single room; private family; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 4I.

97TH, (244 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, large room, well furnished; modern conveniences; private apartment; near subway; breakfast; references; gentleman preferred. Phone 7522 Riverside.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—Large room; kitchenette; overlooking Hudson; $40.

100TH, 239 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also single; steam-heated home. Riverside 7081.

112TH, (2,880 Broadway.)—Large room; private bath; modern conveniences; one or two gentlemen; in private family; references. Apt. 3.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two rooms, neatly furnished, modern apartment; price reasonable. Apt. 10.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Comfortable rooms adjoining bath; private family; references. Apt. 21.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Sunny single front room; warm; kitchen conveniences. Apt. 62.

113TH, 417 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; sunny suite; southern exposure; handsomely furnished. Fort.

113TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia; improvements; $3.50, $4.50. Apt. 3.

119TH, 419 WEST. — Very attractive front (south) room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; opposite Columbia; kitchenette. 4B. Hildreth.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Prettily furnished south room, large closet; near Columbia. Bosworth.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, southern exposure; private house; near Morningside Park.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; cosy small room; subway, "L."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished, southern exposure, single front room, $5. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front room, attractively furnished, suitable for two ladies. Seller.

123D, 360 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; private house; reference. Telephone Morningside 2724.

144TH, 590 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, light room with private family; elevator, telephone; references required. Apt. 47.

149TH, 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; modern elevator house. Apt. 63.

AMERICAN couple, handsome home, West End Av., above 75th, offers; together or singly, finely furnished suite; library, dressing room, lavatory, private bath, bedroom, (twin beds,) comprising entire floor, to congenial party; exceptional opportunity. Phone Schuyler 1683.

AN ATTRACTIVE FLOOR in private house, suitable for light housekeeping; convenient to "L"; moderate rent. Tel. Audubon 8660.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.) — Comfortable room; running water, electricity; independent; moderate; gentleman. Christopher.

BROADWAY, (1023D.)—Large, comfortable, exceptional; running water; private family. Phone Riverside 6651.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 446, (104th.)—Front room overlooking Park; elevator, shower, phone, "L," subway; $5. 6th south.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, "1A," (Corner 103th.)—Large; running water; adjoining bath.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Two exceptional rooms, high-class apartment; private bath; private Christian family; subway and Riverside bus, two minutes; large French windows to balcony; ideal Summer rooms; references. Phone Morningside 8287.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20.—Corner high-class apartment; large room, facing park; running water; reliable gentlemen; $7 and $5. Vail.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined private family; references. Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (Corner 116th St.)—Large, elegantly equipped, outside room, suitable for one or two; private family. Miss Lorraine, 6094 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th subway.)—Elegantly furnished front room, overlooking Hudson, 12th floor, $35 month, $40 month. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment to sublet for three months or more. Call 318 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Sunny room; refined gentleman; references; $7. Morningside 4850. Apartment 65.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Desirable room; every convenience; private family; $4. Apartment 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Beautiful large room, private bath; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 54.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75.—Attractive studio, $100; also room adjoining bath; Japanese valet service.

696 WEST END AVE.

Elegant large and small rooms, also suite connecting rooms, light housekeeping privileges; private house, one block Riverside and 96th subway.

WEST END AV., 949.—Large double room; private bath; also outside room. Apartment 2A.

YOUNG MAN (23) has room to share; Times Square section. S 12 Times.

Brooklyn.

JORALEMON ST., 137.—Block from subway; two connecting rooms, parlor floor; suitable doctor or business people; furnished or unfurnished.

ST. MARK'S SECTION.—Offer business women exceptional home; convenient transportation; references. Bedford 8116.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

48TH, 63 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor; private baths, electricity, ample closets.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Wanted, April 1, one or two furnished rooms, with bath, Central Park West, by New England Yankee in business in Times Square who can furnish best of references. Do not fail to state lowest price and location in writing to Z 308 Times Annex.

University man, (Jewish,) wants cozy front room, modern apartment building, all conveniences; west side preferred. L 200 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Attractive suite and double room; use of piano; excellent table; table guests; references.

58TH, 29 EAST. — One very large, sunny room, with bath; second floor.

37 EAST 58D ST.
Rooms with board; references.

MADISON AV., 213, (30th.) — Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike, including meals, $14 weekly up.

West Side.

7TH AV., 63.—Large, small, heated rooms, adjoining bath; excellent home cooking; telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Single rooms; electricity, steam, water; substantial table; reasonable. Bryant 3916.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First class, large, small; private bath; table d'hote; electricity.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; attentive service.

72D, 269 WEST.—New management; large and small rooms, with or without private bath; excellent table; exceptional location for business men.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant double rooms, with baths; prices reasonable; table guests accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large room, overlooking river; private bath; also small room; excellent table; good service.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive front room, private bath; also hall room.; board optional.

72D ST., 117 WEST.
Large front room, with board.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front rooms, private bath; excellent cooking; near Riverside.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, electricity, elevator; table guests; single rooms.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable large front room; with board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Sunny rooms, newly decorated; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Medium-sized front room, private bath.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large, one small room; excellent table; fine location.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, with board. Schuyler 6219.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; southern exposure; good table; electricity; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Attractive large room, running hot, cold water; good home cooking; table guests accommodated; telephone Schuyler 8227.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, running water; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; refined surroundings; home cooking; private house; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

93D, 128, 130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class boarding house; table guests.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; excellent table; single room; references.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; home cooking; American family; reasonable. Henry.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent Jewish table, 2123 Morningside. Brody.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; The Audubon, newly renovated, bright, clean rooms; good board; $1 per day and up. 2757 Audubon.

227TH, 608 WEST, (Spuyten Duyvil.)—Country, city combined; 24 minutes Grand Central; 9c. commutation; 231st St. subway; convenient. Lesley.

BROADWAY, (corner 111th St., 545 West.)—Large, handsomely furnished room, bath; superior table; gentleman or couple. Preager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.
Large, attractive, double room; running water; adjoining bathroom; large closet; best of home cooking. Morningside 6600, Apt. 3N.

MILLIONAIRE'S mansion, (Riverside Drive,) Remodeled into family hotel; room and bath with board; best in market; for two adults, $50-$75 per week; exceptional Hebrew surroundings; river view. Z 364 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Millionaire's mansion, remodelled into small family hotel; every room with bath; telephone service; elevator; roof garden; incomparable home cooking; refined Hebrew surroundings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Gentlemen may obtain exceptional accommodations; small family; elegant large room, bath; unexcelled cuisine. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive room, facing Riverside; exclusive Hebrew boarding house. Schuyler 9057.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, sunny, steam-heated rooms, running water; excellent board; $10, $12, $15; couple, $20. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
No Enemy Aliens Admitted.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 693, (94.)—Large, newly furnished; private bath; suitable two or three; twin beds; table guests accommodated; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A gentleman, paying guest, could be comfortably accommodated in private family; choice surroundings; near water and depot; home comforts extended. Phone 3121 New Rochelle.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON 1915 5 passenger touring car, electric starter, lights, &c.; guaranteed A1 condition; any demonstration; price $375. H. R. Matthews, Oradell, N. J.

BUICK BARGAINS, 1917-1916.
Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Flack Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES; LIKE NEW.
Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; will fit eight-cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC.—Bargain; 1916 Cadillac Touring Car; 7 passenger; excellent running condition. R. W. Ennever, 11 Grove St., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 294 White Plains.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car; also Cadillac roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

CASE 1917 5-pass. touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS SEDAN 1917, splendid condition; new tires; price $900. Telephone Morningside 6874.

COLE.—Model 860, thoroughly overhauled, repainted golden brown, radiator and lamps nickel, wire wheels, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger, Summer and Winter tops. Russell L. Enge, Inc., Cole distributors, Columbus 510.

COLE 1917 5-pass. touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FIAT design, special built town car; electric starter and lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers; run 3,000 miles; rare opportunity. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six Stock Cabriolet.—Whipcord upholstery; beautiful condition; forced to sell; private. Apartment A-1, St. Nicholas 9056.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 B'way.

HUPMOBILE sedan, 1917, like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

LEXINGTON 1917 Light 6 Roadster.—Binding guarantee; same as new; reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

LOZIER, 1916, like new, cheap for cash. 706 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Prospect 7015.

MARMON 1917 touring car; also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 4-pass. club roadster. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-pass. touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-pass. limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 B'way. Col. 1028.

MERCEDES special speedster, 120 H. P.; latest model. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

MOON 1917 Chummy Special Roadster.—Like new; excellent Continental motor; reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE.—1918, contract delivery in April or sooner; great sacrifice. Lobell-Aborn, 239 West 55th St., three doors west of Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 5-pass. brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND.—Overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed cars sold by the factory assure you of satisfactory service; choice bargains in tourings, roadsters, and closed cars; easy payment terms if desired. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St. Call. Write for used car bulletin.

OVERLAND.—Must sell 5-passenger Overland touring car, 85 B-4; bought May, 1917; perfect condition; paint excellent; tires very good, one extra. C. H. Gentzel, 445 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

OWEN MAGNETIC.—Latest model seven-passenger touring; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD 1918 "3-35," 7-pass. touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35," touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35," limousine.
PACKARD 1916 "1-30"; like new.
WALLACE, 236 West 59th.

PACKARD limousine, 6-48, with touring body; one 12 and one 22-passenger closed Stanley mountain wagons. 8883 Bowling Green.

PACKARD (1917) Landaulet 2-35; like new. PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Lim.; also Touring. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD 38 phaeton; excellent running order; bargain. Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

PEERLESS 6 cabriolet; ideal doctor's car; cheap. Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th St.

PIERCE-ARROW, touring body, 1917, for "6-38" or "6-48," almost new; complete with cowl and slip covers. Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care Rippeth. (351 Columbus.)

RENAULT LANDAULET.—1911; body and mechanism in perfect condition; has done very little work. Reager; $1,250. Apply J. C. Stilwell, 20 Central Park West, N. Y. Phone Columbus 8725.

REPUBLIC.—Will sell my high-class touring car, good as new, fully equipped, up to date, for best offer; cost $3,000; ask for Adams car at 307 Hotel Renwick Garage, 279 East 130th St., or Wm. R. Adams, 50 Broad St.

SIMPLEX "50" inclosed chain drive, seven-passenger Holbrook body, latest model; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1917 five-passenger touring, "Light 4"; most desirable of high class light cars with smallest maintenance expense; newly painted, overhauled by factory branch and sold with its binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT Cloverleaf.—Brand new; unable to deliver foreign shipment; will sacrifice. Pell Auto Co., 228 West 58th.

STUTZ
for sale; 1917 Stutz, delivered in April, laid up in October, driven about five thousand miles; wire wheels, two extra; four good shoes, two brand new; perfect condition; price $2,000. No dealer need apply. No counter-offers considered; one and only price, $2,000. S 32 Times.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; also Bulldog and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 B'way.

STUTZ.—1916, Coupe, wire wheels; $1,000; almost new. Harris, 10 Wall St.

STUTZ 1916 roadster, wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Guaranteed open and closed cars at attractive prices. Willys-Overland Used Car Department, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON six, 33 H. P., runabout; very fine condition; overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way, at 70th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED TO ENGAGE A STYLISH CAR, WITH SERVICE OF CHAUFFEUR; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. C. H. F., BOX 90 TIMES.

MERCER or STUTZ raceabout wanted for cash; must be good condition; state price and particulars. W. S., 54 Times.

I want a 16 Cadillac Landaulet; long wheel base; no dealers; cash. Fisher's Garage, 434 East 91st St. Edward Dollard.

WILL PAY cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Columbus 6322.

Lady would buy immediately, used coupe or sedan. Phone 672 Morningside.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE welding, repairing, in all its branches; high-class workmanship. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d St. Audubon 8686.

AUTOMOBILE painting and repairing; we build special Victoria tops; try us; it will pay you. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West 48th. Telephone Bryant 9340.

AUTO painting, trimming, coach work, repairing, (all branches.) 2,734 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 6462.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 BUICK, "6," Touring; many extras.
1917 MAXWELL, Sedan; special price.
1917 DODGE Runabout; nearly new.
1917 STUDEBAKER, "6," 7-pass., Touring.
1917 OVERLAND, small "6," Touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE, 7-passenger, Touring.
1917 REO, 3-passenger, Roadster.
1917 HUPMOBILE Runabout; exceptional.
1917 CHALMERS, small "6," Runabout.
1917 FORD Carriplet; extra equipment.
1917 CHANDLER, 7-passenger, Sedan.
1916 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1916 DODGE Touring; cheap.
1916 LEXINGTON, 7-passenger, Touring.
1916 REO, "6," Touring.
1916 BUICK, "6," Runabout; exceptional.
1916 HUDSON, 6-40, Roadster.
1915 BUICK, "C"-25, Touring.
1915 COLE, "8," 7-passenger.
1915 OVERLAND, Touring; special price.
1914 PACKARD, 3-48, Touring.
1913 MERCER, Touring; exceptional.

CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCH., INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
77 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "26"; almost new.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver Body; brand new; big discount.
1917 JORDAN Roadster; special.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1916 PACKARD Landaulet.
1917 PACKARD ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
RENAULT TOWN CAR, LANDAULET suitable for taxi; price, $450.
PEERLESS light "6," late model, Touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS for hire; new; 5 ton; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

TRUCKING.—Long hauls, New York, Philadelphia; 3½, 6 ton motor trucks. New York Shipping Exchange, Pier 11, North River. Rector 1682.

TRUCKING.—4½-ton Packards, 5-ton Pierce-Arrow; local or long distance. Motor Truck Drayage Co., phone Greenpoint 55, 425 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½ tons, to hire. Vanderput & Co., 2968 Bushwick.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL private car for rent by month or year, town or country; 50-70 horse power, landaulet; first-class condition; driver, private chauffeur; reasonable. Dolan, Rhinelander 2750.

CADILLAC limousine; beautiful

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....30c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....42c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....40c
Employment Agencies.....25c
For Sale.....30c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.50c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....25c
Mortgage Loans.....25c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c

OFFICES:
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....1,525 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY.—WANTED, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN A LARGE WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE. ADDRESS T 102 TIMES.

BOY.—Neat, ambitious, and willing boy for office work; must be over 17; experienced; exceptional opportunity to learn advertising business and rapid chance for advancement; salary, $8. Call Monday morning, 10:30 A. M., 47 West 34th St.

BOYS, 16 years or over; permanent positions with opportunity for advancement, in office of large chemical and dyestuff concern. Call A. K. & Co., 644 Greenwich St., near Christopher.

BOY for downtown insurance office; must have good education; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; salary $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. L 389 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, 16-18 years; office or stock room; accurate at figures; permanent position; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

BOY wanted immediately to assist in busy office; good opportunity for advancement. Write today, giving age and experience, if any, N 40 Times.

BOY,
Bright, office work and errands; splendid opportunity learn drafting; steady position. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Av.

BOY, bright, for errands; good opportunity for advancement; $7 start. Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. P 311 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, energetic, wanted in busy law office. Call Room 1319, 100 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted, chauffeur and wife for country estate; man, first-class automobile driver and mechanic, able to make all repairs and take excellent care of high-grade car; woman, high-grade cook, scrupulously clean and neat in every respect, able to bake bread, pastry, make ices, ice creams, cakes, cook meals—all first-class shape; do not apply unless fully qualified and able to furnish up-to-date and satisfactory references. Address M 212 Times Downtown.

CHEF. — Experienced. Apply housekeeper, Volunteer Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.

CLERK, 17 to 19, for payroll department; one living near our factory preferred. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Avs., Woodhaven, L. I.

CUTTER.
Experienced custom cutter, familiar with block patterns; state where last employed and salary expected. B. P., 297 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—An expert automobile body designer and builder, fully conversant with every detail of construction; answer by letter only. J. B. Johnson, Garden City Hotel, Garden City, N. Y.

SALESMEN.
A large concern has opportunities for several young Americans of good education and pleasing personality; we will train any of you if you are strictly honest and an active worker, and your future is assured; drawing account against commission to start. S. O., 42 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Salesman, 25 to 35 years of age, auto supply business, to sell goods in store, also call on customers; American preferred; must be a gentleman of good education and refinement; salary and commission; state qualifications and give references. Address Manager, 245 West 57th St., New York City.

SALESMEN to sell the well-known Frantz Premier Electric Vacuum Cleaner; good commission; rapid advancement; do not reply unless interested. Mr. Walsh, 346 Audubon Av., between 9 and 11.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in vegetable oils and fats; state where last employed, experience and remuneration desired; salary or commission. P 308 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced salesman to handle line of knit goods; reply, giving full particulars; commission. C 450 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, acquainted with military and sporting goods trade; must know the line; no others need apply; salary or commission. Prime Specialty Mfg. Co., 50-52 Lispenard St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in sale of machinery; on commission basis; write giving qualifications, particulars. D 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with executive ability to start with responsible concern on basis; good commission; rapid advancement. N 33 Times.

SALESMAN. — SODA FOUNTAIN SALESMAN. 63 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

SHOE MAN TO MANAGE FIRST-CLASS SHOE BUSINESS; WOMEN'S GOODS ONLY; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS WORKER. APPLY PERSONALLY ONLY; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR ARRANGING APPOINTMNT. R. M. KLEIN, 50 CHURCH STREET.

REPORTER.—Bright man wanted, between 21 and 35; one with reporting experience on trade journals preferred; must be able to use typewriter. Address Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York.

SALESMEN.—We are extending our sales force throughout the United States and Canada and require clean-cut, progressive young Americans in our selling force, both in stores and in the field and in executive positions; if you have at least a high school education and some experience as a salesman we can assure you an opportunity to make a large income and advancement to executive positions; drawing account against commission to start. Mr. Benson, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SALESMEN.
A large concern has opportunities for several young Americans of good education and pleasing personality; we will train any of you if you are strictly honest and an active worker, and your future is assured; drawing account against commission to start. S. O., 42 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Salesman, 25 to 35 years of age, auto supply business, to sell goods in store, also call on customers; American preferred; must be a gentleman of good education and refinement; salary and commission; state qualifications and give references. Address Manager, 245 West 57th St., New York City.

SALESMEN to sell the well-known Frantz Premier Electric Vacuum Cleaner; good commission; rapid advancement; do not reply unless interested. Mr. Walsh, 346 Audubon Av., between 9 and 11.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in vegetable oils and fats; state where last employed, experience and remuneration desired; salary or commission. P 308 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced salesman to handle line of knit goods; reply, giving full particulars; commission. C 450 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, acquainted with military and sporting goods trade; must know the line; no others need apply; salary or commission. Prime Specialty Mfg. Co., 50-52 Lispenard St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in sale of machinery; on commission basis; write giving qualifications, particulars. D 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with executive ability to start with responsible concern on basis; good commission; rapid advancement. N 33 Times.

SALESMAN. — SODA FOUNTAIN SALESMAN. 63 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

SHOE MAN TO MANAGE FIRST-CLASS SHOE BUSINESS; WOMEN'S GOODS ONLY; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS WORKER. APPLY PERSONALLY ONLY; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR ARRANGING APPOINTMNT. R. M. KLEIN, 50 CHURCH STREET.

STATISTICIANS. — WANTED, SEVERAL INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND MATHEMATICAL APTITUDE FOR STATISTICAL WORK. GIVE FULL DETAILS. M 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HARDWARE WINDOW TRIMMER.
A LARGE HARDWARE STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WINDOW TRIMMER. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO FORMER EMPLOYERS AND SALARY DESIRED. APPLY BOX C 437 TIMES ANNEX.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

JUNIOR CLERKS in office of large chemical house, with opportunity for advancement, for several elementary school graduates; must be over 16; state nationality, schooling, references; salary, $8. K., 644 Times Downtown.

MAN TO PUT AND KEEP THE PLANT ON A PIECE-WORK BASIS; A LARGE AEROPLANE FACTORY HAS AN OPENING; HE MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH ALL THE METAL AND WOOD WORKING MACHINES, AND HAVE EXPERIENCE IN FIGURING ON ALL BENCH AND MECHANICAL OPERATIONS; THIS IS A FULL-SIZED JOB AND ONLY A LARGE CALIBRE MAN IS WANTED; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, SALARY EXPECTED, AND WHEN YOU COULD REPORT. Z 311 TIMES ANNEX.

MACHINISTS, (20.)

FIRST-CLASS, ALL-AROUND MEN, ESPECIALLY GOOD ON FINE LATHE WORK AMMUNITION PLANT OUT OF TOWN.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS WANTED.
Also boilermakers, signal maintainers, airbrake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 1224 St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MILLWRIGHTS, (5.)

MUST BE A1 MEN; GOOD WAGES, PLEASANT LIVING CONDITIONS; AMMUNITION PLANT, OUT OF TOWN.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent (traveling position); answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Chance for advancement; office in Brooklyn; state salary expected, experience, and religious faith. W. T., 280 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted: about 16 years of age; good opportunity for advancement. Call Detmer Woolen Co., 315 4th Av., 4th floor.

OFFICE BOY about 15; apply in own handwriting; salary, $8. P 307 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK in large manufacturing organization; night work; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement to right man; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 229 Times Annex.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS.
Two men for day work; steady employment, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST. AND 57 WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

PORTER.—Strong man as porter in wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. D 328 Times Downtown.

PORTERS with large organization; hours, 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.; $14 a week. Call Room 802 Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

PRODUCTION MAN, PREFERABLY FAMILIAR WITH TELEPHONE AND RADIO WORK, TO FOLLOW PRODUCTION AT SEVERAL DIFFERENT FACTORIES AND ARRANGE DELIVERIES FOR ASSEMBLING STAPLE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR ARRANGING APPOINTMNT. R. M. KLEIN, 50 CHURCH STREET.

REPORTER.—Bright man wanted, between 21 and 35; one with reporting experience on trade journals preferred; must be able to use typewriter. Address Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York.

SALESMEN.—We are extending our sales force throughout the United States and Canada and require clean-cut, progressive young Americans in our selling force, both in stores and in the field and in executive positions; if you have at least a high school education and some experience as a salesman we can assure you an opportunity to make a large income and advancement to executive positions; drawing account against commission to start. Mr. Benson, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SALESMEN.
A large concern has opportunities for several young Americans of good education and pleasing personality; we will train any of you if you are strictly honest and an active worker, and your future is assured; drawing account against commission to start. S. O., 42 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Salesman, 25 to 35 years of age, auto supply business, to sell goods in store, also call on customers; American preferred; must be a gentleman of good education and refinement; salary and commission; state qualifications and give references. Address Manager, 245 West 57th St., New York City.

SALESMEN to sell the well-known Frantz Premier Electric Vacuum Cleaner; good commission; rapid advancement; do not reply unless interested. Mr. Walsh, 346 Audubon Av., between 9 and 11.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in vegetable oils and fats; state where last employed, experience and remuneration desired; salary or commission. P 308 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced salesman to handle line of knit goods; reply, giving full particulars; commission. C 450 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, acquainted with military and sporting goods trade; must know the line; no others need apply; salary or commission. Prime Specialty Mfg. Co., 50-52 Lispenard St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in sale of machinery; on commission basis; write giving qualifications, particulars. D 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with executive ability to start with responsible concern on basis; good commission; rapid advancement. N 33 Times.

SALESMAN. — SODA FOUNTAIN SALESMAN. 63 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

SHOE MAN TO MANAGE FIRST-CLASS SHOE BUSINESS; WOMEN'S GOODS ONLY; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS WORKER. APPLY PERSONALLY ONLY; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR ARRANGING APPOINTMNT. R. M. KLEIN, 50 CHURCH STREET.

STATISTICIANS. — WANTED, SEVERAL INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND MATHEMATICAL APTITUDE FOR STATISTICAL WORK. GIVE FULL DETAILS. M 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STEAM ENGINEER WANTED.
Competent to handle large Cross compound condensing engine A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicants should have been associated with large plants in past; 8-hour shift and good pay; must be York licensed engineer.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER.—An exceptional vacancy in advertising department of large manufacturer; must have advanced experience; application must include nationality, qualifications, age, and salary expected. Z 305 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate, ambitious; law experience advantageous; $20; quick advancement. Apply Public Law Steno., 30 363 Times Downtown, with telephone, for Saturday interview.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, American, for New York office U. S. Navy; not necessary to enlist; salary $25 per week; no charge. Apply Wood's Business School.

TIMEKEEPER for shop department. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Avs., Woodhaven, L. I.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangable work; only men with experience need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS. — Several first-class men wanted on jig fixture and gauge work; none but highest grade men need apply. N 68 Times.

WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street. 6 blocks south of 14th.

WOODWORKERS AND EXPERIENCED COOPERAGE HELP WANTED, AS FOLLOWS: SAWYERS, MATCHING MACHINE OPERATORS, MATCHERS, DADO MACHINE OPERATORS, NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS, LABORERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY, 142 KENT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; raise April 1st if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MEN as stock clerk and wrapper, between 17 and 20 years old; good chance for advancement. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., E. Bartels, Aeolian Co., 29 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN for accounting department of large fire insurance company; must be good at figures; mention age, experience, and salary expected. D 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in large publishing organization to keep production and payroll records; state in detail age, experience, references, and salary desired. Z 304 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN in stock brokerage office; must come well recommended; address in own handwriting; salary $7. D 303 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN willing to work at anything; chance for advancement; good future. S. B., 435 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed by business and by the Government; responsible positions seek men who can devise records and procedures, supervise accounting detail, audit expenditures, determine cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, systematize, organize, control; write for Bulletin 40, giving details of training necessary and of evening classes forming. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St. or 1123 Broadway, Stowell, 55 Hanson Pl. B'klyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St. N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Association, Suite 1803D Candler Building, New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73: "Your English" enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

HIGH STANDARD AMERICAN MEN.
EXECUTIVE representatives for China and Europe.
ACCOUNTANTS-BOOKKEEPERS.—Ledger and cost clerks, banking or brokerage experience; good appearance, excellent education, and unquestionable references essential.
SECRETARIES, stenographers, knowledge Spanish an asset; Americans, draft exempt, to travel; also stenographers with banking experience.
Open Saturday afternoon; registration free.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 LIBERTY ST.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES for office people, all lines, male and female. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Office open for executive of ability to superintend established enterprise with offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore; this should interest one who can assume Treasurership, working out of New York headquarters; must invest $10,000 and be able to give best business references. Reply F. O. Box 488, Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE BEFORE MARCH 25TH,
One of the most successful plumbing and steam-fitting, contracting and supply businesses in New England, earning better than $10,000 a year net; will sell at inventory; easy terms to right man. Address Z 321 Times Annex.

Splendid opportunity for live man with little capital to take over interest in a successful business handling phonographs, sheet music, musical instruments, music rolls, &c., in a prosperous city near New York; compelled to sell; drafted. Address P 303 Times Downtown.

CORPORATION with electrical product that has a large profitable sale desires to get in touch with men that can organize, finance, and manage; exclusive territory on satisfactory terms. Z 330 Times Annex.

For Sale or for Rent—Beautifully furnished inn, 3 miles from Camp Merritt, N. J.; great opportunity for active man; capacity business year around. Englewood Inn, Englewood, N. J.

For Sale—High-class retail clothing, men's furnishings, hats; established business; valuable lease; best location in the Bronx; stock and fixtures invoice about $50,000; no agents. T 57 Times.

Wanted, man with capital, to take interest in established export business. Reliable, 854 Broadway.

Waist and negligee store for sale on account of draft; good location. N 42 Times.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—A Schwartz Pullman baby carriage, white enameled wicker reversible body; excellent condition. Mrs. A. Wagner, 501 West 171st St.

Brand-new Circassian walnut Victrola for sale; cost $350, will sell for $200. N 51 Times.

Bakery and lunchroom; an old-established place on 8th Av. See Charles E. Abbott, 363 10th Av., corner 31st St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—One 8x12 double-drum hoisting engine, with boiler and swinger; must be in first-class condition; mail particulars and price; immediate delivery necessary. Groton Iron Works, Noank, Conn.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 116 University Place. Tel. 2293 Gramercy.

65-note pianola attachment wanted; Aeolian preferred. Brown, 175 East 82d St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, BELANGER & LABREQUE,
Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Sawyer, P. E. | High, C. V., Sr.
Aspray, J. | Dudley, C. R.
Arnold, S. G.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Butler, F. E. | Hines, A. V.
Cozart, W. S. | Klein, R. G.
King, W. J. | Scott, A. G.
Dewey, L. S. | Foster, W. B.
Guthrie, A. L. | Murphy, F. P.
Newell, Q. U. | McFarland, S. B.
Sweeney, E. E. | Cochrane, W. A.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Cary, F. S. | Horen, S. L.
Noble, H. S. | Staats, C. O.
Williamson, J. H. | Gammon, J. E.
Anderson, A. L. | Henning, D. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Powell, G. F. | Fryburger, C. E.
Kleinpeter, E. A. | Frost, E. J.
Holcomb, F. W. | Hynes, F. H.
Steele, B. W. | Doles, H. McG.
Colson, J. D. | Stehbuck, J. B.
Harmer, Le R. H. | Gottschalk, L.
Brooks, R. L. | Nichols, C.
Goodhart, A. M. | Pudney, W. K.
Krupp, D. D. | Hundley, J. M., Jr.
Bowles, T. K. | Sloterbeck, E. B.
Davidson, D. | Parsons, Allen.
Greenberg, A. | Saxton, S. W.
Beall, L. G. | Berryman, H. D.

Following to Newport News:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Steinhilber, E. A. | Burrus, T. P.
Goldstein, W. H. | Kenworthy, J. M.
Miller, D. | Lane, C. G.
Rothenberg, S. | McCune, D. P., Jr.

Moody, 1st Lt. A. M.; MacLeod, 1st Lt. J., and Saylor, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp McClellan.

Following to Army Med. School for inst.:
Cash, Capt. W. A. V. | Fuller, R. G.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Grow, B. H. | McCoy, A. L.
Laubach, C. A. | Murtha, A. V.
Wiley, R. G. | Peabody, C. W.
Saye, E. B. | Pitts, D. H.
Tolson, W. F. | Shugart, F. C.
Cunningham, R. S. | Ward, R. W.
Donnelly, L. C. | Weatherby, P. E.
Fitzgerald, J. J.
Sailer, Maj. J., to Camps Gordon, Hancock, and Sevier for conferences with officers re improvement of med. service in Base Hosps., then to station.
Foster, Maj. N. B., to Camps Dix, Upton, and Devens for same duty mentioned in foregoing item.
Chancellor, Maj. P. S., to Camps Cody, Travis, and Beauregard for same duty as in preceding paragraph.
Small, Maj. A. A., to Camps Shelby, Sheridan, and McClellan for same duty.
Hughes, Capt. M. R., Camp Cross, 1st Lt. H. L. and Wilber, 1st Lt. L. M., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for inst.

Following honorably discharged:
CAPTAINS.
Ransom, J. K. | Lacey, W. M.
Hope, C. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Franklin, J. H. | Fitzell, M. A.
Binet, H. E. | Turner, S. A.
Abbott, J. G. | Middleton, W. C.

Following relieved of previous orders:
Carson, Capt. S. K.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Lanahe, H. F. | Turner, S. A.
Blanchard, A. S. | Parsons, A. L.

Redman, 1st Lt. C. E., to Hoboken, with 7th Engs.
Quinan, Maj. C., to Hoboken.
Stout, 1st Lt. J. D., and Rumbaugh, 1st Lt. M. C., to Ft. McHenry.
Rinehart, 1st Lt. A. B.; Bozeman, 1st Lt. J. D., and Colcher, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Dix with 53d Eng.
Wesson, Capt. M. B.; Chapman, 1st Lt. T. C., and Kamerer, 1st Lt. S. A., to Camp Dix with 54th Engs.
Harrison, Capt. F., to Camp Jackson as asst. to Camp Surg.
Jennings, 1st Lt. F. L., to Camp Dix.
Watkins, Capt. E. D., and Schott, 1st Lt. O. J., to Camp Gordon.
Crane, Capt. B. F. A.; Skeels, 1st Lt. E. T., and Smith, 1st Lt. A. D., to Columbus Barracks.

Following to Ft. Paul, at Dunwoody Inst.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ashley, P. L. | Powers, F. L.
Crawin, F. A. | Mehigan, D. D.

De Wolf, 1st Lt. C. W., and Gilgore, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Greenleaf.
Harris, 1st Lt. W. V.; Newman, 1st Lt. S. H., and Slocumb, 1st Lt. H. H., to Ft. Riley.
Brestin, 1st Lt. F. J., and McLaughlin, 1st Lt. J. H., to Los Angeles.

Following to Camp Doniphan:
Hansen, Capt. O. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Brandon, W. L. | Bromberg, C. B.
Frankson, B. | Harwell, W. R.
Lawrence, E. K. | Monteith, G.
Selbert, A. W.

Pfeifer, Capt. C. E., and Kaul, 1st Lt. A. R., to Camp Grant.
Menchen, Capt. H. P., to Phila. for inst. at Univ. Hosp.
Carroll, 1st Lt. J. H., and Potts, 1st Lt. J. F., promoted to be Capts.
Woods, 1st Lt. W. H., relieved from duty as Qm. of 35th Div. at Camp Doniphan.
Hardaway, Col. B. F., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. for treatment.
Cochran, 1st Lt. R. J., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig. R.C., and assigned to Garden City.

Following temporarily promoted to be Cols.:
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.
Sigerfoos, E. | Van Deman, R. H.
Madden, J. E. | Palmer, J. M.
Malone, P. B. | Wise, H. D.
Creary, W. F. | Rethers, H. F.
Tupes, H. | Shelton, G. H.
Newell, I. | Simonds, L. B.
Lewis, F. W. | Nolan, D. E.
Pickering, J. N. | Burnside, W. A.
Burt, R. J. | Langen, R. C.
Tebbetts, H. H. | Bolles, F. C.
Clinton, J. W.

Following temporarily promoted to be Lt. Cols.:
MAJORS.
Wise, H. D. | Carter, R. D.
Simmons, B. T. | Elmore, V. M.
Shelton, G. H. | Goodrich, G. E.
Bomford, C. N. | Elliott, C. R.
Carr, I. J. | Comstock, H. E.
Cook, E. H. | Young, F. S.
Hurtt, W. B. | Morrow, C. H.
Rifenberick, R. P., Jr. | Wilson, J. B.
Fleischmauer, W. G. | La Motte, C. K.
Faulkner, W. S. | Staver, E. S.
Cullison, J. M. | Shaw, G. C.
McDaniel, W. A. | Knox, R.
Powers, P. | Castle, W. A.
Mitchell, E. B. | Andrés, E. H.
Cobean, B. D. | Bracken, E. J.
Whitfield, R. | Davis, F. B.
Corier, C. | Parker, C. B.
Hall, J. D. | Curtis, F. R.
Kumpe, G. E. | Potts, D.
Ferguson, A. M. | Wade, B. R.
Johnson, W. H. | Hartaborn, E. S.
Grinstead, R. E. | Lister, R. H.
Graham, W. B. | Staddiford, W. R.
Nichols, O. C. | Moorman, T. S.
Jeunet, E. A. | Ruttencutter, B. G.
Williams, G. H. | Smith, W. O.
Frank, C. S. | Holley, G. M.
Andrews, C. F. | Errington, C. H.
Petty, J. M. | Reese, C. E.
Kitts, W. F. | Blaisland, H. D.
Lawrence, C. G. | Rogers, T. J.
Moss, J. A. | England, G. W.
Pearce, T. A. | Voris, A. C.
Heifris, G. W. | Harvey, W.
Van Horn, R. O. | Davidson, F. L.
Baldwin, T. A., Jr. | Covey, M. C.
Allison, J. B. | Chamberlain, D. W.
Eskridge, O. S. | Mitchell, R. D.
Jordan, J. L. | Rutherford, R. G., Jr.
Caffey, L. W. | Williams, A. S.
Hitt, P. | Nelson, C. J.
Noble, W. H. | Smith, K. T.
Wilson, E. R. | Danford, C. H.
McLaughlin, C. | Baker, L. T.
Como, J. H. | Leisenring, F. S.
Greer, A. J. | Briggs, A. L.
Loeb, A. U. | Shuman, J. B.
Loud, J. M. | Kelland, F. G.
Anderson, D. C.

Following temporarily promoted to be Majs.:
CAPTAINS.
Voris, A. C. | MacLachlan, D. H.
Kumpe, G. E. | Curtis, F. R.
Fravel, I. F. | Mygatt, L. J.
Taylor, J. G. | Quackenbush, G. V. S.
Gregg, H. W. | Kirtland, B. C.
Swartz, C. E. | Alfonte, W. A.
McEntee, G. L. | Foulois, B. D.
Black, J. F. | Scott, J.
Cooper, H. M. | Bower, D. H.
Mauborgne, J. O. | Boswell, W. O.
McCammon, E. E. | Cummins, J. M.
Crystal, P. L. | Stever, S. Z.
Pearson, W. F. | Moore, J. C.
Lane, A. W. | Patterson, W. L.
Test, F. C. | Lentz, B.
Bird, F. H. | Albright, O. S.
Rutherford, A. | Waugh, G. F.
Caffery, C. S. | Weeks, W. S.
Bubb, J. B. | Kunzig, L. A.
Feild, B. W. | Barzynski, J. E.
Clark, P. H. | Ward, P.
Reisinger, J. W. J., Jr. | Lowe, T. H.
Bankhead, C. C. | Dunford, R. A.
Logancker, I. | Adams, J. F.
Osterman, F. J. | Whitside, W. C.
Barlow, E. D., Jr. | Connolly, W. J.
Boswell, J. G. | Hohl, L. E.
Mansfield, P. | Minick, A. D.
Westover, O. | Sneed, C. P.
Cook, F. A. | Shute, M. H.
Claggett, H. B. | Bartlett, G. G.
Jones, R. A. | Jacob, R. H.
Fickel, J. E. | Schultz, J. D.
Beuert, E. J. | Boyd, J. W.
Hartigan, W. F. L. | Lincoln, R. B.
Huddleson, G. H. | Magruder, B.
Pritchett, H. H. | Kelchner, G. C.
Buck, E. C. | Field, S. L.
Boonan, A. E. | Baxter, J.
Robinson, E. J. | Lockett, J. M.
Chilton, A. W. | Drain, J. C.
| Morrison, W. E.

Following temporary promotions and assignments of infantry officers:
To be Lieutenant Colonels:
MAJORS.
Kitts, W. P. | Harvey, W.
Davis, F. F. | Mitchell, H. D.
Nichols, O. C. | Smith, K. T.

Ordnance.

Peirce, Brig. Gen. W. S., will report to Chief of Ord.
Gitchell, Maj. B. H., to Glen Cove, N. Y., on official business.
Hillman, Col. L. T., to Cen. Dept.
Hillman, Col. L. T., detailed as member Cav. Equipment Board.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Rossiter, Capt. E., to Camp Dodge School for Cooks and Bakers.
Fifield, Capt. J. S., and Steel, Capt. G. H., to Camp Shelby, as asstS. to Constructing Qm.
Goetz, Capt. G. B., will report to Chief Supply and Equipage Division in office of Qm. Gen.
Harlan, Capt. P. C., and Lorenz, Capt. T. F., hon. discharged.
Shackelford, Capt. G., to Camp Johnston, with Motor Truck Units now being organized.
Supplee, Capt. E. A., to Camp Kearny, as asst. to Camp Qm.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Betts, Capt. E. C., assigned to 31st N.G. Div., at Camp Wheeler.
Poteet, 2d Lt. M. L., assigned to 42d N.G. Div.
Jewell, Capt. E. H., assigned to 35th N.G. Div., at Camp Doniphan.

Following assigned to 28th N.G. Div., at Camp Hancock:
CAPTAINS.
Stackpole, E. J., Jr. | Doane, H. R.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Waite, F. E. | Grunert, C. A.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Peasley, Maj. W. K., to Pig Point, Va., as Constructing Qm.
Carter, 1st Lt. W. C., and Rehmann, 1st Lt. J. J., will report to Chief of Ord.
Fast, Capt. F. M., to Ottawa, Canada, as disbursing off.
Vieweg, Capt. F., Jr., will report to Mil. Intelligence Branch, General Staff, this city.
Sorge, Capt. F., to Artillery Brigade, Waco, with 21st F.A.
Gottlieb, 1st Lt. E. A., will report to Chief Signal Off.

Sanitary Corps.

Mathieu, Sergt. E., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Med. Supply Depot at Camp Dodge.
Maldone, Capt. W. C., to Camp Greenleaf, for inst.
Fender, 1st Lt. W. E., and Gregg, 1st Lt. F. W., to Newport News.
Tobin, 1st Lt. W. W., to Phila. Med. Supply Depot.
Burton, 1st Lt. L. V., to Ft. Sam Houston for Nutritional Survey Party No. 3.
Stover, 1st Lt. F. H., to Ft. Leavenworth.
McDonald, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp May Army General Hosp.
Gill, 1st Lt. B. D., to Army General Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. McHenry, Md.
Robinson, 1st Lt. D. W., will report to Surg. Gen.

Medical Corps.

Fronk, Maj. C. E., to Camp Dodge, as asst. to camp surg.
Shiels, Lt. Col. W. H., will report to Surg. Gen. for consultation, then to proper station.
Terriberry, Lt. Col. W. H., to Newport News, Va., as comdg. off. of Base Hosp.
Abington, Maj. W. H., to 87th N. G. Div. at Camp Pike.
Birmingham, Brig. Gen. H. P., to Ft. Riley for insp. of Training Camp, then to Ft. Oglethorpe as comdt. of Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf.
Poust, Maj. L. R., to Camp Taylor.
Cade, Maj. W. T., to Camp Gordon as asst. to camp surg.
Siner, Maj. J. L., to Camp Devens, as asst. to camp surg.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Peebles, 2d Lt. D. C., to Camp Upton Aux. Remount Depot.
Johnson, 2d Lt. G. R., to Camp Cody.
Herron, 2d Lt. J. M., to Camp Jackson.
Sims, 2d Lt. R., to Camp Devens.
Boyce, 1st Lt. C. T.; Baumgartner, 2d Lt. C. R.; Graves, 2d Lt. F. W., and Kackley, 2d Lt. O. C., to Camp Taylor.
McIntyre, 2d Lt. H. H., to Camp Custer.
Melody, 2d Lt. G. E., to Ft. Clark with 306th Cav.

Following to Camp Travis:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Atwood, O. T. | Bowman, J. M.
Gauntt, I. C. | McKinstray, M.

Carter, 2d Lt. T. B., and Dobson, 2d Lt. C. C., to Camp Shelby.
Wintringham, 2d Lt. H. B., to Camp Fremont with 301st Cav.
Harrison, 2d Lt. S. W., and Kiff, 2d Lt. W. J., to Aux. Remount Depot 333, at Camp Johnston.
Bedwell, 2d Lt. G. E., to Camp Pike.
Getz, 2d Lt. L. M., to Mounted Service School at Ft. Riley for temp. duty for 10 days, then to Camp Dodge.
Walsh, 2d Lt. R. M., to Aux. Remount Depot at Newport News.
Crowe, 2d Lt. G. E.; Joseph, 2d Lt. A. E., and Stahl, 2d Lt. B. M., to Camp Grant.

Infantry.

Coleman, 1st Lt. G. D., and Daley, 2d Lt. J., temp. appointments terminated.
Roberts, 2d Lt. E. R., attached to 79th F.A.
Buts, 1st Lt. L., and Wright, 2d Lt. M. J., to 4th Gen. and Navy General Hosp. at Hot Springs for treatment.
Hurt, 1st Lt. J., and Thornton, 1st Lt. W., to Port of Embarkation, Newport News

FIRE CHIEF BURIED UNDER STAIR ABLAZE

McLoughlin and Four of His Men Badly Injured in Crowded Tenement House Fire.

FIVE OTHERS SUFFER BURNS

Children Carried Through Flames—Cluttered Fire Escapes Hinder Rescuers.

Fire in a six-story tenement at 65 East Fourth Street yesterday resulted in severe injuries to ten persons, among them five firemen, including Battalion Chief John McLoughlin, who is now in Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition. Chief McLoughlin and the other firemen received their injuries when a burning staircase from which they were directing a hose into the flames on the third floor collapsed under them, and buried them one story below under a mass of blazing débris. Three children, a man, and a woman were also badly hurt before the flames were extinguished.

The fire started on the second floor, when an oil stove was accidentally overturned by the sudden opening of a door. The blaze spread quickly from room to room, and the whole second floor was aflame when the firemen arrived. There were some forty children and adults in the building. Max Rosenberg and his wife Yetta, in whose apartment the fire started, grabbed up their three children—Benjamin, 4 years old; Yetta, 2, and Henry, 7 months—and ran through the flames into the street, giving the alarm to the rest of the tenants.

When Battalion Chief McLoughlin arrived he decided to fight the fire from the fourth floor, and leaped up the stairs, followed by his company. Vincenzo Barbitta and several other men from the street had already formed a rescue line reaching from the top floor to the street, and were passing children from hand to hand along the line, despite the stifling smoke from the rooms on the second floor. They gave way to the firemen, who hurried through all the rooms, picking up children here and there and passing them to the nearest fire escape, where they were led down to safety by other firemen. Rescue work was hampered because many of the fire escapes were clogged with clothes and utensils. Mrs. Sarah Auster, who lives on the third floor, was carried over the fire escape to the street by firemen with her three children—Sophie, 4; Cecilia, 6, and Louis 1½ years old.

While directing his men on the staircase leading from the third to the fourth floor, Chief McLoughlin suddenly felt the stairs tremble under him. Before he could call his men out of danger the stairs collapsed, and he and his men fell to the third floor. Those who were injured besides himself were Otto Sentwix, Hook and Ladder 3; James Norton, Hook and Ladder 20; John Coffey, Engine Company 33, and Captain William Walters, Engine Company 5. McLoughlin, who sustained a serious injury to the spine and a possible fracture of the skull, and Sentwix, who had internal injuries, were taken to Bellevue Hospital. The other firemen remained on duty after receiving emergency treatment.

The tenants of the building who were injured during the blaze were Mrs. Anna Weiser, 42 years old, and her son, Walter, 4. They lived on the fourth floor. Anna Grillo, 12, also living on the fourth floor, was burned on the hands and arms. Salvatore Olivier, a barber, 40 years old, was severely burned in an attempt to rescue his daughter, Ellen, 17 years old, who keeps house for him. Sarah Cohen, 7 years old, was also burned before a fireman rescued her. All those burned and injured were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The property loss was estimated at $2,500.

CATHOLIC FUND INCREASES.

Women's Committee Reports $44,685 Collected on First Day.

Returns for the first day of the drive of the Women's Committee of the New York Catholic War Fund for the Knights of Columbus Camp and Overseas Service were reported to the acting Chairman, Mrs. J. Walter Wood, at a meeting in the East Café of the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon of the 150 women members of the fifteen teams now at work and amounted to $44,685. Not all the committees reported and many of the Captains said they had not received the returns from the members of their teams. The largest contribution, $12,420, came from Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady's team and the second largest, $8,235, from Mrs. William Sheehan's.

The women were urged to bring in any hard luck stories they hear in getting contributions. There is to be an "experience" meeting at the end of the women's drive and the woman who has the most disagreeable experience is to receive a prize. Mrs. Andrew Dougherty took in with her contributions a $1 000 Liberty Bond. The women will meet this afternoon in the Rose Room of the Plaza to make their reports and will be addressed by Abbé Patrick Flynn on his experiences in France.

Cardinal Farley and other prominent persons will address the parishioners and friends of St. Patrick's Cathedral at a grand rally and mass meeting for organization purposes in connection with the fund, to be held at the Century Theatre on Sunday evening.

A mass meeting of members of the parish of St. Elizabeth, 187th Street and Broadway, will also be held in the basement hall of the church on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. to promote the work of the fund.

RUMOR OF POLICE SHAKEUP.

But Enright Denies 100 Detectives Are to Do Patrol Duty.

Although he remained at his desk at Police Headquarters until 9 o'clock last night Police Commissioner Enright denied a report that he was drawing up an order for another shakeup in the detective bureaus that would transfer 100 men from special detachments and assignments to regular patrols.

Even after the Commissioner had denied that he planned a transfer policemen insisted that the order would be sent out within a few days, and they based their opinion upon the information that the Commissioner had requested the heads of all departments, detective bureaus, and special squads to send him a list of men who had been appointed or detailed during the administration of Commissioner Woods. The request did not mention the name of the ex-Commissioner, but it directed the heads of departments to send the names of men who were in the bureaus on Jan. 1, 1914, and on Jan. 1, 1918.

Commissioner Enright said that, although he believed the efficiency of the department would be maintained by increasing the number of patrolmen, there was "nothing to give rise to the story of a transfer of 100 men to the patrol force." About 400 men have been transferred already from special details to beats, but the total of the uniformed force has not been increased because about 400 policemen have been drafted for the armies.

TAKE GREENHUT STOCKS.

Gimbel Brothers to Sell Retiring Department Store's Contents.

Following the announcement that the Greenhut department store was to go out of business, it was said yesterday that Gimbel Brothers had purchased the stocks of merchandise in possession of the Greenhut Company, Inc., which were said to have a value in the neighborhood of $2,400,000. Gimbel Brothers announced that they had made arrangements to take over all the Greenhut employes who wished to come. The purchase by Gimbel Brothers was made since last Wednesday, when the Greenhut Company, Inc., in announcing its retirement, said that the firm would wind up its business career with a series of retail sales.

BALLOTS AGAINST McINTYRE

Jury Will Hear on Monday That Delehanty Had Majority.

The recount of the ballots cast for General Sessions Judge in 1916 was finished before Supreme Court Justice Sawyer yesterday in the suit of ex-Judge James A. Delehanty to oust Judge John F. McIntyre. While the actual figures were not made known, it was stated that Judge McIntyre had lost by about 800 votes. He was declared elected on the face of the returns by 816 votes.

The jury, which has been in court during the actual count of the ballots, was instructed by Justice Sawyer to appear on Monday and conclude its deliberations in the case.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St. and Franklin Av. (Take Fulton St. "L" or surface cars to Franklin Av.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.)—Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M., Religious Forum. Pres. WILBERT W. WHITE will discuss "The Bible and Modern Scholarship."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"How One Man Got His Commission."

7:45 P. M.—"A Spendid Habit: the Established Heart."

Sermons by Rev. W. F. Kettle, Associate Pastor.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Brooklyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMANN: "The Philosophy of Life in Mark Twain's Letters."

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St. Ministers { Charles Carroll Albertson / James Forsyth Riggs

Services at 10:30 and 7:30.

10:30—Dr. Albertson.

7:30—Dr. Clarence A. Barbour on "The Y. M. C. A. at the War."

The third in series. Clinton Avenue Congregational Church uniting in evening. Organ recital by Mr. Sammond, 7:30 to 7:45. Special music by the choir choirs.

Unitarian

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR. (Unitarian.) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. John Howland Lathrop.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Wednesday night, either in subway or Brighton "L," engagement ring, turquoise centre stone, surrounded by twelve diamonds; liberal reward. Geo. W. Baker Shoe Co., 325 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—6th Av. L, 58th St. to Franklin, lady's gold watch with red, white, and blue jewels on outside cover. Finder please return to Mrs. Maxfield, 46 West 58th St. Liberal reward.

LOST—Lady dropped black pin seal bag boarding Broadway car at 129th St. last night about 7:20. Liberal reward if returned with contents to owner, or to Empire Trust Co., 580 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, gold brooch with figure of bird in centre, white stone hanging from bird; valuable as an heirloom; suitable reward. Address L 353 Times Downtown.

LOST—Platinum ring, 4 diamonds set in square with small diamonds and rubies, on East 69th St. or Lexington Av. car Thursday afternoon, March 7; reward if returned to Mason, 111 East 60th.

LOST—Meylan repeater gold watch, monogram J. F. P. on back, Saturday afternoon on Broadway and 39th St.; return to J. F. Phillips, 43 Cedar St. Tel. 5935 John. Reward.

LOST—Locket from fob, diamond in centre, inscription on back, "Louis A. Rubenstein;" reward equivalent to value of locket. Louis A. Rubenstein, 123 West 28th St.

LOST — Tuesday, March 5, Broadway or Nassau Sts., lady's gold watch, monogram "F. B. S."; reward. F. B. S., Room 710, 29 Broadway. Phone Whitehall 446.

LOST—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, a black enamel bar pin with whole pearl in centre. Return to Miss Proudfoot, 319 West 57th St. Reward.

LOST—Fraternity pin set in diamonds, initialed "S. C. R.," date 4-25-16 on back. Liberal reward if returned to F. M. Egan, 489 5th Av.

LOST—Flexible diamond bracelet, on Barbey St., between Fulton St. and Arlington Av., Feb. 28. Return to 2,495 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Tuesday, lady's open-faced gold watch, near 120th and Claremont; reward. Margaret Meyers, 99 Claremont Av. Morningside 4102.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Staten Island Ferry or subway; $50 reward. Gardiner, 161 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2770.

LOST—Velvet bag, containing $12.50 and a key, in Carnegie Hall or vicinity. 500 West End Av. Jordon; reward.

LOST—Skunk fur collar yesterday, 5th Av. bus, or between 25th, 48th Sts.; reward. 537 West 121st. Apt 56.

LOST—Thursday, man's heavy gold ring, with solitaire diamond setting; liberal reward. Address T 121 Times.

LOST.—Antique brooch, Thursday, Castle Cave, taxi, Lyceum Theatre. Waller, 60 Broadway, No. 704.

LOST—March 7, silver watch bracelet, between 42d St.-50th St.; reward. Z 322 Times Annex.

LOST—Earring, green jade drop. Return Mrs. L. C. Spalding, 103 E. 75th. Reward.

LOST.—Moleskin scarf, left in taxicab; reward. Womrath, 21 West 45th St.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "D. E. D." on back. L. Wood, 22 East 62d St.

$350 REWARD,
no questions asked, return platinum bar pin, set with 15 diamonds, lost March 2, between 59th St. and 52d St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$500 REWARD,
no questions asked, return diamond chain and tassel, lost March 5, between 14th and 46th Sts. Marcus & Co., jewelers, 5th Av. and 46th St.

REWARD—Saturday, small purse, containing gold watch. Phone Bryant 2100. Room 281.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

LOST.—Brown dachshund with muzzle, leash, license No. 12285, at Central Park West, 81st; reward. Sprague, 101 West 77th.

REWARD—Female fox terrier, white, black spots, Broadway, 99th, Wednesday. 270 Riverside Drive.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 57th. REV. GYPSY SMITH, JR. Will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"NEW YORK CITY, ITS POWER, ITS PERIL."
8—"IS HEAVEN A REALITY—SHALL WE KNOW EACH OTHER THERE?" A sermon for the times. Services are now held in the auditorium.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Dr. Wendell C. Phillips addresses Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,

11 A. M.—"THE TEN TO TWO REPORT; OR, HOW LOOKING AT GIANTS MAY TURN CHRISTIANS INTO GRASSHOPPERS. NOT GETTING THERE OR FOLLOWING FULLY! WHICH?"

God is greatly blessing this Church; house filled in the morning, crowded in the evening; over Four Hundred at Prayer Meeting on Friday Nights; many asking for prayer every Sunday, and the waters of Baptism frequently entered. Come and see.

8 P. M.—"DID JESUS COME INTO THE WORLD MERELY TO MAKE MEN MORAL OR IMMORTAL? DID HE COME ONLY TO SAVE MEN FOR THIS WORLD OR FOR THE NEXT? ARE CHRISTIANS THE ONLY PERSONS WHO WILL HAVE IMMORTALITY AND DWELL ON THIS EARTH FOREVER? WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THOSE WHO DO NOT OBTAIN IMMORTALITY?"

In this Sermon Dr. Haldeman will testify that the modern preachers are deceiving people about Christianity, and that the average Christian is utterly blind to the Truth of God.

Friday night, March 15, 8 o'clock, "The Wonderful Story of Baalim."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South. REV. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers. REV. F. W. LAWSON, } 11 A. M.—Farewell service to Mr. Lawson, who goes as a Chaplain in the army. 8 P. M.—Mr. Petty preaches, "Who Are the Peace Makers?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, (In Service.) Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday. 11 A. M., "The Master Reaper." 8 P. M., "Gethsemane."

10 A. M., Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"The Great Symbol." 8 P. M.—"The God of Democracy."

Dr. JOWETT IN CARNEGIE HALL Friday, March 15, 1918, 7:45 P. M. The Billy Sunday Choir will sing. Conducted by TALI ESEN MORGAN. Overflow: Calvary Baptist Church. S. D. Gordon, Dave Ranney, Speakers. Tickets Free. Evangelistic Committee, 541 Lexington Av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D. 11 A. M.—"I Am the Life." 8 P. M.—"Stop Talking Peace."

Christadelphian.

BERGEN LYCEUM, 651 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M. Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. FREE LECTURE, Sunday, 7:45 P. M. "PAUL AT ATHENS—HIS MESSAGE IN THE LIGHT OF COMING EVENTS." Public invited. Seats free. No collection.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St. Rev. Dr. William Thomas McElveen. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169, Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Rev. J. P. SALA of Buffalo preaches at 11 and 8.

Divine Science.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Services 11, Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Working Together With God." Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday eve'g, 8:15, Myrtle Room of the Waldorf. Reading Room, Marbridge Bldg., open daily, 10-6.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House Cent. Park West and 64th St.

11—MR. H. W. OLGIN, Speaker Subject: "The Human Factor in the Russian Revolution."

8—MRS. JACKSON FLEMING, Speaker. Subject: "Recent Personal Experiences in Russia."

Interdenominational.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, N. E. Cor. 128th St. and 7th Av. 11 and 8—Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP will preach. Evening topic, "Evangelical War Problems," XII. The Bankruptcy of Unbelief. Thursday, 8 P. M.—MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY. Topic, "THE IMMINENT RETURN OF CHRIST."

BIBLE HOUR—NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 55th St.

DON O. SHELTON, President of Institute, Tomorrow, 4:15 P. M. "Calling the Nations to Repentance."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of Yale School of Religion. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Jewish

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5TH AV. AT 76TH ST. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30. SUNDAY MORNING AT 11. "THE WAR AND THE THEOLOGY OF THE CHURCHES."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. & 55th St.—Dr. KRASS preaches today, 10:30, on "Feminism Old and New." All welcome.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "VIEWS AND USES, RIGHT AND WRONG OF RELIGION." ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre. Sunday, 10:45, RABBI GOLDSTEIN—SCIENCE OF JUDAISM.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, March 9, Dr. Enelow on "The Rise of Reform Judaism." Sunday, March 10, Dr. Silverman on "Can We Master Our Destiny?" Tuesday, March 12, 11 o'clock sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The War Poetry of the Bible."

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. and Lenox Av.—Dr. M. H. Harris, Sat., Mar. 9, "Exits, Old and New." Tues., Mar. 12, 8:15, "Spain's Golden Age."

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 93d St. and Broadway. Pastor, REV. A. STREIMLE, D. D. Pastor's Adult Bible Class, 10 A. M.—"How We Got Our Bible." 11 A. M.—"The Quest of Co-operation." 8 P. M.—"The Treasure and the Heart." Wed. 8 P. M.—Proclaimed, "Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

"SHEPHERD FOR WAR DAYS" AT 11. Ranbeggar, Italian pianist, and Dr. Reisner at 7:45.

GRACE, West 104th St., near Columbus.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Healing of the Nations." 8 P. M.—Dubois's "Seven Last Words." 6-8 P. M.—Social Hour. Soldiers and Sailors invited. 10 A. M.—Men's Class, Dr. Thompson.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St., 7th Av. Rev. J. W. Chasey, B. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Gradualness of Revelation." 8 P. M.—"Unrecorded Martyrs."

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 11—Dr. MacROSSIE, Y. M. C. A. Critics. Recent Letters from France. 8—RUSSIA—CAPT. RUDD; Prof. Van Riper. Returned from Russia last week. Monday, 4—ORGAN RECITAL; RED CROSS.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St. REV. C. C. MARSHALL at 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—ROI B. WOOLLEY, "A Volunteer at Verdun."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Duty and Love." 8 P. M.—"Sacrifice and Its Reward." 6 to 8 P. M.—Friendship Hour and Epworth League. Soldiers and Sailors especially invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Bible School. 11 A. M.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. T. B. Young, Chaplain Y. M. C. A. 8 P. M.—Preaching—Rev. Fields Hermance. Soldiers and Sailors are cordially invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, West 48th, near Broadway. REV T. BASEL YOUNG AT 11.

WEST END M. E., 401 WEST 44TH ST. EVANGELIST WILLIAMS PREACHES. 3 P. M., (ladies only.) "THE TAINTED WOMAN." 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M., FOR EVERYBODY. 8 P. M. daily, (except Monday,) COME.

Moravian.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Lillian Kirk Smith, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Church Service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE ADVENTURE OF FAITH."

New Thought.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.

FREE LECTURE AT CORT THEATRE, 48TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY, SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK. (DOORS OPEN AT 3:30.)

Mrs. Behrend has decided to give another talk on VISUALIZING in response to the requests of many who find, through the conscious and intelligent use of the faculty of making a mental picture of their desire, a comprehensible and demonstrable understanding that the kingdom of God really is within.

Free Classes will be held every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, in the ballroom of Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, entrance on 86th St. The Wednesday Evening Class will be held there also. ALL INSTRUCTION BY MRS. BEHREND.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M.—Miss EDITH MARTIN. 8:15 P. M.—WINNIFRED SACKVILLE STONER. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss MARY ALLEN. Thursday, 3 P. M.—HEALING SERVICE, Mrs. SCHOEN.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP. The acknowledged Practical Master Workman; Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West, 11:15. Subject, "How to Control Environment." Don't fail to hear Mr. Northrup Sunday morning. Our Thursday evening 8 o'clock meetings you will be interested in; same hotel.

DR. SEARS SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., F. W. Sears, Orator. Subject: "The Will Power." A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

Mrs. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE, Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Subject, "The Thread of Life—What Are We Spinning?" Interviews and Classes Sat., Mon., and Tuesdays. Free Prosperity Class Mon. Eve., 8:15. Room 114. All welcome.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, March 10, "AS A MAN SOWETH." Music. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE, Service, 40 West 58th St., 11 A. M. Speaker, Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject, "Non-resistance and the World War."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11.—Subject: "The Three Lords of Destiny." 8—Mr. C. F. Vandervoort, subject: "Man—His Parentage, His Powers, and His Possibilities."

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. All welcome.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister—William Pierson Merrill. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. Men's Bible Class at 10:15 A. M. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Robert Russell Wicks, D. D., of Holyoke, Mass. 4:30—Rossini's Stabat Mater, repeated by request, full choir. Soloists and instrumentalists.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Offering for Chapels and Schools. The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FORT GEORGE, St. Nicholas Av. and 168th. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., Minister. Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The School of Affliction." 8—Our Duty in the Present Crisis.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, D. D., from Grand Forks, North Dakota, Pastor-elect, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. ROBERT ANTHONY.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M.—Rev. J. F. Forbes, D. D. 8 P. M.—Mr. Frank Goodman.

PARK AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av., at 86th St. Rev. THEODUS van DYKE will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Complete in Christ." 8 P. M.—Sergeant Ruth Farnam, Serbian Cavalry, "A Nation at Bay."

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, (Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: { Thomas Guthrie Speers, 11 A. M. / George Alexander, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches, 11 and 8. 8, "Germany's New Outrage Against Armenia and Humanity."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. Dickinson Miller. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon Jones. 8 P. M.—Service for Church War Work for Girls. (Preacher, Rev. H. Percy Silver.) Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.) Lecture at 4 P. M., on Wednesday, by Rev. Dr. Bevan.

CATHEDRAL ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, March 10th, 8 P. M. Church War Work for Girls. Preacher: Chaplain Silvet of West Point.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)...11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas)... 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St. REV. DR. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—"Is a Happy World Possible?" (Rector.) 4—Music: Dvorak, "Stabat Mater." 8—Forum: M. Stephane Lauzanne, Editor "Le Matin," Paris, France, "Fighting France."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 80th St., near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rev. Dr. George William Douglas,) 4, 8 P. M. (Rev. R. E. Carr:) Strainer's cantata, "THE CRUCIFIXION," will be sung at the 4 o'clock service.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Ave. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services—8, 10:15, 11, and 8, (Rector.) 7:30 P. M.—Organ Recital.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, B. D., Rector. Services: 8:30 and 11 A. M., 8 and 9 P. M. Morning subject: "The Soul of Man in War Time." Evening subject: "The Likeness of Music to Religion."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 35th St. The Rev. ARTHUR KETCHUM, Acting Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Acting Rector); 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 8 P. M., Evensong and Address.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Service & Sermon (The Rector).....11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck)..8 P. M. Daily Noonday Service and Address, 12:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, B. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—The Rev. John P. Peters, D. D. 4 P. M.—Confirmation; Bishop Burch. 8—Rev. E. E. Matthews, Asst. Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dickinson S. Miller.

12:30 P. M.—Daily Noonday Service. 8:00 P. M. Thursday—Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D. 4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by Dr. Bridges. SPECIAL MUSIC. VIOLIN, ORGAN.

A Course of Bible Lectures by the Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D., Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. L. KNAPP, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish.) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8:00, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11:00, 4:00, 8:00. At 4 o'clock Vespers Concert Overture, "Kamennoi Ostrow," Rubinstein; Handel's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair"; "I Will Extol Thee," Casta. Leo Rizzo, Recital Organist. Ada Pratt, Soprano.

Dr. Gates lectures on "The Prayers of the Apocrapha," third in the series, "The Lost Books of the Bible."

ST. ANDREW'S, Harlem, 127th St. & 5th Av. 8:11, Dr. Harding; 4, Dr. Van De Water. Rector preaches every Wednesday night.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue at 44th Street. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:00 A. M.—Rector's Confirmation Class. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 2:45 P. M.—Sunday School. 4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach at 4 o'clock. 5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. KARL REILAND, Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES 8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M. (Rector); 8 P. M. (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.)

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector. Subject: "Michael: The Wonder of God." 4 P. M.—"The Right to the Theatre." The movie versus spoken play, Richard Burton.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 11—"Making the Churches Safe for Christianity, II." 8—"Why Converts Enter the Roman Catholic Church."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. BRENT M. STI